MYSORE PROVINCE,

FEBRUARY, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

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1877.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

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From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1731, dated Bangalore, 21st December 1876.

I have the honor to forward a letter from the Officiating Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 1020 of the 13th ultimo, forwarding his letter as Deputy Superintendent No. 571 of the 7th August last and appendices, being the proposals for the revision of assessment of the entire Belur Taluk of the Hassan District, and correspondence with the Commissioner of the Division, Major Hay, regarding the propositions there made.

2. The rates of assessment proposed were in the first instance discussed with me by the Superintendent. They are now approved of by the Commissioner of the Division as "moderate and safe," and will, I trust, meet with approval. Major Anderson's report is so complete that it would be quite superfluous to follow it through all its details. I will merely add a few remarks regarding the estimated financial result in comparison with the revenue collections of past years.

3. The statement at para 20 of the Superintendent's report shews the realized revenue for the twenty years preceding 1875—76. As usual in Mysore the highest amount Rs. 1,06,114 was attained about 1867—68 and thence fell off to Rs. 95,227 in 1872—73, but some recovery occurred in the last two years of the statement 1873—74 and 1874—75, Rs. 1,00,302 being attained in the last year. If the statement of the old Bijavari areas in the statement is of any value, this increase is principally due to the occupation of an increased area of dry crop land which in 1874—75 extended to 1,472 kandis, the highest amount recorded in any year. These statements of Bijavari areas are however of no value except as affording some kind of comparative index to the occupied area in different years.

4. The grouping of villages with the different rates of assessment proposed give, on the area found by the survey under occupation in 1874—75, an estimated revenue of Rs. 1,13,419. From this must be deducted the sum of Rs. 5,123 which has to be credited to the Irrigation Fund, and Rs. 7,800, the estimated amount of the cost of the permanent remuneration of the village officer, an amount which is I think probably about Rs 1,000 in excess of what will be actually required. Taking it at Rs. 7,000 the total sum for deduction amounts to Rs. 12,123, which leaves a net revenue to be estimated, as realizable under the settlement on the lands already occupied, of Rs. 1,01,296 against Rs. 1,00,302 realized in 1874—75 and Rs. 98,720, the average realizations of the last five years. Moreover some small reduction must be made from the estimated assessment on the occupied area on account of land which, though returned as occupied and therefore supposed to be actually such, had never been actually cultivated and was for the first time claimed at the time of the survey. This amount of land might not be very extensive, but I doubt not would come to as much as one or two per cent of the whole. As far as the revenue result is concerned this land is equivalent to occupied land, for with the very moderate rates imposed it is not probable that any resignations of land at the settlement will occur which will not be more than compensated for by the area of unoccupied waste then taken up.

5. As regards the area at present under occupation there will be thus no change worthy of notice in the revenue result, an increase of less than Rs. 1,000 being estimated on. It is to the future occupation of the Government unoccupied assessed waste land to which we must look for any increase of revenue, and for this there is full scope as shewn by the statement at para 33 of the Superintendent's report. There is but a very trifling area of waste garden land, but of rice there is acres 4,627 bearing survey assessment Rs. 13,061 and of dry crop land acres 32,495 bearing survey assessment Rs. 15,487. Between the waste rice and dry crop land but rather from the former, I should anticipate that a considerable increase of revenue will be attained in the next five years, and I should hope that by the expiration of that time we shall see the maximum revenue hitherto attained, that of 1867—68, Rs. 1,06,114, attained and even surpassed.

6. As regards the one anna local cess applicable to education, roads and other general improvements there will be a considerable increase to present resources of this nature; the old half anna local cess only gave Rs. 3,134, while the new one anna cess on Government and minor inams, those included in Government villages, will amount to Rs. 8,107 and as the revenue improves by the further occupation of waste land will still further increase.

7. The above revision of assessment must be considered as placed on a most moderate base; it might no doubt have been on somewhat higher rate without probable detriment to its eventual success. It can hardly be said that an addition of two annas per acre to the proposed assessment of rice land or one anna to that of dry crop land should materially affect the holder of land, and such an addition to the assessment of each acre would have increased the total revenue on the area at present occupied by an annual amount exceeding Rs. 5,000. But this taluk is not absolutely contiguous to any previously settled, and I am aware that a considerable amount of vague apprehension has existed among the people, who differ somewhat in character from those in the more northern parts, regarding the result of the

introduction of the settlement. I therefore thought it advisable to keep full low in the rates of assessment and be content with about the actual present realizations and, while remedying the great inequalities in the old assessment which are indisputably shewn to exist, trust for any material increase to the future spontaneous extension of cultivation for which the considerable amount of waste land affords ample field.

8. If the proposals now made are approved, it is requested that the usual sanction to the guarantee of the settlement for 30 years may be accorded.

9. I shall be obliged by these reports being submitted to the Chief Commissioner as soon as may be conveniently possible in the order of settlements to be introduced in the course of the current season that of this taluk comes first and that order cannot be departed from without the loss of much time in travelling.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1020, dated Bangalore, 13th November 1876.

I have the honor to forward the correspondence as per margin upon the revision of the assessment in 320 Government villages of the Belur Taluk of the Hassan District, Ashtagram Division.

1. Deputy Superintendent's report No. 571, dated 7th August 1876, and accompaniments.
2. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 698, dated 9th idem, to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
3. Ashtagram Division Commissioner's letter No. 9, dated 10th November 1876.

2. As it is the intention to commence introduction of the survey settlement in the Belur Taluk as soon as possible after February 1st next year, I beg that sanction may be obtained as early as possible.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 571, dated Bangalore, 7th August 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Belur Taluk of the Hassan District of the Ashtagram Division.

2. The Belur Taluk is bounded on the north by the Chikmagalur Taluk, on the west by the Manjarabad, on the south by the Hassan, and east by the Hanbhalli Taluks.

Boundaries.

3. In the Belur Taluk there are in all 377 villages which are included in magans as follows:—

Sub-divisions.

No.	Name of Magani.	Government villages.	Inam villages.	Kavals.	Total.
1	Belur	36	8	„	44
2	Arihalli	44	6	„	50
3	Narvi	34	1	„	35
4	Lakunda	42	5	„	47
5	Adgur	34	1	4	39
6	Halebid	33	3	3	39
7	Andeli	46	14	2	62
8	Melpal	51	10	„	61
	Total.....	320	48	9	377

The proposals for the revision of the assessment contained in this report refer solely to the 320 Government villages, and all calculations of area, &c., do not include the inam villages or kavals, except when such is specially mentioned.

4. This taluk has a length from east to west of about 30 miles, and an average breadth from north to south of about 10 miles; lying, as it does, on the edge of the "Malnad." The style of cultivation and general aspect of the country differs very considerably in different parts. In the west the country is hilly and covered with jungle, the valleys, which are often deep, being cultivated with rice, and the hills, where the trees are of sufficient size, with coffee; in the eastern portion, on the other hand, the stony and rocky hills are either bare or partially covered with scrub jungle, the villages are of greater breadth, and cultivated with rice, sugar-cane and dry crops.

Natural characteristics.

The intermediate portion of the taluk in the vicinity of Belur and along the valley of the Yagachi river, partakes of the nature of both the above, but is generally more level and distinguished by extensive gravelly plains covered with either short grass or dwarf date: the rice lands here lie in much larger stretches than in either of the previously mentioned portions of the taluk.

Climate and rain-fall.

5. The climate and rain-fall of the east and west differ in accordance with the natural characteristics described above. In the jungly hills to the west the rain-fall is heavy, probably 80 inches, the climate is comparatively cool, but not very healthy, fever especially in the Narvi Magni and along the valley of the Hemavati river being at times bad. In the east the rain-fall is much less, the climate warmer, but more healthy.

From the register of rain-fall kept at Belur during the last eight years the average rain-fall there appears to be 40·72 inches.

Soils.

6. The soils both wet and dry are of a poor nature in the west of the taluk, gradually improving as you go east, until in the neighbourhood of Halebid and Adgur, dark soils of the best description are found producing good crops of sugar-cane in the wet, and often two crops in the year in the dry soils; exceptions to the above general descriptions are of course to be found such as in the stretch of black soil near Belur, and the poor high-lying dry soils near Halebid itself.

Dry crops.

7. The dry crops grown are of the usual description, *viz.*, ragi, field beans, horse gram, oil seeds and small quantities of javari, Bengal gram, coriander and wheat; some of these latter are grown as second crops in the best dark soils in the eastern portion of the taluk. Tobacco of fair quality is grown in many places and the cultivation of this plant appears to be on the increase. In the western parts the dry cultivation is almost entirely confined to ragi, and some of the poorer oil-seeds.

Wet crops.

8. Rice is the staple crop throughout, and of this the finest sorts are not much grown. In the Andeli, Adgur and Halebid maganis sugar-cane of a good quality is extensively cultivated and comes to considerable perfection; throughout the remainder of the taluk it is produced in small patches and used for home consumption only; there is every probability of its cultivation increasing as the soil and water are in many places suitable, and the small patches, above noticed, appear to have thriven well. I am disposed to think that the period, mentioned by Captain Major in his report attached, as being necessary for the cane to ripen is excessive, and that from 12 to 18 months, according to the differences of soil and species of cane, is the time within which it matures.

Garden crops.

9. The gardens to the east and south-east contain a considerable quantity of very fair supari and cocoanuts. Those in the remainder of the taluk are of an inferior description, and contain plaintains, vegetables, with occasionally a few supari or cocoanut palms.

Coffee cultivation.

10. The cultivation of coffee is confined to the western maguis as there only is to be found sufficient jungle to give the necessary shade.

In many places isolated jungles of large trees, which some years ago were, probably, similar to the Sorab "Kans," are found; they are here called "Udvis" and are always occupied with coffee.

From our returns of measuring it appears that about 13,021 acres are held under coffee pattas, of which about 1,553 acres are held by European planters and 11,468 acres by natives. It must not, however, be imagined that the whole of this area is actually under coffee. In the European estates, portions are either unfit for or are being gradually brought under cultivation; and from the reports of the classing officers it appears that some of the native holdings (which are usually of small area) are scarcely planted at all, and are merely held for the purpose of enabling the "pattadars" to cut the fire-wood and bamboos growing thereon, free of rent and undisturbed by the Forest authorities; as however, the assessment of coffee lands is not included in the proposals contained in this report further notice of them in this place appears unnecessary.

Irrigation.

11. Irrigation is carried on by means of tanks, channels and wells.

The tanks of Belur, Halebid, and Adgur are the only ones that can be brought under the head of first class tanks, but many of the smaller ones from the existence of springs in the vicinity contain water all the year round. Small tanks and "kattes," holding water sufficient to ensure one crop of rice to the

lands under them, are innumerable. It is noted by both the classing officers that the sluices or bunds of almost all the tanks, great and small, are out of repair.

There are three channels in charge of the Irrigation Department in the taluk, *viz.*, one in the Melpal and two in the Andeli Magni; the longest of these is carried for about eight miles and helps to irrigate a considerable area of rice lands. Except in the higher class of gardens towards the east, wells are little used for irrigation. Water being met with in many places within a very few feet of the surface, I can only suppose that fear of extra assessment has hitherto prevented the cultivators making more use of this most valuable of all the means of irrigation, and trust that as soon as the people understand that after the introduction of the survey assessment no extra rate will be imposed on any newly sunk wells, they will see the benefit of employing their spare capital on this most remunerative of all forms of agricultural investment.

12. The ordinary ryotwari tenure prevails, and in no way differs from that of taluks on which reports have been previously submitted.

Tenure.

Sub-letting is generally on the system of "Sama-kor" by which arrangement the Government tenant pays the assessment and receives one half of the gross crop from the sub-tenant; this arrangement varies in the cases of certain crops, thus in supari gardens the sub-tenant keeps only ¼ or less of the supari crop and has the whole benefit of the minor produce, such as plantains, &c. Sometimes instead of "Sama-kor," as described above, a money payment is made by the sub-tenant, called "Guttige," the amount of this is based on the same principle as the "Sama-kor" or on the best terms at which the Government tenant can obtain a ryot to cultivate his land.

13. Bekod is by far the most important market of this taluk; the value of the trade here transacted is estimated to be about Rs. 4,000 per week, or about two lakhs of rupees a year; the other markets are comparatively insignificant and are as follows:—Tottalu, Halebid, Huligundi, Belur, Gonibid, Narvi, Hebbal, and Gendihalli; the following markets situated in other taluks are attended to a limited extent, *viz.*, Basvanhalli (Chikmagalur), Jamgal, Mudgere and Saklespur.

Markets.

14. The exports consist of rice, jaggory, tobacco, red pepper, dry grains and coffee to the coast, and a small quantity of betel-nut to the plains.

Exports and Imports.

The imports consist of piece-goods, salt, salt-fish and metals from the coast, and spices from the Nagar Malnad; the line of trade to the coast is by the Manjarabad ghat through Saklespur, and by the Bund ghat through Mudgere.

15. The manufactures are very insignificant. Copper and brass cooking pots are made to some extent in Belur, and there are a few looms for the weaving of cumblies and coarse cloths in some of the villages; with these exceptions it may said that there are none.

Manufactures.

16. Belur is well provided with made-roads, there being five—all in good condition—that meet at or near Rasba Belur; these lead to Chikmagalur, Banavar, Hassan, Belgod and Saklespur, and Mudgere respectively; there are moreover two new roads traced, one from Belur to Saklespur nearly direct, and one from Halebid to Hassan, but neither of these are yet open for traffic. The village cart roads are generally, owing to the broken nature of the country, very indifferent, but nearly all the villages except those in the west and south-west of the taluk are accessible to laden carts.

Roads.

17. The following statement gives the statistical information collected by the classing officers during the progress of their work:—

Statistics of population, &c.

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Market towns.	Remarks.
320	11,730	50,384	256	67,734	401	9,249	9	

The population shews an average of 197 to the square mile ; the difference between the above figures and those contained in the Census Report of 1871 (where the population is stated to be 64,697) is owing to the inhabitants of inam villages and wandering tribes being included in the latter and not in the former.

Considering the number of roads that exist, the number of carts (400) appears small, but it must be borne in mind that a good deal of the traffic is carried by regular traders, residents of Hassan and other large towns, and moreover in nearly one-third of the whole taluk, *i. e.*, the western part, there are no carts at all, the trade being carried by pack bullocks.

Condition of the people.

18. Both classing officers who have been employed for the last two years in this taluk, and whose reports are herewith forwarded, agree that the condition of the people is fairly good. The lower classes generally appeared to me well fed and healthy.

Previous History.

19. The following brief account of the history, &c., of Belur is summarized from a report made by Major Montgomery in 1839 on this part of the country.

" Previous to this tract of country coming under the sway of the Rajas of Anegondi in A. D. 1326, it formed part of the ancient kingdom of which Halebid was the capital. In A. D. 1397 it was made over by these Rajas to Lingappa Nayik who was the founder of the family of the Ballam Pallegars, of whom little is known."

" About A. D. 1650 it came under the rule of Shivappa Nayik of Ikkeri and after 57 years was transferred to the Rajas of Mysore under whom it remained until the time of Hyder Ali.

" In 1805 an Amildar was appointed to Belur by the Divan Púrnaiya.

" No measurement of the lands of this taluk has ever been made and the foundation of the Shist as now existing is the Varaha Shist established by the rulers of Vija Nagar ; this assessment remained almost undisturbed by Shivappa Nayik who introduced the Rekka Shist into a few villages only. Nevertheless in some old village accounts entries are made in kandis, and it seems probable that in the absence of Paimayish accounts that this Bijavari was entered from mere statements of the ryots on the seed sown, as was done in other cases during the administration of Púrnaiya."

" Hyder Ali doubled the old shist assessment and Púrnaiya trebled it, for one pagoda of old shist the average now (1838—39) paid is pagodas 4-2."

Major Montgomery made proposals for the revision of the taluk recommending that ryots should be allowed to resign land at their pleasure, that forced cultivation should be stopped, and waste land granted on favorable leases, &c. ; these proposals were partly sanctioned and carried out. A census was taken in the year 1839 and the population found to consist of 48,994 souls, which if correct, and if the taluk was then as now constituted, shews that the population has increased about 30 per cent in the interval between 1839 and 1871.

Past collections and past revenue management.

20. I now come to the immediate object of this report. The following figures shew the area under cultivation and the collections thereon for the twenty years preceding 1874—75, and below that is a statement shewing the prices during the last fifteen years :—

Year.	Máji Bijavari.				Collection on cultivation.			Total Collection.	Remission.	Total Demand.	Remarks.
	Garden.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Total.	Cash.	Batayi.	Miscellaneous.				
1855—56	274	6,022	715	7,011	75,990	8,397	...	84,387	113	84,500	
1856—57	341	6,159	718	7,218	79,039	7,173	...	86,212	204	86,416	
1857—58	342	6,208	731	7,281	80,435	5,777	...	86,212	132	86,344	
1858—59	341	6,274	748	7,363	86,318	7,290	...	93,608	88	93,696	
1859—60	341	6,434	774	7,549	84,734	6,461	...	91,195	159	91,354	
1860—61	351	6,656	729	7,736	85,963	5,285	...	91,248	257	91,505	
1861—62	356	6,790	806	7,952	90,060	4,786	...	94,846	538	95,384	
1862—63	285	7,049	817	8,151	91,585	4,389	...	95,974	678	96,652	
1863—64	257	6,917	928	8,102	97,217	2,053	...	99,270	...	99,270	
1864—65	259	6,932	982	8,173	98,610	1,980	199	1,00,789	...	1,00,789	
1865—66	270	7,058	287	8,315	1,00,904	...	222	1,01,126	..	1,01,126	
1866—67	270	7,225	1,028	8,523	1,04,999	...	229	1,05,228	...	1,05,228	
1867—68	276	7,302	931	8,509	1,05,883	...	231	1,06,114	...	1,06,114	
1868—69	276	7,203	927	8,406	1,04,834	...	231	1,05,065	...	1,05,065	
1869—70	272	7,080	914	8,266	1,02,661	...	231	1,02,892	...	1,02,892	
1870—71	271	6,977	921	8,169	1,02,436	...	231	1,02,667	...	1,02,667	
1871—72	269	6,684	901	7,854	97,741	...	231	97,972	...	97,972	
1872—73	268	6,540	889	7,697	94,995	...	232	95,227	.	95,227	
1873—74	271	6,689	931	7,891	97,201	...	235	97,436	...	97,436	
1874—75	274	6,880	1,472	8,626	1,00,133	...	169	1,00,302	...	1,00,302	
										98,720	

Year.	Per Khandi of 100 Seers.															Per Khandi of 40 Seers.																				
	Paddy.						Ragi.			Kulti or Horse Gram			Millet.			Sessamum oil-seeds.			Supari.									Jaggory.			Tobacco.			Cocoanut per 100.		
	1st sort.			2nd sort.															1st sort.			2nd sort.			3rd sort.											
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1860—61	5	7	1	3	0	3	4	1	5	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	11	6	9	1	1	8	0	3	1	0	0	12	5	6	6	8	1	15	1
1861—62	3	15	1	3	9	11	1	6	5	9	12	0	0	0	0	9	13	10	5	5	3	3	11	7	2	1	9	1	5	11	6	11	10	3	10	1
1862—63	4	0	4	3	6	6	1	1	8	7	11	6	12	1	1	10	0	8	8	1	6	5	9	1	3	8	6	1	9	8	*1	10	0	3	8	11
1863—64	3	13	8	3	6	0	3	11	1	6	1	4	12	5	8	9	13	4	7	11	8	5	7	8	3	10	1	1	8	6	*1	10	1	3	8	8
1864—65	5	12	9	5	0	4	6	9	9	11	1	1	15	12	1	11	1	1	9	8	0	7	13	10		11	1	1	13	5	7	2	2	4	6	11
1865—66	6	4	0	5	5	9	7	12	0	13	3	0	12	6	0	16	1	3	9	1	0	7	3	0	5	7	0	1	8	0	9	7	0	3	0	0
1866—67	7	7	8	6	7	8	11	11	8	18	0	0	21	6	8	16	10	8	8	2	1	6	10	8	5	10	0	2	13	1	8	8	8	6	8	0
1867—68	6	13	10	5	9	6	7	5	0	13	3	7	18	5	8	10	3	10	10	2	8	8	0	0	5	9	0	3	5	1	10	2	2	7	8	10
1868—69	5	10	1	1	11	8	5	11	0	9	8	9	11	3	0	7	13	0	9	15	0	7	3	7	1	7	0	1	15	0	9	10	8	1	0	0
1869—70	5	3	2	1	5	11	1	15	1	8	13	11	11	6	7	12	13	8	8	3	1	5	11	0	5	0	2	2	0	7	7	0	8	4	1	11
1870—71	3	4	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	9	8	0	7	8	0	5	8	0	3	0	0	1	10	0	8	8	0	5	0	0
1871—72	3	12	0	3	8	0	3	1	0	1	12	0	11	0	0	6	11	0	9	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	10	0	0	1	0	0
1872—73	5	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	11	8	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	5	1	0	3	8	0	1	8	0	*17	0	0	3	8	0
1873—74	5	12	0	4	0	1	1	9	8	7	4	6	12	1	5	8	10	10	7	5	1	5	5	3	3	12	0	1	8	5	9	12	8	3	8	4
1874—75	5	11	6	4	10	0	5	6	8	10	3	4	16	1	4	9	14	0	6	5	0	4	15	1	3	10	11	1	11	6	8	7	4	3	14	4

NOTE.—This return was furnished by the Taluk, the accuracy of the prices marked * appears doubtful.

21. From the above statements it will be seen that the previous collections have been remarkably steady, the only important fluctuation being caused by the abnormal rise in prices which culminated in the years 1867 and 1868.

22. There are no remissions shewn, which I understand arises from the practice of the total demand not being entered in the accounts until after the District jamabandi is over. The total demand th appears minus any remissions that may have been then granted.

23. The abolition of the batayi system in 1864—65 does not appear to have produced any mark effect on the revenue.

24. Comparison of the two statements above shews that the collections have as usual followed th prices ; but that the great fall in prices that occurred between the years 1866 and 1870 (when rice fel from Rs. 6—7—8 to Rs. 2—12—0 per kandi) did not produce a greater falling off in the revenue tha it did, shews that the ryots hold little more land than is required for their necessities. The large popula tion of the Belur Taluk (which is at the rate of about 1½ souls to the cultivated acre) must always tend to steady the area under cultivation and prevent its falling below a certain minimum.

25. The miscellaneous collections are composed almost entirely of wet rates temporarily imposed on dry crop fields.

26. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan informs me that the nominal rates at which waste lands are now given over for cultivation are as follows; for convenience sake I have changed the "Bijavari" area shewn by him into acres.

Minimum rate for dry crop lands Rs. 0—7—0 per acre.

Minimum rate for wet lands under small tanks Rs. 4—6—0.

Minimum rate for wet lands under large tanks Rs. 5- 13—0.

27. As to the present actual rates paid for individual fields, from a tabular statement furnished the Assistant Commissioner, I find that the payments vary as follows.—

In dry lands from	Rs.	0—0—3	up to Rs.	6—10—0	per acre.
In wet lands from	,,	0—4—6	up to ,,	20— 0—0	do
In garden lands from	,,	0—0—9	up to ,,	12—14—0	do

The extremes here shewn are so great that they are useless for any purpose except to shew w what little system the original rates were fixed, or rather how in the absence of any survey the authoriti fixing the rates were liable to be imposed upon.

Grouping and rates proposed for wet lands.

28. The Belur Taluk differs so much in climate, and consequently in cultivation one part fro the other, that I have been compelled to make separate groups for t dry and wet cultivation, *i. e.*, that the group of villages on which the hig est dry rates are placed is not indentical with that on which the highe wet rates are imposed.

29. For the wet cultivation I propose the following grouping and maxima.

Group.	Villages.	Maximum Wet Rate		
I	110	Rs.	8	8 0
II	86	,,	8	0 0
III	90	,,	7	8 0
IV	34	,,	7	0 0

The first class group is formed of the centre part of the taluk which being semi-Malnad enjo ample rain-fall and has the advantage of the roads leading to all the great markets.

In the 2nd group have been placed the villages touching the 1st group in which the advantages either climate or roads are not quite equal to those of the 1st class.

In the 3rd group is placed the remainder of the Malnad portion of the taluk together with t villages near the Banavar high road.

In the 4th group are the plain villages situated away from the high roads.

30. For the dry crop lands I propose the following grouping and maxima.

ouping and rates proposed for dry lands.

Group.	Villages.	Maximum Dry Rate.
I	51	Rs. 2 4 0
II	60	,, 2 0 0
III	26	,, 1 10 0
IV	59	,, 1 4 0
V	37	,, 1 0 0
VI	87	,, 0 12 0

In the 1st group I have placed all the villages in the plain country to the east where the climate is st suited for dry crop cultivation and where roads are available in every direction, and in 6th or last oup are the villages to the extreme west where rice is the staple crop of the country, the rain-fall is too avy for good dry crop cultivation and roads are few or none.

The remaining four groups have been made intermediate between the above two extremes, the roups running in parallel lines north and south, and the maximum rates thus gradually declining from s. 2—4—0 in the plain country to Rs. 0—12—0 in the extreme west on the borders of Manjarabad.

31. For the gardens I propose maxima of Rs. 16 for tank irrigated and Rs. 6 for well irrigated lands; as the assessment of each garden is settled individually on its own merits, no grouping of villages is necessary for this sort of cultivation.

Proposed garden rates.

32. The imposition of the rates proposed above will give the following results:—

esult of proposed rates on occupied lands.

ice Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden					Rice.					Dry Crop.					Total	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.			Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.			Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.			Acres.	Survey Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8			9	10	11			12	13
I.	110	34	174	5	1	11	7,256	29,333	4	0	8	13,252	7,149	0	8	8	20,542	36,656
II.	86	185	1,189	6	6	10	5,400	21,586	3	15	10	11,002	6,115	0	8	11	16,587	28,890
III.	90	583	3,725	6	6	3	7,260	25,977	3	9	3	11,697	7,025	0	9	7	19,540	36,727
IV.	34	573	1,909	3	5	4	675	3,206	4	12	0	7,266	6,031	0	13	3	8,514	11,146
	320	1,375	6,997	5	1	5	20,591	80,102	3	14	3	43,217	26,320	0	9	9	65,183	1,13,419

33. The area and assessment of the waste lands available for cultivation are as follows :—

ult of proposed rates on waste arable.

Rice Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.	110	...	...	0 0 0	1,215	3,742	3 1 3	9,487	4,147	0 7 0	10,702	7,88
II.	86	2	13	6 8 0	1,203	3,752	3 1 11	9,668	5,018	0 8 4	10,873	8,78
III.	90	17	76	4 7 6	2,051	4,970	2 6 9	9,886	4,134	0 6 8	11,954	9,18
IV.	34	7	29	4 2 3	158	597	3 12 5	3,454	2,188	0 10 2	3,619	2,81
	320	26	118	4 8 7	4,627	13,061	2 13 2	32,495	15,487	0 7 8	37,148	28,666

34. The extent and assessment of the minor inam lands in the Government villages are as follows:

Result of proposed rates on minor inam lands.

Rice Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Total alienated lands.		Remarks.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	110	11	60	1,612	6,318	1,372	738	2,995	7,116	
II.	86	4	20	1,003	3,793	1,076	683	2,083	4,501	
III.	90	12	71	932	3,254	716	551	1,660	3,876	
IV	34	11	32	88	416	435	350	534	798	
	320	38	183	3,635	13,786	3,599	2,322	7,272	16,291	
		Average Rs. 4-13-0		Average Rs. 3-12-5		Average Rs. 0-10-4				

35. The next statement shews the result of the imposition of the proposed rates on the whole ar ble area of the taluk, occupied, waste and inam. Columns 2 and 4 sh the assessment on the occupied land by the new rates as compared wi the realizations in 1874—75:—

Result of proposed rates on whole arable area of the Taluk.

Survey Assessment, &c.

Rice Group.	No. of Villages.	Collection for 1874—75.	Government Occupied.		Government Waste.		Total Govt. Occupied and Waste.		Alienated lands.		Total Govt. & Inam.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	110	36,474	20,542	36,656	10,702	7,889	31,244	44,545	2,995	7,116	34,239	51,661
II	86	21,028	16,587	28,890	10,873	8,783	27,460	37,673	2,083	4,501	29,543	42,174
III	90	30,580	19,540	36,727	11,954	9,180	31,494	45,907	1,660	3,876	33,154	49,783
IV	34	9,220	8,514	11,146	3,619	2,814	12,133	13,960	534	798	12,667	14,758
	320	1,00,302	65,183	1,13,419	37,148	28,666	102,331	1,42,085	7,272	16,291	109,603	1,58,376
Add area of unassessed grazing lands, &c. ...											54,079	
„ gross area of 48 inam villages ...											27,158	
„ gross area of 9 Amrut Mahal Kavals ...											16,530	
„ Total area of the Belur Taluk, *i. e.*, about 324 square miles											207,370	

36. I will here compare the average rates of assessment for the whole taluk as formerly realized with those now proposed. In both cases the area as ascertained by the survey is the basis of calculation:—

Comparison of old and new average rates.

Description of Cultivation.	Acres by Survey.	Old System.		New System.	
		Assessment.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry Crop	43,217	20,677	0-7-8	26,320	0-9-9
Rice	20,591	74,327	3-9-10	80,102	3-15-5
Garden	1,375	5,129		6,997	
Miscellaneous		169			
Total.....	65,183	1,00,302	1-8-7	1,13,419	1-11-10

37. The above are the average rates for the whole taluk and in paras 29 and 30 above are given the maxima rates of the different groups composing it. I will now endeavour to give some idea of what the individual rates are on the most prevalent kind of soil, &c. though fixed, as the rates are on a sliding scale of which the maxima referred to above are the head, the assessment of individual fields will vary from the rates I shew below as the qualities of soil, water, &c. vary. For convenience sake I will suppose the land of which examples are given to be in the 2nd group of villages where the wet and dry maxima are Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 respectively; in other groups the rates will, of course, differ in the same proportion as the maxima under which they come differ.

Explanation of how proposed rates will actually fall on the different kinds of cultivation, &c.

Rice lands producing one fair crop of rice every year will pay about Rs. 3—14—0 per acre.

Rice lands growing sugar cane and rice in ordinary rotation about Rs. 6—4—0 per acre.

Dry crop lands of the prevalent reddish soil which produce one crop of ragi, &c. in the year will be charged about Rs. 0—12—0 per acre.

Dry crop lands of superior dark soil where javari, coriander, &c. is grown or after ragi a second crop of horse gram, &c. will be assessed at about Rs. 1—6—0 per acre.

Garden lands in this taluk are generally inferior and vary so much that it is almost impossible to give any fair idea of the actual except by shewing the average rates which are as follows :—

Average of tank watered gardens.. ..	.. Rs.	6 6 0	per acre
Average of well watered gardens.. ..	.. „	3 6 0	
Average of cocoanut gardens	. „	2 11 0	

I again repeat that the above rates must not be considered absolutely those imposed, but lands of the qualities and productiveness described and situated in the 2nd group will not vary much from those shewn, the variation being caused by the soil or water supply being slightly better or worse, distance from village or size and importance of the village in which the lands are situated.

38. The realizations for the year 1874—75 from grazing and fruit trees were Rs. 406 and they may be estimated at the same amount for the future, as while the grazing collections generally shew an increase, after the introduction of the survey, the amrayi collections owing to all trees in cultivated lands becoming the property of the ryots in whose fields they stand, nearly always shew a decrease.

Grazing and fruit trees.

39. As regards the land revenue only, the local cess of half an anna in the rupee brought in a sum of Rs. 3,134 in the year 1874—75.

Local Fund.

Under the new settlement the sums realizable under Local Fund and Irrigation Cess on minor inams will be as follows :—

Local Cess of one anna..	Rs.	7,089
Local Cess on minor inams	,,	1,018
Equivalent of Irrigation Cess on minor inams	,,	822
Total....	Rs.	8,929

40. The realizations of 1874—75 as compared with those of the proposed settlement are as follows :—

Total results of proposed settlement.

Land Revenue, 1874—75	Rs.	1,00,302
Grazing and fruit trees	,,	406
Half Anna Local Cess	,,	3,134
Total under old system....	,,	1,03,842
Survey assessment of occupied lands	,,	1,13,419
Grazing and fruit trees	,,	406
One Anna Local Cess	,,	7,089
One Anna Local Cess on minor inams	,,	1,018
Equivalent of Irrigation Cess on minor inams.. ..	,,	822
Total under Survey Settlement..	,,	1,22,754

41. The gross increase in the demands under the head of Land Revenue deducting Local Cess, &c. therefore Rs. 13,117 ; from this the sum of about Rs. 5,123 will have to be credited to the District rigation Fund, and a sum of about Rs. 7,800 will be required for the payment of village officers; the in to Government therefore by the introduction of the survey rates will equal about Rs. 200 only.

42. As noted above, the sum of Rs. 5,123 on account of the Government irrigated lands, and Rs. 822 on account of equivalent of Irrigation Cess on minor inams, total Rs. 5,945, will have to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund, being at the rate of one anna per rupee on all the wet land in the taluk. In accordance ith Chief Commissioner's order No. 5481—347 of 28th October 1874, this rate has been agreed l as appropriate by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, and myself.

Irrigation Fund.

43. Under the scale laid down in Chief Commissioner's order No. 219 of 27th October 1874, the pay of the village officers has been estimated as equal to about Rs. 8,600 ; the amount of "profits from service lands" is insignificant and their present pay is Rs. 751 which will leave about Rs. 7,800 to be made good out of ie Treasury.

Village Officers.

44. The amount of "Aya" or perquisites which are paid to village officers and servants is generally nall and may be briefly stated as follows :—

Patels receive no grain payments, but only small presents of money on the occasion of marriage nd festivals ; they also have their fields ploughed and their houses thatched and repaired by the ryots nce a year.

Shanbhogs receive no grain payments, but get a money payment, of from 4 annas to rupee 1 on ach patta.

Kulvadis or Talavars receive grain payments varying in amount in every village, but being general- at the rate of from 3 to 12 seers of rice or ragi from each ryot.

These payments are often evaded and it is almost impossible to ascertain the real amount paid.

45. I consider that the rates now proposed in this report are as moderate as can be taken consistent with fairness to both parties concerned, *viz.* Government and the ryots.

General Remarks.

The increase is nil, but there is a large area of waste in the ultimate cultivation of which Government must look for addition to its revenue.

46. On the application of a systematic and equally applied assessment to a country where the old

assessment was unequally distributed, some dissatisfaction amongst those who have hitherto paid nominal rates must be expected, whereas the voices of those who benefit by the new rates are naturally not heard.

Those who are most increased are generally the local aristocracy who have made use of their influence in former days to obtain the land they hold on exceptionally low rates and to make up a decent total for the whole lands of the village; the men without interest or influence have had to make good the shortcomings of the former by proportionately excessive payments.

Were the ryots increased, and the upper classes decreased, few complaints would be heard, but it is precisely those classes who are best able to make themselves heard who feel the inconvenience of having to pay at the same rate as their poorer neighbours.

47. Before concluding this report I will give a few instances of the unequal manner in which our rates affect different villages, the first three being villages in which great increase, and the last three considerable decrease is the result.

In detail Statement.			Names of Villages.	Old assessment.	Survey assessment.	Percentage increase and decrease.	Average garden rate.	Average rice rate.	Average dry crop rate.
No.	Wet class.	Dry class.							
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
91	1st	3rd	Kalhalli	59	136	131	0-0-0	4-11-5	0-6-10
40	3rd	6th	Vudasi	822	1,261	53	2-10-8	3-10-2	0-5-1
42	3rd	6th	Hegarvalli	132	266	102	3-5-4	3-1-0	0-3-5
78	1st	4th	Chik Biked	251	156	38	2-0-0	3-5-0	0-7-5
89	1st	3rd	Madgatta	1,231	914	26	0-0-0	4-1-1	0-9-7
83	2nd	5th	Banasvalli	375	249	34	0-0-0	3-12-11	0-7-2

The following two villages are also worthy of note, inasmuch as they touch one another and are as nearly as possible identical in soil, position, and every other particular:—

In detail statement.			Names of Villages.	Old assessment.	Survey assessment.	Percentage.	Average garden rate.	Average rice rate.	Average dry crop rate.	Remarks.
No.	Wet class.	Dry class.								
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	2nd	1st	Hoshalli	242	240	1	0-0-0	4-3-8	0-14-7	
51	2nd	1st	Gedlihalli	78	266	241	3-0-0	4-6-7	0-15-5	

48. Reports by the classing officers Captains Rutherfurd and Major are herewith forwarded; they will be found to contain useful information concerning the modes of cultivation, &c., prevailing in the Belur Taluk.

49. I beg in conclusion that sanction may be given as soon as possible to the rates now proposed, s it will be most convenient to commence settlement work next season (in the month of February 1877) i this taluk.

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rom the Officiating Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 698, dated Bangalore, 9th August 1876.

I have the honor to forward in original, Deputy Superintendent's report No. 571 of the 7th instant n the introduction of the survey settlement in 320 Government villages of the Belur Taluk, for your erusal, and to request that it may be returned, with such remarks as you may desire to make, at your arliest convenience.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Camp, No. 9, dated Camp Hassan, 10th November 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 698 of 9th August forwarding the Deputy Superintendent's report No. 571 of the 7th instant on the introduction of the survey settlement nto 320 Government villages of the Belur Taluk and requesting me to make any remarks I may lesire on the proposed settlement.

The report was sent to the Deputy Commissioner for his observations and has only been returned. today, but as I know that the papers are urgently required by you, I submit them at once and without that full consideration which I should wish to give them and which I cannot now give owing to a great pressure of other business.

I however read the reports carefully before sending them to the Deputy Commissioner and having gone through them again do not see that any objection could be taken to the rates proposed by you. The general principles on which the villages are grouped seem to be well considered, the rates are moderate and the actual result of the settlement will be that the assessment will be equalized, provision made for the payment of village officials and that after Rs. 5,123 has been credited to the District Irrigation Fund the net gain to Government will be only about Rs. 200, any further increase being from the taking up of waste land.

The proposals appear moderate and safe and I can suggest no modifications.

From the Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 6, dated Camp Banavar Taluk, 21st January 1876.

I have the honor to furnish the following report regarding the Sammats noted in the margin, this report being supplementary to that of Captin Rutherfurd, regarding the Sammats of Balur, Melpal, Archalli and Narvi.

Lakunda. | Hal bal.
Andeli. | Algur.

No. 11 dated 14th April 1875.

Area.

2. The area of the Belur Taluk may be roughly taken as 290 square miles, and the portion now to be reported on represents as nearly as possible the eastern half of the Taluk.

Physical characteristics.

3. The Sammat of Lakunda may be set down as altogether Malnad, the undulations which are somewhat abrupt, being covered with scrub jungle, and to the South with "Kans" in which coffee is cultivated; the valleys are cultivated with rice chiefly, little cane, and no gardens of any importance.

The southern portion is markedly superior to the northern, the cultivation of coffee being of great profit in most of the villages, although inferior to that of the western sammats. About ⅓ of Andeli Sammat, the south-western portion, clearly shewn in the taluk map as south of Hadlageri, and bounded to the east by the Yegachi river, partakes of the characteristics of the Malnad, and the people consider themselves as being in it.

The rest of the Andeli Sammat is more open, the undulations lengthening out into plains, with several kavals interpersed.

The Halebid Sammat in marked contrast to Andeli lies in a huge basin, the undulations being more steep, the upper lands remarkably stony, and the low lying and the wet lands consisting chiefly of a rich dark loam most favorable to cane cultivation.

Adgur Sammat is much the same as Halebid, but is intersected by rocky hills, the highest of which is some hundreds of feet above the general level of the sammat.

Drainage.

4. The drainage of Lakunda and Andeli falls into the Yegachi river, whilst Halebid and Adgur contribute to the Yegatti Halla in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

Irrigation.

5. The division of the taluk under report is well favored in this respect as regards tanks, and kattes, but none can be said to come under the head of first class except the Halebid tank. As a rule the supply of water is not under proper control owing to the imperfect condition of the tank bunds and sluices, it being quite the exception to find the latter in proper repair and working order. No benefit to irrigation is derived from the Yegachi river, as its low level precludes its being of much service.

An old anicut at Rangatta in Andeli Sammat is in existence, now broken down, but built in older times, in order to carry the river water by a huge channel to the Halebid tank.

The undertaking itself is gigantic, the height of the embankment being 15 and 20 feet in some places, and the channel extending some six miles, but from an engineering point of view it must have been a complete failure as the termination is some 200 feet higher than the point of exit from the river. It goes by the name of the Sangi Devara Kalvi, and is of some use in feeding certain tanks through which it passes.

Another and smaller channel called "Venkat Dasappa's channel" leaves the above channel at a point in the village of Hoshalli, and though in bad repair supplies water to several tanks.

The regular irrigation channels are :—

1st. One which leaves the Wati Halla between the villages of Honemani and Madgatta, Andeli Sammat and empties itself into the tank of Padavalalu.

2nd. The end of a channel called the Kudlur channel running through Chik Byadgeri (Andeli Sammat near Belur) and flowing into the Chik Byadgeri tank.

With regard to the first of these, although there is no doubt that water for a good rice crop is secured below the channel, still the rules regarding the preservation of the channel and mode of supplying water are so stringent that a certain amount of loss falls on the ryots of some villages as regards the culture of sugar-cane. At the last of Malgatta complaints were made to me that where cane was formerly grown by the aid of tank water, it is now impossible, owing to the said rules, to do so as the channel intervenes between the tank and the cane land. I had the honor to forward a petition from Madgatta on the subject during the season. Other villages made the same complaints, but I did not forward petitions.

Soils.

6. Dry crop soils vary from a poor whitish gray to rich dark brown and black. In Lakunda they are as a rule poor, are better in Andeli, and in the villages and low lying lands of Halebid and Adgur attain to a deep brown and black.

They are manured regularly once a year, the supply being usually regulated by the requirements of the rice and cane which take the first place, and require an ample supply to render them productive.

Wet crop lands are relatively better in Lakunda, and very good in the generality of villages in the other three sammats.

Dry crops.

7. In Lakunda the staple dry crops are ragi and yellu.

In the other sammats, ragi, yellu, castor-oil, togari, avare, horse-gram are all found in every village. In the better parts of Andeli and in the low lying lands of Halebid and Adgur, jawari, Bengal gram, sáve, wheat, coriander and pepper (field) are all grown very commonly.

Ragi is usually sown with togari, yellu, castor-oil, or avare, and in many villages of Andeli, Adgur, and Halebid a second crop of hurali and Hutchellu is sown after the ragi has been harvested. Bengal gram after ragi is common in the dark soils of the two latter sammats.

The chief divisions of the former are :—

Wet crops.

1. Samna Bhatta

   Average price in Bikod Bazar 3½ to 4½ Rs. per palla (100 seers).

2. Bili Bhatta.

   Average price rupees 2½ to 3½ per palla.

3. Kempakki or dappa.

   Average price rupees 2 to rupees 3 per palla.

I have taken the Bikod Bazar rate, as it is the trading market not only of the Belur Taluk, but the most important for many miles around. Its standard will serve for the rates in the other sammats.

In Lakunda and west of Andeli all the above kind of rice are common. In Adgur and Halebid dappa bhatta may be said to be the staple rice.

The rice lands are manured as a rule twice yearly, once when the lands are ploughed and again when they are sown.

In no villages have I met with cases of "Kori Bhatta" or two crops in the year.

Cane-kind chiefly grown in patta patti, rastali or doda khabbu.

In Lakunda the cultivation of cane is confined to a few villages, and in none of these is it considerable.

In Andeli it is found in nearly every village. In Halebid and Adgur it is not quite so plentiful as in Andeli.

In Andeli Sammat I may mention specially the villages of Padavalalu, Goruru, Ithidu, Chilkuru. In Adgur—Kasba Adgur, Kosihalli, Gonisomenahalli, Mattigatta, Chatchatihalli.

In Halebid—Kasba Halebid, Panditenhalli, Devihatti. All these villages have magnificient stretches of cane.

Cane is planted in two ways. "*Sal Khabbu*" or in rows; each piece of cane about a foot in length is laid touching the end of the next piece, and so on for the length of the field, one yard or more being left between the lines. This is where water is plentiful. "*Guni Khabbu*" or pit cane is resorted to when water is comparatively scarce.

In Lakunda and Andeli near the Malnad, cane is planted in March and takes some 18 or 20 months to mature. In Halebid and Adgur it is planted in June or July, and takes a little longer to ripen. In the two former sammats, it is watered once every 4 or 5 days for the first hot season, but the next year one thorough watering is all that is requisite

In the latter sammats, it is watered—.

1st month every 3 or 4 days.

2nd month every 8 days.

3rd month every 15 days, and after that every fifteen days until it is cut.

Four kinds of jaggory are produced.

1st "Atchu" or mould jaggory from best black soil cane sells at about rupee 1 per maund (40 seers) in Bikod.

2nd. "*Undi*" or ball jaggory; land where an admixture of sand occurs, 8 annas to 12 annas per maund.

3rd. "*Maddi*" of treacly consistency, from cane grown in poor soil

4th. "*Joni*" used for drinking with water, or mixing with chunam.

The two latter varieties are not sold.

As the 1st kind mould jaggory is met with in every village where cane is grown in these four sammats, the cane may be set down as very fairly good on the whole.

In Lakunda there are no gardens of any importance except coffee.

Gardens.

In Andeli few villages have any of considerable extent. Haltori and Andeli being the only exception

In Adgur nearly all villages north of Kasba Adgur have gardens, but the only important ones are in Adgur, Mattigatta, Gonisomenhalli.

In Halebid Sammat, Halebid, Ponatpur, Devihalli are the chief garden villages.

The produce consists chiefly of supari, cocoanuts and plantains.

Supari.

The trees are planted at much wider intervals than is customary in the gardens of Sorab, Sága and Anantapur, a distance of 9 feet between each tree and between the rows being usually kept.

About 350 trees to an acre is considered a fair average by the ryots, but I should say that 400 trees was much nearer the mark.

As regards the crop, it certainly does not appear particularly good, and may be taken at an outside average of 1½ to 2 seers per tree giving 5 maunds per 100 trees.

Red soil is evidently much more favorable to supari than black, an opinion which is corroborated by the ryots themselves.

"Chikni" or the better kind of areca sells for Rs. 4 per maund (40 seers) in Halebid, and the duty on it is 12 annas per maund.

"Gotu" or "botta," the inferior kind, for Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 per maund.

Supari trees in Halebid and Adgur take about 12 years to come to bearing, and 20 years before they bear fully: they give crop for 40 or 50 years.

The crop is usually gathered in November and December.

Coccanut palms.

Cocoanut trees are found in nearly all the gardens above referred to, but are best in those in which there is somewhat less moisture than is required for the better growth of supari.

The better gardens are in Adgur Sammat, usually below small kattes or in low-lying lands where there is a moderate degree of moisture. Sandy and clayey soils are both favorable to cocoanut trees.

The nuts are usually gathered in April and September.

The trees take 20 years to bear, and 25 years to give full crop.

The duty on nuts in Halebid is 8 annas per 100 nuts, paid by the seller, either to Shekdar or Shanbhog who gives a "rahadari." There is no duty on private consumption.

The cocoanut gardens of Adgur are markedly superior to those of Halebid.

Betel-vines.

Betel-vines are comparatively scarce in the gardens under report, and are not found to any great extent in one place.

As they require a great deal of moisture, they are always grown where the supply of water can be

'epended on. In these gardens they invariably have a good well close at hand, from which they are ually watered by a gadigi (earthen vessel). The vines do not produce leaves for 3 years, and take bout 6 or 8 years to come to full bearing. They bear from 10 to 20 years, according to soil and oisture, black soil being considered best.

Betel leaves are sold for 3 to 6 pies per bundle of 100 leaves and duty is pie 1 per 100.

8. Coffee gardens are confined to Lakunda Sammat, those in Andeli Sammat, not half a dozen patches in all, being unworthy of consideration.

Coffee gardens.

Coffee in the marginally noted villages may be said to be very fair; well cultivated and remunerative. In certain of the adjoining villages such as Heriwati, Kesgod, Shingravalli, Kadadarawalli, Kamati, pattas are held, and coffee might be advantageously cultivated, but, as it stands at present, the pattas seem to be merely an excuse for holding certain jungle lands for the bamboos or firewood which are to be had from them; and indeed this is not confined to Lakunda Sammat, but many like cases have been met with in the western sammats of the taluk.

Lakunda.
Moalla.
Mattawara.
Irkarawadi.
Ankiballi.
Heriwati.
Kodgunballi.
Hollala.

After inspecting an immense variety of coffee gardens, I have come to the conclusion that—

1st. Above all manure is required.

2nd. Moisture.

3rd. Shade.

hat is very little shade indeed is requisite where manure and moisture are amply supplied.

9. The common ryotwari tenure prevails: "wargs" do not exist in the portion of the taluk, under report.

Tenure

10. In Lakunda the rates as stated by the Shanbhog are—

Rates.

On dry crop at the supposed rate of 6 annas 1 pie per Krishnaraj kolga (⅓rd acres) or about 8 annas per acre.

In eight villages only of Lakunda do they pay assessment on dry crop land; in the other villages the custom of the Hakkal being included in the rice assessment prevails.

In Andeli Sammat on dry crop 6 to 14 annas per Kishnaraj kolga (=3,200 yards square) or about 13 annas per acre.

On wet lands 7 to 14 annas per Krishnaraj kolga (=500 yards square) or about Rs. 6 per acre.

A few years ago an average rate of Rs. 10 per acre on gardens was introduced by the District authorities.

11. In dry crops, "Sama Koru" of the common kind prevails, the tenant paying the assessment and taking half the produce.

Sub-letting.

In wet crops, in rice, "Sama Koru."

In cane the tenant gives the plant cane and ½ manure, and takes ½ the cane, the expenses of prearing Jaggery being shared equally. This prevails in all the sammats with slight modifications.

In gardens the pattadars usually cultivate themselves, but if sublet:—

in Andeli the tenant takes ¾ supari, giving ¼ to the sub-tenant and all the produce grown beneath uch as betel-leaves, plantains, &c. Cocoanuts are occasionally divided equally, but usually tenant akes ⅔, sub-tenant ⅓.

in Halebid the pattadars take all the supari, giving the supari of one or two trees only and all the roduce beneath to the sub-tenant.

This is called a "mad tota" and with slight modifications, is common to the three sammats.

Wages. 12. In Lakunda and Andeli a male laborer receives 1½ pakka seers rice, or 1½ annas and 1 me or two annas only.

A female laborer receives the same as a man in kind, or anna 1 pies 8 in money.

"Hutalus" have expenses of marriage paid to them. Also yearly 1 cumbly, 1 pancha, 1 rumal, meals daily and Rs. 6 or Rs. 12 yearly.

A woman 1 siri, 1 kupsa and Re. 1 or Rs. 2 yearly.

In Halebid and Adgur, Men—2 annas per diem or from 3 to 5 seers of ragi.

Women—1 anna 6 pies per diem or 3 to 4 seers ragi.

Cattle. 13. Cattle are plentiful, but very poor looking and are constantly decimated by dod roga. Tl buffaloes seem better of their kind and are also numerous.

Manufactures. 14. None of any importance beyond a few looms for "cumblies" and coarse white cloths.

15. This portion of the taluk is particularly well supplied in this respect.

Roads.

One imperial road from Belur to Hassan passes through Andeli Sammat, skirting certain villages of Halebid. A 2nd class road from Belur to Halebid and Jamgal. A 2nd class road from Belur t Saklespur, the latter passing through the Lakunda Sammat. Another is in course of construction from Halebid to Hassan, and passes through the Adgur Sammat.

Fair cart tracks may be said to exist everywhere.

16. The chief is Bikod, in Lakunda Sammat, 6 miles from Belur, on the Belur-Saklespur road.

Markets.

A very considerable amount of traffic is done here, upwards of Rs. 4,000 on an average changing hands weekly; and traders from long distances find their way to the market.

Imports. 17. Supari, cocoanuts, rice, tobacco, salt, pepper, spices, wheat, cumblies, piece goods and grains o all kinds.

18. Rice, plantains, coarse cloths, jaggory, matting, find their way chiefly to Chikmagalur.

Exports.

19. Minor markets are Halebid, Hulgundi (Inam village in Andeli Sammat near Andeli).

Health. 20. All the inhabitants of the taluk suffer more or less from fever, but the Malnad Sammats especially Narvi, are particularly unhealthy in this respect.

General condition. 21. The general condition of the ryots may be said to be good. The coffee bearing gardens an rice of the western, and the supari and cocoanut gardens and cane of the eastern portions under report render them fairly prosperous.

The dry crops of Adgur Sammat are as a rule better than those of the other sammats and add greatly to its prosperous condition.

Weights and Measures. 22. In the Belur Taluk the pakka seer equals 108 rupees weight of water, and is used for weigh ing grains of all sorts and is a milk measure.

In the Malnad the khandi varies from 40 to 60 pakka seers.

In the intermediate portion, represented by villages from Itbidu to Hirikolli 55 to 75 pakka seers.

In Halebid and Adgur Sammats it equals 160 seers.

For weighing coffee, the seer=28 rupees weight.

For weighing supari, the seer=26 rupees weight.

For weighing ghee, jaggory, oil, &c., the seer=24 rupees weight.

} 1 seer = 40 Maund.

In selling, 1 palla =100 pakka seers, Krishnaraj kandi =160 pakka seers.

In measuring land—

Wet Krishnaraj kolaga=500 square yards.

Dry Krishnaraj kolaga=3,200 do

From the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore. To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 11, dated Camp Belur Taluk, 14th April 1875.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the four marginally noted Magnis of the Belur Taluk in the Hassan District, which were classed by the M. Establishment during the latter portion of the season of 1873—74, and the first 4 months of the season of 1874—75.

Magnis.
Melpal.
Belur.
Arehalli.
Narvi

2. The north is bounded by the Chikmagalur Taluk, the west and south by the Manjarabad Taluk, the east by the remaining Magnis of the Belur Taluk.

Boundaries.

3. Of the 4 Magnis under report Belur may be considered Maidan, the remaining three Malnad. The Belur Magni is slightly undulating, relieved here and there by low rocky or stony hills, and almost entirely devoid of jungle. To the west and south-west the surface becomes more and more undulating till the borders of the Manjarabad Taluk are reached, where the hills are of considerable height. These hills are, as a rule, covered with jungle, which is locally termed "Kan" or "Udwe." The low-lying grounds are cultivated with rice, and the long strethes of such land which run up between the hills and "borés" or dry crop lands are called "Kós," or "Sarrós." A peculiar feature in the landscape is the clearly defined demarcation between high-lying and low-lying ground. Instead of the former gradually merging into the latter, it terminates abruptly, presenting an almost perpendicular scarp, varying in height from 50 to 100 feet. As the soil is very friable landslips are not uncommon, especially in the rains when the ground becomes saturated and the base of the scarp is undermined by the small channels on the borders of the rice fields.

General description.

4. The drainage of the Melpal Magni is effected by two large nallas, which eventually find their way into the Yegachi river near Kasba Belur. The west and south-west of the taluk is drained by the Yenne Halla or Hemavati river into which the Wodena and other nallas empty themselves. There are between 40 and 50 tanks in the four Magnis, of which number not more than 3 can be considered first class. Not one of these tanks can be said to be in thorough repair. The sluices are either choked up or out of order, the embankments leak or are burst. Besides the tanks, there are hundreds of small kattes, which, with an average rain-fall, ensure an annual crop of rice. Irrigation is extensively carried on by means of channels from large nallas, especially in the Melpal and Belur Magnis. These channels are in charge of the Irrigation Department, and, when in working order, are no doubt of great use in supplementing the supply derived from the annual rain-fall.

Drainage and Irrigation.

5. The soil in all 4 Magnis is of a dark reddish or brown color in the dry crop lands, and of a light grey or whitey brown in the wet lands. Sand predominates in both, but a mixture of sand and clay is not uncommon in the rice fields. On the right bank of the Yegachi river there is a small tract of very fair black soil near Kasba Belur. The soil in the wet lands is of a very poor description, and frequently very shallow: gravel being struck within a cubit of the surface.

Soils.

6. Rice is the staple crop. Several kinds are cultivated, the principal being kyasike, kirvanna, and Hútts bhatta, which differ very slightly from each other in appearance and cut-turn, and require very nearly the same supply of water. Sanna bhatta is grown to a small extent in the Melpal, Belur, and Arehalli Magnis. Sugar-cane is cultivated in several villages of the Melpal and Belur Magnis, to a small extent in Arehalli,

Crops. (Wet.)

and not at all in Narvi. The jaggory produced is of very inferior description, watery, and of no consistency; defects which necessitate its being roughly squeezed by hand into circular lumps, which are sold by weight. According to a return received from the Amildar double crops of rice are raised in several villages of the Melpal, Archalli, and Narvi Magnis. I have never come across a case of double crop cultivation when testing any of the villages of the above Magnis, but have seen it growing on two or three occasions in the Archalli Magni when testing villages in Narvi. I believe it is only attempted when the season happens to be very favorable. The principal dry crop is ragi: hutchellu, castor-oil and Bengal gram are grown in small quantities in the Belur Magni.

Double crops.

Dry.

7. There are no supari gardens of any importance. In a few villages of the Belur and Archalli Magnis there are small patches of wretched-looking trees which bear little or no fruit, and which are evidently neglected by their owners. Plantains are extensively cultivated, are of various kinds and of very good quality. There are a few cocoanut trees. Almost every "Kan" or "Udwe" in the 4 Magnis is planted with coffee. By far the greater number of the gardens belong to Natives; a few are owned by Europeans. Those of the former are as a rule neglected; the plants are allowed to grow to a height of 15 and 20 feet: weeds and undergrowth flourish in every direction: manure is seldom or never applied: and supervision is considered altogether unnecessary. Those of the latter offer a striking contrast to this slovenly mode of cultivation.

Gardens (Supari).

Coffee.

8. The tenure is strictly Ryotwari. The majority of the cultivators being Lingayats and Vokkal Makkalus hold their lands direct from Government, and cultivate their own fields. The Warg tenure is unkown.

Tenure.

9. The common subletting rate is Sama-kor or Wara: another is Guttige, which is paid in kind or coin according to previous agreement between the Pattedar and Sagvalidar. In the latter case the cultivator pays the pattedar the full assessment and something over: in the former case its equivalent in grain. Coffee gardens are sublet on Sama-kor. For the first five years all expenses are borne by the cultivator. The first crop is shared equally, and each bears his share of all expenses in each successive year, or the garden is divided into two, each cultivating his portion independently.

Subletting.

10. About 30 years ago a rough measurement of the Belur Taluk was undertaken by the orders of Major Montgomery, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division. It was then discovered that many ryots were holding actually less land than they were entitled to. Sufficient land to make up the deficiency was therefore included in their holdings, the original assessment remaining unchanged. This included land is called "Wonti," and applies both to dry crop and wet crop fields. There was formerly no assessment on the kushki, but during the last 20 years ryots have been required to send in "darkhasts" in the ordinary way. The rice lands were divided into three classes and assessed according to the capabilities of each class: the rates ranging from Rs. 8—3—5 to Rs. 2—3—0 per acre. The rates at present paid by the ryots are the same as those introduced by Purnaiya, with variations caused by the Shanbhogs. Appendix A. gives the rates for dry crop, rice and garden prevailing in all 4 Magnis, calculated on the survey acres.

Rates.

11. These were enclosures generally within the limits of the village site, and were cultivated with plantains, jack fruit, oranges, &c. The assessment ranged from 0—1—0 to 5 Rs. but whether on the area or out-turn the Shanbhogs are unable to say. For the last 30 or 40 years these hittalus have been converted into coffee gardens, and the same rates are still paid.

Hasarvani hittalus.

12. Rice is sown in three different ways: 1st broadcast: after which a "halvi" or huge rake is dragged twice over the field, once lengthwise and once crosswise; the field is then flooded: 2nd "Netti" or transplanted: 3rd "kidi bhatta," according to which method the seed and manure are mixed together in a basket, and handsful are dropped into the furrow made by the plough which is driven in front of the sower. Khushki is cultivated once in every two or three years.

Cultivation.

13. Rice lands are manured every year: dry crop only when there is any manure to spare. The ryots apply animal manure to the former, and to the latter ashes obtained from the hearth, and from leaves and rice-ears which are collected and burned.

Manure.

Wages.

14. The rate of wages is much the same in all 4 Magnis. It ranges from 4 to 6 seers rice per diem for a man, and from 3 to 4½ for a woman, equivalent to one anna for the latter and two annas for the former. Hut Anns get from 4 to 12 kandagas rice per annum, 1 cumbly, 1 meal at 12 o'clock, 1 dhotra. Women get 1 "ambli" or meal and 1 cloth. Both men and women are paid at a slightly increased rate at harvest time.

Cattle.

15. The cattle, as a rule, are very indifferent and few in number. Buffaloes are pretty numerous.

Roads.

16. There are several roads, the principal being that from Hassan to Chikmagalur. There are two plough tax roads: one from Saklespur *viâ* Belgod and Belur to Halebid; the other from Belur to Mudgere, and thence by the Bund Ghat to Mangalore. A new trace, beginning at Hossur, near Saklespur, passes through Kasba Arehalli and Gonibid, and eventually rejoins the Saklespur-Mudgere road at Anjur, about four miles from Mudgere.

Exports and Imports.

17. The principal exports and imports, their value and quantities, are shewn in Appendix B.

Manufactures.

18. Coarse cotton cloths and cumblies are manufactured in some villages. At Kasba Belur, Ardhanari chembus or lotas are manufactured on a large scale and exported to distant parts of the Province. The lower portion is made of copper, the top and bottom of brass.

Grazing.

19. Grazing is not sold annually the cattle are grazed wherever pasture is to be met with, on the borders of the rice fields, in the beds of tanks, and even in the coffee Udwes.

Markets.

20. There are 5 markets in the four Magnis: the principal being that at Tollalu. The largest in the taluk is that at Dod Bikkod in the Lakunda Magni.

Climate.

21. The climate, on the whole, appears to be unhealthy: fever and ague prevailing to a great extent.

Condition of the people.

22. From what I have seen of the Patels and ryots in the 4 Magnis I should say that they are on the whole very fairly off.

APPENDIX A

Shewing the Average Nominal Rate per acre:—

Magni.	Khushki.	Tari.	Bagayat.
Melpal	0 4 1	3 6 0	5 12 0
Arehalli	0 6 1	2 1 3	
Belur	0 6 4	4 5 4	
Narvi	0 6 1	3 2 6	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st February 1877.

*APPENDIX B.

Shewing Exports and Imports, their Value, &c.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.
	Kandis.		
Coffee	700	1,39,797	Bangalore, Mangalore, Chikmagalur and Tiptur.
	Maunds.		
Tobacco	3,067	3,020	Mangalore.
Betel-nut	294	1,092	Tiptur.
Cocoanuts	81,345	1,491	Mangalore.
Ballar, hutchellu, gram, ragi, mustard, paddy, oil-seeds, &c. ...	Kandis 8,800	46,100	Chikmagalur, Tiptur, Jemgal.
Chillies, dry ginger, jaggory, soapnut, tamarinds, &c.	Maunds. 8,405	12,850	Mangalore, Bangalore, Tiptur, Banavar, Hassan
	Pallas.		
Paddy	100,000	5,00,000	Do. Do. Do. and Chikmagalur.
		7,04,350	
		Imports.	
			From
Oil-seed, salt, ballar, dál, manthya, Bengal gram, green and black do., wheat.	Kandis. 4,570	43,100	Mangalore. Chikmagalur, Banavar, Honnavalli, Hassan, &c.
Cocoanut oil, cashewnut, iron, kunkuma, lead, kaskas, snuff, supari, coriander, cotton, jirige, garlic, ginger, onions, pepper, tobacco, turmeric, cardamoms, chillies, &c.	Maunds. 10,369	36,521	Do. Do. Do.
		79,621	

* Of the whole Taluk.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses
Taluk of the Hassan District, reported on in Survey Deputy Superintendent'

Class.					By Survey Accounts.												
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice Group.	Dry Crop Group.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Last collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1	1	Belur	870	106	307	15	138	269	422	...	...	35	35	1,132
	3	2	Hirikoli	1,003	85	217	...	110	315	425	...	31	245	276	627
	3	3	Chikoli	1,002	97	173	...	146	282	428	...	3	301	304	84
	2	4	Prasadihalli	464	9	68	...	68	155	223	...	8	156	164	305
	2	5	Mallapura	491	55	209	...	74	129	203	...	18	6	24	408
	1	6	Bitruvalli	317	123	36	...	51	92	143	...	4	11	15	312
	3	7	Chandevanhalli	297	9	28	...	18	70	88	...	24	148	172	92
	4	8	Tagari	1,083	45	179	1	206	343	550	...	44	265	309	1,000
	4	9	Niturn...	537	71	53	...	88	106	194	...	22	197	219	304
	4	10	Bomadihalli	230	2	38	...	35	59	94	...	9	87	96	113
	5	11	Meligi'...	282	9	55	1	56	100	157	...	9	52	61	212
	5	12	Kusavara	756	30	332	1	142	201	344	...	24	20	44	621
	5	13	Magasavara	415	12	53	...	84	155	239	...	19	92	111	416
	5	14	Bakaravalli	306	6	90	...	72	68	140	...	8	76	84	192
	3	15	Mavinkere	143	22	14	...	36	35	71	...	2	34	36	139
	3	16	Channapura	114	14	15	1	28	54	83	...	...	2	2	161
	5	17	Kauri	492	8	106	...	74	132	206	...	13	159	172	251
	3	18	Nidagedu	501	52	44	1	50	146	197	...	4	204	208	194
	2	19	Vatapatanhalli	176	...	22	...	22	115	137	...	...	17	17	194
	4	20	Mugalihalli	165	17	25	...	50	29	79	...	3	41	44	211
	2	21	Laxampura	117	6	23	2	36	49	87	...	...	1	1	237
	5	22	Kiragadlu	164	9	13	...	57	41	98	...	1	43	44	262
	5	23	Karadagodu	178	2	15	...	26	57	83	...	7	71	78	79
	4	24	Kogilmani	441	18	75	...	77	136	213	...	10	125	135	308
	3	25	Kemluru	609	54	56	...	121	172	293	...	8	198	206	644
	5	26	Chandanhalli	652	22	80	...	127	235	362	...	12	176	188	582
	5	27	Chandapura	129	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	42	60	102	...
	4	28	Balura	808	47	129	...	136	143	279	...	22	331	353	604
	2	29	Mundagatta	261	26	31	...	45	82	127	...	11	66	77	205
	4	30	Hosahalli	447	15	241	...	64	63	127	...	19	262	281	261
	3	31	Chik Melur	541	28	62	...	79	197	276	...	8	167	175	348
	1	32	Atlageri	192	21	35	...	40	52	92	...	...	44	44	230
	3	33	Chimmenhalli	666	22	141	...	120	190	310	...	2	191	193	531
	2	34	Dod Melur	508	49	58	...	94	197	291	...	26	90	110	494
	2	35	Gotravalli	631	87	63	...	89	98	187	...	17	277	294	389
	5	36	Bilagavalli	254	14	77	...	19	67	86	...	36	41	79	68
	5	37	Sarkodu	403	5	104	...	78	78	156	...	18	110	128	321
	5	38	Tolalu	787	61	221	...	141	250	391	...	25	89	114	505
	5	39	Naulahalli	291	25	51	...	39	120	159	...	5	51	56	215
	4	40	Allura...	670	45	129	...	143	178	321	...	15	169	184	682
	4	41	Sulaki	310	24	27	...	48	86	134	...	5	120	125	262
	5	42	ichalhalli	415	18	97	...	44	80	124	...	12	162	174	187
	4	43	Kenerlu	482	25	41	...	78	140	218	...	4	194	198	345
	4	44	Lakunda	618	28	269	...	168	240	319	...	8	3	11	384
	4	45	Kerluru	128	7	17	...	36	28	64	...	3	37	40	191
	4	46	Irakarvalli	559	14	193	...	91	127	218	...	16	118	134	396
	4	47	Kerihalli	255	27	91	...	43	77	120	...	17	...	17	256
	4	48	Kadadarvalli	465	36	136	3	82	124	209	...	14	70	84	489
	4	49	Kadaganhalli	230	8	80	...	36	88	124	...	1	17	18	216
	4	50	Hiriyatti	591	9	205	...	89	192	281	...	8	88	96	453
	4	51	Kesagedu	731	24	173	...	177	263	440	...	2	92	94	985
	4	52	Kamatti	1,081	132	206	1	142	298	441	...	40	262	302	772
	4	53	Ankihalli	463	18	162	...	75	172	245	...	...	38	38	377
	4	54	Hunsi	379	10	28	...	80	92	172	...	...	169	169	422
	4	55	Hedarvalli	275	6	66	...	46	140	186	...	3	14	17	305
	4	56	Mudlagerri	141	11	20	...	38	26	64	...	1	45	46	190
	4	57	Bolenhalli	154	9	14	...	31	62	93	...	...	32	32	166
	3	58	Lakenhalli	150	8	15	...	24	106	130	...	...	6	6	105
	4	59	Bomammani	122	15	47	...	22	17	39	...	...	21	21	116
	4	60	Bilagavalli	448	28	56	...	98	222	320	...	3	41	44	534
	4	61	Singravalli	319	26	98	...	50	122	172	...	3	20	23	237
	4	62	Vaderkalli	84	6	38	...	17	23	40	...	...	...	...	99
	4	63	Lakamanhalli	46	...	1	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	21
	4	64	Bikodu...	1,226	41	389	...	173	385	559	...	25	234	267	861
	4	65	Nidumanhalli	348	8	105	...	47	104	151	...	2	82	84	310
	4	66	Honimani	234	25	50	...	...	131	131	...	28	...	28	60
	4	67	Balgauhalli	184	12	71	...	26	55	81	...	10	10	20	185
	4	68	Holalu...	672	31	376	...	62	140	202	...	57	6	63	328

1st Group as to Rice lands at Rs. 8·8 Maximum.

Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 320 Villages of the Belur letter No. 571, dated 7th August 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Hilly Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1,032	95	683	274	29	...	2	27	291	997	1,288	41	..	41	3,623	800	150	
673	...	467	206	210	...	105	104	101	264	365	...	...	...	192	51	51	
822	...	683	139	139	...	11	128	324	656	980	4	...	4	390	80	94	
393	...	285	108	102	...	28	74	108	285	393	...	...	...	244	67	52	
420	...	314	106	70	...	66	4	75	192	267	2	2	4	229	46	38	
298	...	221	77	22	...	13	9	68	109	177	...	...	...	171	45	34	
106	...	66	40	163	...	93	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,087	5	969	173	256	...	161	95	293	874	1,137	2	1	3	547	124	106	
495	...	359	46	171	...	76	97	44	34	78	...	2	2	110	22	22	
149	...	127	22	50	...	28	31	22	29	51	...	...	...	77	21	...	
278	5	246	27	90	...	32	18	59	12	179	3	1	4	144	33	38	
655	5	580	70	86	...	79	7	78	134	212	...	...	...	156	42	38	
401	...	340	61	87	...	57	30	61	121	182	3	...	3	139	38	30	
250	...	225	27	50	...	25	25	39	78	117	...	...	...	107	44	18	
180	...	161	19	26	...	8	18	14	16	30	...	...	...	36	8	7	
157	2	123	32	2	...	...	2	42	28	70	2	...	2	89	21	21	
364	...	317	47	105	...	47	58	49	64	113	1	...	1	101	22	24	
274	1	198	75	109	...	13	96	62	92	154	...	...	...	163	37	29	
192	...	91	101	10	...	...	10	78	171	249	...	...	...	137	31	28	
227	...	212	15	22	...	11	17	21	34	55	...	...	...	46	15	10	
191	5	151	35	4	...	...	4	26	14	40	...	...	...	59	15	12	
243	1	225	17	22	...	4	18	30	54	84	...	4	4	83	27	16	
118	...	93	25	44	...	25	19	26	68	94	...	...	...	36	11	12	
368	...	314	54	80	...	34	46	84	175	259	...	...	...	178	38	42	
395	1	457	167	121	...	28	93	91	140	231	4	...	4	202	54	43	
602	...	506	96	176	...	40	65	95	154	249	...	...	...	207	44	50	
...	...	...	...	176	...	155	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
643	...	572	71	197	...	76	121	118	284	402	3	6	9	270	50	64	
245	...	191	54	86	...	42	44	37	105	142	...	...	...	84	22	18	
290	...	261	29	166	...	66	100	20	13	33	...	...	...	70	15	10	
413	...	306	107	105	...	25	80	26	58	84	1	...	1	91	22	14	
221	...	174	47	34	...	...	34	22	33	55	...	...	...	51	15	11	
575	...	472	103	112	...	8	104	134	186	320	12	...	12	282	93	67	
577	...	510	138	138	...	70	68	72	110	182	1	...	1	198	38	36	
431	...	361	70	250	...	64	186	48	49	97	2	4	6	108	28	17	
93	...	68	25	150	...	134	16	30	61	91	...	...	...	38	11	25	
305	...	267	38	85	...	47	38	18	33	51	...	...	...	58	16	11	
607	...	518	89	97	...	66	31	96	338	434	...	...	...	430	95	45	
191	...	147	44	340	...	13	15	42	100	142	...	...	...	73	14	21	
643	...	559	84	116	...	51	65	128	311	439	...	...	...	214	45	39	
201	...	157	44	67	...	11	56	24	23	47	...	...	...	68	15	12	
181	...	149	32	80	...	30	50	44	93	137	...	...	...	145	27	20	
381	...	308	73	49	...	8	41	64	102	166	10	..	10	202	40	32	
537	...	423	114	22	...	21	1	97	217	314	...	...	...	209	46	49	
160	...	147	13	16	...	4	12	10	44	54	...	...	...	34	9	5	
384	...	308	76	88	...	47	41	32	57	89	...	...	...	55	13	16	
213	...	176	37	42	...	42	...	20	88	108	...	...	...	62	16	13	
386	15	308	63	66	...	38	30	105	405	510	...	...	...	172	34	52	
168	...	127	41	8	...	2	6	44	52	96	...	...	...	106	24	20	
429	1	319	106	54	...	13	41	94	234	328	1	...	1	177	35	47	
891	...	765	126	35	...	4	31	135	350	485	1	...	1	314	61	58	
738	4	578	156	227	...	208	219	80	188	268	...	...	...	192	42	18	
358	...	266	92	15	...	...	15	153	253	406	16	...	16	350	65	65	
383	...	331	52	54	...	...	54	126	222	348	...	...	...	282	74	63	
248	...	181	67	12	...	6	6	44	105	149	...	...	...	58	5	22	
185	...	172	13	25	...	4	21	14	22	36	...	...	...	49	8	7	
143	...	121	22	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
145	...	87	58	3	...	...	3	53	97	150	...	...	...	141	27	27	
80	...	72	8	8	...	...	9	51	99	150	...	...	...	120	27	26	
526	...	425	101	25	...	8	17	64	222	286	...	...	...	140	46	32	
222	...	161	61	11	...	4	7	40	99	139	...	...	...	95	21	20	
76	...	64	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
882	...	682	200	192	...	68	124	141	382	523	1	...	1	321	68	52	
245	...	191	54	38	...	4	34	96	329	425	3	...	3	108	21	56	
55	...	...	55	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
144	...	119	25	32	...	28	4	16	95	111	...	...	...	20	8	8	
325	...	259	66	142	...	140	2	59	131	190	...	...	...	124	20	27	

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses
Taluk of the Hassan District, reported on in Survey Deputy Superintendent'

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice Group.	Dry Crop Group.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	4		69 Hoshalli	214	10	124	...	24	32	56	...	21	3	24	88
	4		70 Chatanhalli	186	9	45	2	45	53	100	...	5	27	32	216
	4		71 Huskur	528	16	237	...	92	115	207	...	26	37	63	563
	4		72 Pura	155	5	51	...	11	50	61	...	25	13	38	50
	4		73 Jagabornhalli	483	17	300	...	37	104	141	...	8	17	25	235
	4		74 Kodihalli	204	14	61	...	27	75	102	...	7	20	27	135
	5		75 Yangattipyati	217	22	43	1	12	127	140	...	...	12	12	104
	4		76 Mattavara	320	42	154	...	159	346	505	...	28	91	119	360
	4		77 Arrakarvalli	319	11	41	...	49	149	198	...	...	69	69	265
	4		78 Chik Bikodu	377	19	114	1	32	104	137	...	38	69	107	257
	4		79 Chokanhalli	339	6	240	...	36	49	85	...	4	5	9	110
	3		80 Chalenhalli	257	12	84	...	29	74	103	...	10	48	58	141
	4		81 Somanhalli	218	8	175	...	6	...	6	...	15	9	24	22
	4		82 Intitolalu	724	34	222	...	134	294	428	...	11	29	40	574
	4		83 Bandahalli	193	12	93	...	37	41	78	...	8	2	10	318
	5		84 Muvalia	392	2	71	...	47	67	114	...	40	165	205	125
	4		85 Kallammatta	130	...	52	...	18	32	50	...	9	19	28	72
	2		86 Hadlagerri	1,079	83	398	3	116	176	295	...	28	275	303	651
	2		87 Pura	273	31	61	...	54	63	117	...	35	29	64	185
	3		88 Tatagerri	247	1	36	...	19	53	72	...	13	125	138	72
	3		89 Madagatta	1,361	135	630	...	174	343	517	...	9	70	79	1,231
	3		90 Rajanhalli	257	22	51	...	68	51	119	...	1	64	65	345
	3		91 Kulhalli	85	3	12	...	27	21	48	...	...	22	22	59
	3		92 Hemadihalli	237	21	100	...	48	48	96	...	1	19	20	259
	3		93 Bilagulli	282	14	157	...	28	47	75	...	8	28	36	109
	3		94 Yedahalli	120	26	20	...	23	33	56	...	...	18	18	196
	3		95 Aundur	382	17	140	...	45	117	162	...	11	52	63	222
	3		96 Padnvahalu	772	42	334	...	165	205	370	...	3	23	26	772
	3		97 Krishnapura	249	20	39	...	28	70	98	...	12	80	92	158
	3		98 Jingenhalli	237	10	37	...	32	65	97	...	1	92	93	168
	3		99 Doddhalli	574	3	100	...	31	135	166	...	...	305	305	244
	4		100 Airvalli	657	84	166	...	152	215	367	...	17	23	40	798
	4		101 Somanhlli	445	67	62	...	86	115	201	...	7	108	115	383
	4		102 Sugalur	406	24	62	...	95	205	300	...	...	20	20	508
	3		103 Hunsikeri	708	31	91	...	104	249	353	...	24	208	232	437
	3		104 Agasarhalli	388	115	42	...	62	77	139	...	...	92	92	260
	4		105 Morur	509	15	65	...	86	151	237	...	3	189	192	324
	4		106 Vaganikeri	303	11	20	...	44	102	146	...	...	126	126	272
	4		107 Vajarhalli	176	...	6	...	36	16	52	...	2	116	118	101
	4		108 Devalapur	258	27	40	...	53	79	132	...	...	59	59	331
	4		109 Gabalgodu	150	14	7	...	24	56	80	...	...	49	49	132
	3		110 Madavapura	161	1	22	...	37	38	75	...	...	63	63	131
				45,563	2,995	11,324	34	7,256	13,252	20,542	...	1,215	9,487	10,702	36,474
	6		1 Malvalli	253	8	59	...	51	23	74	...	12	100	112	132
	6		2 Archalli	1,271	25	609	5	200	205	410	...	24	203	227	706
	6		3 Malhalli	156	...	86	...	17	30	47	...	5	18	23	41
	6		4 Chick Syalavar	514	12	296	...	81	84	165	...	13	28	41	245
	6		5 Lingapura	164	...	96	...	23	33	56	...	...	12	12	68
	6		6 Madanhalli	160	2	67	...	35	37	72	...	10	9	19	94
	6		7 Adaganjanhalli	88	...	40	...	14	30	44	...	...	4	4	59
	6		8 Madenhalli	337	4	203	...	68	37	105	...	8	17	25	216
	6		9 Mallapura	233	1	97	...	47	60	107	...	5	23	28	92
	6		10 Hegadihalli	284	38	30	...	28	56	84	...	30	102	132	55
	6		11 Hanjihalli	595	3	71	...	84	140	224	...	36	261	297	252
	6		12 Bonenhalli	340	11	60	...	80	96	176	...	...	93	93	102
	6		13 Anugatta	792	9	420	1	130	161	292	...	16	55	71	373
	6		14 Koukuppi	591	35	85	...	85	138	223	...	71	177	248	266
	6		15 Bellavara	506	12	157	1	70	98	169	...	28	140	168	223
	6		16 Kittavara	380	33	130	...	29	91	120	...	28	69	97	79
	6		17 Dolinamani	195	9	54	...	10	48	58	...	21	52	73	27
	6		18 Konahalli	253	3	75	...	46	18	64	...	19	92	111	199
	6		19 Syalavara	1,027	20	423	...	159	295	454	...	29	91	120	593
	6		20 Hirigarji	811	27	383	...	141	211	352	...	25	24	49	690
	6		21 Hiri Hosdi	833	19	295	2	177	236	415	...	11	93	104	759
	6		22 Kadigarji	765	45	241	...	89	263	352	...	4	124	128	306

1st Group as to Rice lands at Rs. 8-8 Maximum.—*(Continued.)*

2nd Group as to Rice lands at Rs. 8 Maximum.

ulation and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 320 villages of the Belur
er No. 571, dated 7th August 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.					Government Waste.												
Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	79	15	69	..	68	1	12	16	28	...	...	...	17	7	6	
7	168	25	81	...	17	14	39	88	127	...	..	...	62	14	19	
..	331	66	69	...	57	12	76	197	273	...	...	...	161	27	46	
1	40	24	82	...	76	6	8	12	20	...	...	...	15	4	4	
...	155	51	29	...	13	6	70	172	242	...	...	...	122	24	34	
...	121	36	26	...	17	9	27	76	103	...	...	...	69	14	12	
5	59	51	4	...	...	4	54	131	185	1	...	1	161	24	27	
2	531	189	107	...	70	37	235	604	839	1	...	1	381	68	118	
...	187	71	24	...	...	24	32	73	105	...	...	...	78	16	16	
2	106	48	149	...	123	26	30	72	102	...	...	...	48	9	15	
...	123	24	12	...	11	1	8	10	18	...	...	...	26	9	4	
...	115	41	54	...	30	24	28	56	84	...	...	...	41	11	14	
...	10	...	46	...	42	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	499	136	54	...	40	14	106	275	381	2	...	2	260	53	53	
..	125	19	20	...	19	1	16	80	96	...	...	...	47	11	8	
...	144	23	142	...	93	49	27	108	135	...	...	...	49	10	15	
1	59	15	30	...	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	510	158	52	..	74	158	165	547	712	1	...	1	286	69	82	
...	266	40	143	...	125	18	36	56	92	1	...	1	106	26	16	
..	68	28	172	...	49	65	19	83	102	1	...	1	48	10	6	
...	708	206	73	...	21	32	215	506	721	...	...	...	571	101	107	
...	317	70	21	...	2	29	42	82	124	...	...	...	107	18	20	
...	127	9	10	...	...	10	8	..	8	...	...	...	16	4	4	
...	217	29	12	...	2	10	28	70	98	...	...	...	39	6	14	
...	91	19	36	...	21	15	33	177	210	...	...	...	61	12	16	
1	104	22	8	...	...	8	40	74	114	...	...	...	77	15	7	
...	165	75	76	...	25	18	73	284	357	2	...	2	118	26	36	
...	671	140	17	..	6	11	147	307	454	...	...	...	343	63	74	
...	119	49	82	...	40	42	22	45	67	...	...	...	53	12	12	
..	147	45	19	...	4	55	38	106	144	...	...	...	72	18	18	
...	127	99	177	...	..	177	67	264	331	...	...	...	173	38	34	
2	722	101	73	..	64	9	96	188	284	...	..	...	308	84	49	
...	398	76	70	...	28	42	92	114	206	1	..	1	187	45	34	
..	382	103	9	..	...	9	72	111	183	3	...	3	185	41	19	
1	446	112	176	..	79	97	24	61	115	...	...	...	135	36	28	
...	258	45	39	...	...	39	18	132	200	...	...	...	233	53	51	
...	253	71	88	...	13	75	72	43	115	...	5	5	166	52	35	
...	174	45	46	..	2	44	66	97	163	...	...	...	126	30	31	
...	142	5	51	...	6	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	225	43	22	...	...	22	48	31	79	...	...	...	127	41	25	
...	96	28	17	...	...	17	54	29	63	...	...	...	61	15	16	
...	191	22	31	...	...	31	10	25	47	2	...	2	45	8	10	
56	174	29,333	7,149	7,889	..	3,742	4,147	6,718	15,858	22,576	127	25	152	18,182	4,063	2,203	
92	...	186	6	66	...	38	28	4	11	15	1	...	1	15	2	...	
47	15	776	56	102	...	56	46	213	616	829	...	...	...	752	122	100	
68	...	62	6	16	...	12	4	5	18	23	...	...	...	38	7	2	
90	...	268	22	35	...	28	7	47	104	151	...	...	...	75	21	21	
81	...	74	7	4	...	2	2	24	70	94	...	...	...	47	9	12	
27	1	116	10	26	...	24	2	18	24	52	...	...	...	28	6	9	
59	...	62	7	1	...	...	1	8	38	46	...	...	...	17	3	5	
04	...	196	8	26	...	22	4	23	133	156	...	...	...	83	20	12	
63	...	148	15	18	...	12	6	32	22	54	..	...	...	90	22	15	
99	...	84	15	99	...	74	25	13	21	34	...	...	...	36	10	8	
84	...	348	36	168	...	104	64	50	80	130	...	...	...	128	27	8	
18	...	294	24	23	...	...	23	34	48	82	...	...	...	153	30	18	
93	4	448	41	55	...	42	13	68	187	255	...	1	1	147	35	33	
10	...	274	36	213	...	174	39	50	99	149	...	...	...	130	40	20	
282	4	248	30	121	...	84	37	42	52	94	...	...	...	128	19	21	
129	...	104	25	98	...	80	18	22	55	77	...	...	...	73	17	11	
45	...	84	11	76	...	64	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
164	..	160	4	71	...	52	19	20	56	76	...	...	...	23	9	7	
633	...	554	79	89	...	68	21	132	323	455	...	...	...	287	45	53	
597	1	536	60	67	...	32	5	131	282	413	...	...	...	310	80	62	
778	7	692	79	59	...	34	25	231	569	780	...	...	...	992	232	105	
371	...	296	75	40	...	10	30	86	180	266	...	.	...	319	57	44	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Hou
Taluk of the Hassan District, reported on in Survey Deputy Superintende

2nd Group as to Rice lands at Rs. 8 Maximum.—*(Continued.)*

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice Group.	Dry Crop Group.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6		23	Hirigadli	370	5	153	...	44	98	142	...	16	54	70		
6		24	Botadakesvi	356	7	191	...	41	96	137	...	14	7	21		
6		25	Nugenhalli	824	13	241	1	119	300	420	...	28	122	150		
6		26	Baloti	366	4	66	...	51	93	144	...	17	135	152		
6		27	Gangavara	309	10	40	...	60	95	155	...	9	95	104		
2		28	Andeli	1,130	175	138	27	81	820	428	2	30	357	389		
2		29	Gorur	758	74	102	3	96	190	289	...	52	231	283		
2		30	Mugalihalli	458	20	68	...	21	121	142	...	27	201	228		
2		31	Havohalli	427	14	68	...	41	77	118	...	22	305	327		
2		32	Haniki	567	28	53	3	73	165	241	...	4	241	245		
2		33	Tendikeri	242	16	42	...	29	84	113	...	20	41	61		
2		34	Haltore	831	86	110	86	79	226	391	...	12	282	294		
2		35	Bomenhalli	399	42	120	5	68	106	179	...	13	45	58		
1		36	Chilkuru	731	65	114	8	77	188	273	...	18	251	279		
2		37	Kalkhetihalli	366	13	42	1	55	184	240	...	9	62	71		
1		38	Balenhalli	486	21	78	4	42	147	193	...	1	193	194		
2		39	Hosahalli	500	22	109	2	70	178	250	...	37	82	119		
2		40	Lakshmapura	214	9	50	...	42	55	97	...	...	58	58		
2		41	Timanhalli	59	...	3	4	17	21	42	...	...	14	14		
1		42	Honenhalli	88	...	4	...	8	53	61	...	...	23	23		
1		43	Ibedu	924	48	124	16	126	311	455	...	13	286	299		
1		44	Kalhalli	685	30	198	...	22	257	279	...	...	178	178		
1		45	Chik Baiyadgeri	560	20	126	4	83	235	322	...	4	88	92		
1		46	Timanhalli	287	9	28	...	29	60	89	...	...	161	161		
1		47	Sivalhalli	213	...	14	...	1	68	69	...	12	117	129		
1		48	Jogihalli	303	4	22	...	12	55	67	...	1	209	210		
1		49	Bantenhalli	855	49	154	2	109	173	284	...	21	347	368		
1		50	Hosahalli	314	9	24	...	35	99	134	...	3	144	147		
1		51	Gedlihalli	184	...	14	1	29	140	170	...	...	...	...		
1		52	Baipura	765	65	128	...	161	151	312	...	19	241	260		
1		53	Sompura	348	18	71	...	60	61	121	...	35	103	138		
1		54	Manchinayikanhalli ...	551	24	57	...	53	259	312	...	21	137	158		
1		55	Nettikere	915	50	130	...	87	73	160	...	42	524	566		
1		56	Ijenahalli	534	26	54	2	44	85	141	...	7	306	313		
1		57	Hunsikere	614	30	87	1	64	115	180	...	22	286	308		
1		58	Hebalu	803	42	121	5	79	294	378	...	...	262	262		
1		59	Somanhalli	275	15	28	1	18	53	72	...	...	166	166		
6		60	Bomenhalli	257	38	20	...	64	97	161	...	15	33	48		
6		61	Kolgodu	471	25	77	...	75	83	156	...	29	193	213		
6		62	Malehalli	372	9	46	...	61	56	117	...	2	198	200		
4		63	Agadalu	1,082	65	240	...	245	511	756	...	5	36	41		
5		64	Agajanhalli	210	9	52	...	38	73	111	...	4	34	38		
5		65	Merur	202	26	25	...	40	46	86	...	10	55	65		
5		66	Kudumanhalli	196	4	26	...	45	35	80	...	9	77	86		
5		67	Chatuki	266	25	107	...	29	48	77	...	10	47	57		
5		68	Mandlamani	179	4	20	...	43	100	143	...	10	2	12		
5		69	Kaleri	594	27	144	...	91	244	335	...	19	69	88		
5		70	Bindenhalli	187	27	9	...	23	27	50	...	2	99	101		
5		71	Barangodu	280	26	16	...	44	109	153	...	1	84	85		
5		72	Kumbarnhalli	262	24	91	...	30	23	53	...	26	68	94		
5		73	Balaguppi	288	35	27	...	63	10	153	...	3	80	83		
5		74	Magihalli	399	50	171	...	49	119	168	...	10	...	10		
4		75	Somenhalli	333	36	38	...	39	100	139	...	3	57	60		
5		76	Adivalli	267	16	51	...	52	94	146	...	...	54	54		
5		77	Gendahalli	479	12	128	...	77	225	302	...	1	36	37		
5		78	Nidagodu	579	17	190	...	92	250	342	...	3	27	30		
5		79	Talgodu	224	7	18	...	46	89	135	...	10	54	64		
5		80	Kotiganhalli	490	28	97	...	81	200	281	...	2	82	84		
5		81	Mattagadhalli	329	102	56	...	47	106	153	...	...	18	18		
5		82	Kittur ...	332	24	146	...	77	58	135	...	20	7	27		
5		83	Banasvalli	384	21	58	...	52	114	166	...	...	139	139		
4		84	Maravatti	171	20	14	...	25	93	118	...	1	18	19		
5		85	Benagmani	343	60	87	...	58	137	195	...	...	51	51		
5		86	Kachihalli	647	8	397	...	26	128	154	...	73	15	88		
				38,992	2,083	8,449	185	5,400	11,002	16,587	2	1,203	9,668	10,873	24,028	

Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 320 Villages of the Belur letter No. 571, dated 7th August 1876.

Survey Kanul or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
185	...	108	27	44	...	32	12	34	61	95	...	...	...	63	28	17	
160	...	132	28	31	...	30	1	26	54	80	...	...	...	44	9	13	
572	8	488	76	93	...	66	27	76	124	200	1	...	1	191	36	34	
226	...	202	24	77	...	46	31	15	49	64	...	...	...	50	6	7	
257	...	224	33	45	...	24	21	6	10	16	...	...	...	32	7	3	
863	195	392	276	375	12	116	247	189	486	675	...	4	4	442	109	84	
668	20	480	168	424	...	268	156	106	301	407	5	...	5	248	83	51	
181	...	84	97	238	...	98	140	37	86	123	...	...	...	92	24	18	
240	...	180	60	202	...	78	124	78	210	288	...	...	...	116	28	34	
430	18	290	122	162	...	14	148	65	206	271	...	...	...	160	36	33	
193	...	130	63	944	...	68	26	46	137	183	...	...	...	122	21	23	
1,961	503	346	212	254	...	54	200	94	356	450	...	...	...	323	77	5	
480	30	342	108	92	...	81	72	78	224	302	...	...	...	198	45	36	
661	77	407	176	251	...	94	157	104	348	452	5	...	5	209	42	52	
381	4	264	113	66	...	50	66	48	107	155	3	...	3	87	26	24	
420	48	234	138	139	...	2	137	82	295	377	...	3	3	205	37	41	
482	6	356	126	124	...	132	52	141	230	341	3	1	4	261	64	55	
155	31	81	10	8	...	...	14	74	228	302	1	1	2	157	42	37	
78	...	53	44	26	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
978	110	536	272	251	1	52	26	198	249	313	543	...	...	...	...	...	
306	1	96	208	110	...	...	110	58	327	425	...	...	...	306	113	113	
608	32	356	220	42	...	14	27	112	130	242	10	...	10	259	65	56	
181	...	132	49	117	...	...	117	29	41	70	...	...	...	67	14	15	
64	...	4	60	18	...	46	92	44	707	751	...	...	...	88	17	22	
112	...	54	58	137	...	4	133	28	103	131	...	2	2	58	15	13	
561	10	437	115	309	...	64	246	54	54	108	...	...	...	163	44	27	
240	2	148	90	131	...	10	121	72	97	169	...	...	...	208	46	38	
266	3	128	135	...	...	...	...	6	8	14	...	...	...	21	6	3	
786	...	674	112	243	...	74	169	85	158	243	7	...	7	207	51	16	
302	...	258	44	200	...	128	72	40	140	180	3	...	3	114	20	20	
467	...	244	223	178	...	78	110	50	91	141	...	...	...	91	20	18	
382	...	327	54	417	...	140	317	38	27	65	...	...	...	101	27	19	
299	16	194	89	255	...	26	229	44	136	180	...	...	...	108	34	22	
425	2	324	99	278	...	94	184	74	149	223	1	...	1	202	36	37	
728	26	348	349	180	...	...	180	193	363	556	...	7	7	417	87	96	
146	12	94	40	119	...	...	119	33	58	91	...	...	...	60	16	17	
267	...	244	23	51	...	44	7	44	67	111	...	...	...	112	28	22	
318	...	208	20	105	...	62	43	14	19	33	...	...	...	65	21	14	
253	...	238	15	54	...	8	46	20	33	53	...	...	...	58	19	10	
1,339	...	1,070	269	32	...	16	16	214	263	477	...	...	...	366	127	106	
177	...	152	25	22	...	12	10	20	41	61	...	...	...	32	9	10	
174	...	156	18	49	...	32	17	6	22	28	...	...	...	5	2	3	
183	2	165	15	48	...	24	24	29	32	72	...	...	...	33	7	10	
113	...	98	15	47	...	30	17	18	35	53	...	...	...	20	6	9	
184	...	148	36	26	...	26	...	18	26	44	...	...	...	34	6	7	
419	...	342	77	70	...	56	24	135	279	412	2	...	2	357	96	65	
91	...	82	9	42	...	8	34	8	11	19	...	...	...	91	4	4	
210	...	166	44	76	...	4	24	36	69	105	...	...	...	91	30	19	
124	...	116	8	114	...	30	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
258	...	226	32	6	...	8	18	27	42	69	...	...	...	70	18	14	
227	...	184	43	32	...	32	...	64	158	221	...	...	...	116	25	31	
225	...	146	79	32	...	8	24	55	147	202	...	...	...	116	28	27	
230	...	196	34	18	...	...	18	44	69	113	...	...	...	111	35	23	
410	...	310	100	16	...	2	14	75	179	254	...	...	...	201	33	36	
410	...	332	78	19	...	10	9	62	146	208	...	...	...	197	49	31	
216	...	184	32	33	...	34	19	36	36	72	...	...	...	78	20	18	
367	...	294	73	33	...	8	25	104	161	265	1	...	1	183	42	52	
226	...	184	42	6	...	...	6	68	90	167	...	...	...	180	44	28	
298	1	274	23	56	...	54	2	44	44	88	...	...	...	94	20	22	
249	...	198	51	47	...	...	47	45	57	102	...	...	...	136	33	19	
140	...	92	48	8	...	2	6	28	14	42	...	2	2	73	17	14	
257	...	210	47	15	...	...	15	27	28	55	1	...	1	73	19	15	
144	...	54	50	203	...	198	5	46	46	92	...	...	...	84	19	23	
28,890	1,189	21,586	6,115	8,783	13	3,752	5,018	4,997	11,555	16,552	44	21	65	12,586	2,941	2,340	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses,
Taluk of the Hassan District, reported on in Survey Deputy Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Rice Group.	Dry Crop Group.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3rd Group as to Rice lands at Rs. 7-8 Maximum.	6		1	Kogodu	1,310	41	630	...	239	168	407	...	41	191	232	683
	6		2	Kombarhalli	1,192	4	825	...	110	202	312	...	24	27	51	278
	6		3	Chikanhalli	753	5	451	...	99	153	252	...	20	25	45	245
	6		4	Sargur	1,913	11	1,074	...	187	3	190	...	34	4	38	531
	6		5	Mulalkesvi	140	3	24	...	24	29	53	...	23	37	60	50
	6		6	Chunganhalli	827	82	381	...	57	162	219	...	76	69	145	162
	6		7	Kannder	561	31	256	...	94	128	222	...	50	2	52	300
	6		8	Divarakesi	305	16	133	..	61	75	136	...	16	4	20	180
	6		9	Hunaganhalli	542	11	160	1	96	208	305	...	9	57	66	292
	6		10	Kuppagol	650	9	440	1	70	108	179	...	20	2	22	176
	6		11	Narvi	543	16	213	3	130	149	282	...	9	23	32	455
	6		12	Murahalli	1,054	14	286	...	254	150	404	...	72	278	350	702
	6		13	Tumladevanhalli ...	1,618	36	611	.	390	286	676	...	33	262	295	1,087
	6		14	Bakarvalu	554	5	285	...	84	120	204	...	46	14	60	283
	6		15	Sulagalali	880	24	239	2	226	321	549	...	21	66	77	770
	6		16	Vutalalu	1,163	16	925	...	53	27	80	...	83	59	142	194
	6		17	Vumalgod	807	12	137	..	42	73	115	...	20	23	43	78
	6		18	Heshalli	465	12	216	...	106	51	157	...	15	65	80	463
	6		19	Gurgihalli	603	3	431	...	69	7	140	...	19	10	29	194
	6		20	Malasavara	1,733	12	1,001	...	118	173	291	...	130	299	429	392
	6		21	Hosamani	299	5	67	...	38	48	86	...	17	34	51	136
	6		22	Balaguli	616	7	507	...	36	39	75	...	3	24	27	118
	6		23	Vudamanhalli	195	9	33	...	34	59	93	..	18	43	61	105
	6		24	Korlagaddi	347	4	117	...	56	55	111	..	16	99	115	213
	6		25	Hegadli	595	2	405	...	100	74	174	...	13	1	14	299
	6		26	Nandigondanhalli ...	870	9	127	2	42	29	73	...	39	122	161	112
	6		27	Gorsanhalli	364	3	177	...	75	29	104	...	24	56	80	202
	6		28	Balahadakullu ...	304	2	95	...	45	62	107	...	13	87	100	141
	6		29	Byadani	612	27	339	...	83	43	129	...	47	70	117	235
	6		30	Pyati	54	...	45	...	...	6	6	...	...	3	3	12
	6		31	Vatihalli	413	5	201	1	46	92	139	...	7	61	68	155
	6		32	Gombedu	2,036	78	839	3	325	459	787	...	97	235	332	935
	6		33	Hanumanhalli ...	229	...	138	1	25	25	52	...	14	25	39	55
	6		34	Chekodagi	353	24	184	5	42	34	81	...	12	52	64	115
	6		35	Chimatigeri	113	...	58	...	34	9	43	...	5	7	12	99
	6		36	Huvasholalu	1,590	15	1,293	...	150	..	150	...	58	74	132	311
	6		37	Chinaga	746	26	397	15	192	33	240	1	27	55	83	552
	6		38	Kunargodu	2,054	11	1,632	1	143	96	240	...	91	80	171	440
	6		39	Hoshalli	3,039	9	2,412	...	252	84	336	...	197	195	392	672
	6		40	Vudasi	1,123	9	598	3	327	138	468	...	59	70	138	822
	6		41	Harisigara	892	18	456	...	171	21	192	..	21	112	133	444
	6		42	Hegarvalli	465	15	209	3	79	66	148	...	12	81	93	132
	6		43	Chendrapur	1,294	4	1,186	...	...	...	...	...	99	5	104	...
	6		44	Nidagodu	439	2	226	...	78	22	100	...	54	58	111	162
	1		45	Halibid	2,253	146	838	103	422	669	1,194	3	14	58	75	3,068
	1		46	Chiknayikanhalli...	791	21	257	17	24	337	378	...	...	135	135	424
	1		47	Kanikatihalli	714	17	95	13	20	201	234	...	23	345	368	323
	1		48	Maigondanhalli ...	373	5	42	11	...	201	212	...	24	90	114	193
	1		49	Huvinahalli	188	4	23	4	...	72	76	...	...	85	85	64
	1		50	Somapura	116	...	22	20	...	61	81	...	8	5	13	147
	1		51	Mottihalli	119	...	10	...	...	60	60	...	...	49	49	11
	1		52	Kolihalli	154	1	64	...	...	28	28	...	...	61	61	9
	1		53	Ponathpura	756	30	258	23	8	135	166	...	10	292	302	263
	1		54	Chikanhalli	194	6	33	5	11	67	83	...	8	64	72	146
	1		55	Devihalli	853	44	124	18	113	219	350	...	17	318	335	637
	1		56	Turkarhalli	422	13	61	7	27	116	150	3	1	194	198	178
	1		57	Chonenhalli	467	5	193	5	15	120	140	...	...	129	129	132
	1		58	Virdevanhalli	1,036	41	284	31	43	408	482	1	2	226	229	581
	1		59	Chikamanhalli	195	64	41	...	2	21	23	...	...	67	67	27
	1		60	Kyotlapura	619	40	128	2	28	232	262	2	1	184	189	243
	1		61	Kattisomanhalli ...	759	15	278	55	...	209	264	...	...	202	202	504
	1		62	Panditanhalli	985	72	313	35	47	210	292	3	...	305	308	733
	1		63	Holabageri	860	14	223	24	30	231	335	1	6	281	288	500
	2		64	Savasihalli	552	41	96	6	96	246	348	...	1	66	67	489
	1		65	Kalyanpura	529	7	146	11	25	239	275	...	...	101	101	287
	1		66	Siddapura	897	32	415	21	...	322	343	...	...	107	107	325
	1		67	Virapura	318	19	90	...	27	93	120	...	4	85	89	150
	1		68	Mallapura	102	1	36	5	21	93	119	...	...	6	6	173

Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 320 Villages of the Belur letter No. 571, dated 7th August 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
863	...	819	44	131	...	88	43	110	214	324	...	...	...	242	68	55	
415	...	366	49	69	...	62	7	40	214	254	...	...	...	173	4	20	
379	...	343	36	57	...	51	6	34	100	134	...	...	...	178	28	25	
511	...	510	1	76	...	75	1	75	253	328	...	...	...	168	37	38	
75	...	67	8	68	...	60	8	14	12	26	...	...	...	24	4	7	
217	...	176	41	193	...	174	19	38	73	111	...	...	...	78	14	19	
367	...	336	31	112	...	111	1	49	90	139	...	...	...	77	18	25	
224	...	202	22	38	..	37	1	58	96	154	...	...	...	110	28	29	
383	3	309	51	33	...	19	14	61	106	167	...	...	...	155	35	29	
276	3	246	27	40	...	39	1	64	147	211	...	...	...	181	38	32	
548	7	497	44	27	...	22	5	68	143	211	...	...	...	211	58	34	
895	...	861	34	224	...	165	59	110	312	422	...	..	...	274	67	54	
1,413	...	1,346	67	137	...	77	60	233	616	849	..	...	...	573	189	109	
288	...	255	33	69	...	66	3	56	127	183	...	...	...	83	17	29	
876	6	780	81	39	...	24	15	104	288	392	...	...	...	239	49	52	
199	...	191	8	206	...	191	15	21	60	81	...	...	...	86	24	10	
128	...	114	14	37	...	32	5	20	56	76	...	...	..	56	11	10	
444	...	429	15	54	...	36	18	62	186	248	...	...	...	95	28	30	
179	..	161	18	28	...	26	2	34	77	111	...	...	...	83	24	14	
390	...	347	43	381	...	319	62	79	193	272	...	...	...	189	40	37	
148	...	135	13	43	...	36	7	20	53	73	...	...	...	57	16	10	
103	...	92	11	9	...	4	5	20	37	57	...	...	...	57	20	7	
133	...	120	13	51	...	41	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
183	...	169	14	59	...	36	23	10	24	34	...	...	...	18	5	5	
323	...	302	21	22	...	22	...	62	132	194	...	...	...	216	54	27	
145	7	131	7	115	1	86	28	23	53	76	...	...	...	104	21	12	
274	...	266	8	79	...	64	15	34	110	144	..	...	...	131	26	17	
143	...	129	14	47	...	28	19	20	34	54	...	...	...	32	10	10	
259	...	246	13	110	...	94	16	28	59	87	...	...	...	51	13	14	
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	55	231	286	...	...	...	253	57	28	
165	2	141	22	32	...	19	13	33	87	120	...	...	...	75	22	16	
1,264	10	1,149	105	282	...	229	53	146	369	515	...	...	...	398	140	87	
110	2	103	5	34	...	30	4	7	13	20	...	...	...	28	9	4	
160	16	135	9	45	...	32	13	31	57	88	...	...	...	78	19	16	
109	...	107	2	10	...	9	1	24	53	77	...	...	...	79	19	12	
418	...	418	..	118	...	105	13	57	50	107	...	...	...	167	50	27	
675	69	596	10	88	3	71	14	88	106	194	...	...	...	317	71	44	
517	4	489	24	265	...	246	19	26	105	131	...	...	...	143	31	14	
924	..	902	22	271	...	235	46	106	258	364	...	..	...	250	61	53	
1,281	8	1,209	44	178	...	156	22	137	160	297	...	...	...	437	92	62	
561	...	557	4	71	...	47	24	65	204	269	...	...	...	198	60	32	
266	10	242	14	38	...	17	18	56	88	144	...	...	...	99	15	29	
..	...	...	...	269	...	268	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
237	...	232	5	138	...	124	14	18	24	42	...	...	...	26	9	9	
3,971	733	2,550	688	127	15	58	54	328	1,178	1,506	4	5	9	887	245	164	
502	78	96	328	88	...	...	88	120	435	555	...	...	...	285	75	59	
339	68	75	196	343	...	71	272	56	192	248	2	...	2	141	29	28	
287	82	...	155	112	...	58	54	55	199	254	...	14	14	100	28	27	
77	21	...	56	49	...	2	47	20	61	81	...	...	...	46	13	10	
179	137	...	42	32	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	...	...	35	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	...	...	16	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
309	169	32	108	216	...	34	182	50	252	302	...	...	..	157	41	26	
152	39	41	72	68	...	28	40	18	61	79	...	...	...	56	11	9	
574	153	523	198	246	...	66	180	132	247	379	...	...	...	321	86	66	
251	46	120	85	148	16	6	126	24	129	153	...	...	...	66	13	12	
165	24	56	85	70	...	...	70	51	248	307	2	..	2	111	30	29	
717	211	178	328	155	5	6	144	142	411	553	..	...	...	330	101	71	
22	...	9	13	45	...	...	45	43	227	270	1	..	1	102	29	22	
298	10	137	151	115	8	4	103	19	175	194	1	...	1	112	33	25	
562	353	...	209	110	...	...	110	49	247	296	1	...	1	115	39	16	
791	289	294	208	209	16	...	193	124	366	490	1	...	1	285	59	62	
576	152	103	321	204	3	10	182	87	196	28	...	..	...	114	47	43	
603	31	381	191	70	...	4	66	132	290	422	4	...	4	98	64	53	
346	56	101	189	65	...	...	65	71	350	421	6	3	9	246	48	33	
422	87	..	335	65	...	...	65	107	232	339	..	8	8	208	47	53	
191	...	120	71	74	..	13	61	35	91	126	...	2	2	82	22	18	
215	51	97	67	6	2	...	4	28	77	105	...	...	..	68	16	18	

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, House
Taluk of the Hassan District, reported on in Survey Deputy Superintendent

Class. Rice Group.	Dry Crop Group.	Number.	Name of Village.	By Survey Accounts. Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Government Cultivated. Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Government Waste. Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3rd Group as to Rice lands at Rs. 7-8 Maximum.—(*Continued.*)	1	69	Siddanhalli	127	6	39	...	...	66	66	...	1	15	16	8
	1	70	Rangeri	695	25	159	11	34	345	390	...	3	118	121	40
	2	71	Uttahalli	693	25	120	12	10	289	311	...	...	257	257	37
	2	72	Konanahalli	513	18	141	31	18	159	208	2	5	1 9	146	41
	2	73	Vadahalli	298	8	70	...	29	102	131	...	...	89	89	14
	2	74	Harvihalli	801	25	120	38	27	250	315	1	40	300	341	41
	2	75	Kalahalli	403	6	138	4	9	188	201	...	...	58	58	16
	1	76	Siddapura	118	4	16	...	3	56	59	...	2	37	39	8
	1	77	Hulikeri	382	8	150	21	...	194	215	...	...	9	9	35
	6	78	Makadanhalli	2,124	39	1,288	3	209	82	294	...	29	474	503	73
	6	79	Nandapura	1,659	46	552	1	241	300	542	..	21	498	519	64
	6	80	Guatavalli ..	771	7	156	1	182	94	277	...	19	332	351	44
	6	81	Gaballi	286	8	53	...	81	84	165	...	6	53	59	15
	6	82	Indravalli	745	3	185	...	89	78	167	...	80	332	412	230
	6	83	Mudasosi	714	16	376	2	117	67	186	...	17	119	136	34
	6	84	Kartail	700	8	389	2	90	96	188	...	48	87	135	23
	6	85	Chattanhalli	387	..	260	...	39	40	79	...	12	36	48	10
	6	86	Pura	158	12	32	...	38	34	72	...	12	30	42	12
	6	87	Sangamapura	232	22	41	...	62	66	128	...	1	40	41	17
	6	88	oshalli	417	55	53	...	40	112	152	...	11	146	157	13
	6	89	Madagodu	147	1	32	...	35	59	94	...	11	29	40	10
	6	90	Malvan	379	33	84	...	86	112	198	..	8	76	84	20
				62,016	1,660	26,862	583	7,260	11,697	19,540	17	2,051	9,886	11,954	30,78
4th Group as to Rice lands at Rs. 7 Maximum.	2	1	Adagur	1,137	97	298	82	143	475	700	...	..	42	42	1,501
	2	2	Kumarihalli	176	...	22	3	6	117	126	...	...	28	28	15
	2	3	Vundevanhalli	276	3	67	1	13	80	94	...	...	112	112	1
	2	4	Tirmalanhalli	462	6	48	5	19	162	186	...	2	220	222	269
	2	5	Siv pura	123	...	20	...	3	88	91	...	..	12	12	56
	2	6	Maigonanhalli	257	3	38	3	...	171	174	...	...	42	42	103
	2	7	Kodihalli	156	...	8	...	...	116	116	...	...	32	32	141
	2	8	Aladhalli	242	2	19	1	1	164	166	...	...	55	55	166
	2	9	Devarhalli	145	...	22	1	...	118	119	...	...	4	4	137
	2	10	Bantenhalli	175	...	21	...	...	116	116	...	...	38	38	93
	2	11	Dasgondanhalli	601	5	426	8	6	68	82	..	12	76	88	103
	2	12	Henhalli	91	..	19	...	...	36	36	...	19	16	36	37
	2	13	Kyatankeri	382	5	81	8	16	177	201	...	3	92	95	135
	2	14	Itchenhalli	147	4	8	...	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	91
	2	15	Kasipur	154		22	...	5	113	118	...	1	...	1	28
	2	16	Mattigatta	2,200	126	747	58	120	729	907	...	25	305	420	951
	2	17	Samenhalli	1,966	34	344	29	7	442	478	2	1	307	310	477
	2	18	Gangur	994	34	294	11	1	558	570	...	...	96	96	294
	2	19	Chetchetihalli	1,305	54	214	37	89	462	588	3	64	282	449	778
	2	20	Gonisomanhalli	808	30	215	30	77	350	457	...	14	92	106	687
	2	21	Kodihalli	1,082	58	354	20	149	363	532	...	13	125	138	883
	2	22	Marmahalli	242	1	30	32	...	120	152	...	...	59	59	123
	2	23	Harihalli	809	16	106	67	5	386	458	...	...	235	235	354
	2	24	Surnaiyakanhalli	392	5	36	18	10	153	181	...	6	164	170	149
	2	25	Sivanenhalli	429	13	72	20	1	203	224	2	7	111	1 0	184
	2	26	Kondli	632	15	234	2	..	223	225	...	...	178	178	137
	2	27	Kubbarhalli	217	3	51	14	...	79	93	...	...	70	70	60
	2	28	Ramkenhalli	623	9	250	22	4	205	231	...	...	134	134	159
	2	29	Hoshalli	220	...	52	1	...	129	130	...	...	38	38	84
	2	30	Chatanhalli	654	13	160	24	...	381	405	...	...	86	86	349
	2	31	Appihalli	382	2	116	18	...	197	215	...	...	49	49	202
	2	32	Manugnahalli	257	2	58	34	...	89	123	...	...	74	74	116
	2	33	Jagihalli	83	..	8	19	...	18	37	...	...	38	38	49
	2	34	Balenhalli	185	...	74	5	...	43	48	...	...	63	63	11
				17,111	534	4,444	573	675	7,266	8,514	7	158	3,454	3,619	9,220
				1,63,632	7,372	54,079	1,375	20,591	43,217	65,183	26	4,627	32,495	37,148	1,00,302

Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 320 villages of the Belur letter No. 571, dated 7th August 1876.

Survey Kaunl or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Half Bandies.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
61	...	...	61	13	...	4	9	24	52	76	...	2	2	75	22	12	
493	56	171	266	98	...	15	83	70	295	365	...	1	1	176	50	35	
379	94	39	246	182	...	...	182	50	234	284	...	5	5	175	40	26	
450	210	71	169	135	...	21	114	42	150	192	1	...	1	94	19	12	
172	...	96	76	52	...	...	52	102	81	183	...	...	...	228	47	50	
584	270	122	202	334	7	142	184	77	206	281	4	...	4	149	35	34	
205	9	31	165	35	...	...	35	76	161	237	...	2	2	121	33	22	
64	1	9	54	31	...	6	25	22	54	76	...	...	...	57	19	10	
384	105	...	279	13	...	...	13	134	35	509	14	1	15	358	66	61	
766	16	716	23	193	...	85	107	161	239	402	...	...	...	628	123	82	
824	4	746	74	155	...	47	108	87	163	250	...	...	...	254	70	47	
572	5	542	25	137	...	51	86	91	159	250	...	...	...	145	32	45	
271	...	249	22	39	...	17	13	30	47	77	...	...	...	89	18	15	
335	...	317	18	276	...	212	64	34	64	98	...	...	...	71	20	17	
426	10	399	17	59	...	36	23	40	64	104	...	...	...	100	18	20	
325	8	292	25	118	...	127	21	24	57	81	...	...	...	57	18	12	
165	...	121	11	42	...	32	10	8	14	22	...	...	...	37	15	4	
130	...	119	10	36	...	28	8	18	39	57	...	...	...	26	6	9	
211	...	193	18	12	...	2	10	36	35	71	...	...	...	66	16	18	
173	...	144	29	65	...	30	35	75	124	179	...	...	...	138	28	28	
127	...	109	14	35	...	28	7	22	57	79	...	...	...	55	12	8	
358	...	278	30	40	...	24	16	50	50	100	1	...	1	107	22	25	
16,747	3,725	23,977	7,925	9,180	76	4,970	4,134	5,358	14,052	19,410	42	41	85	13,794	3,455	2,627	
1,620	385	752	483	212	...	...	22	302	1,007	1,309	7	...	7	887	178	140	
169	11	16	133	17	...	...	18	24	241	265	1	6	7	16	10	12	
113	4	40	69	52	...	...	52	26	68	94	1	1	2	66	24	13	
225	18	65	140	115	...	7	108	52	92	144	3	...	3	98	35	26	
83	...	9	74	6	...	...	6	12	34	46	...	...	...	38	7	5	
135	13	...	122	30	...	...	30	4	11	15	...	...	...	15	2	2	
120	...	...	120	12	...	...	12	41	57	98	...	...	...	110	30	20	
180	4	2	174	52	...	...	52	51	102	153	1	...	1	137	31	25	
143	4	...	139	12	...	...	12	52	158	210	...	...	...	115	21	26	
99	...	...	99	25	...	...	25	30	60	90	...	...	...	73	17	15	
122	50	25	47	110	...	4	106	10	12	22	...	...	...	22	5	5	
34	...	...	34	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
241	31	75	135	68	...	10	58	19	100	119	1	...	1	42	8	12	
96	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	...	17	40	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,220	168	542	522	342	...	94	248	195	659	854	5	...	5	524	104	92	
302	80	19	203	174	9	3	162	181	678	859	17	...	17	469	82	90	
455	31	2	422	58	...	...	58	142	540	682	6	2	8	375	79	76	
958	110	430	418	578	13	241	324	116	444	560	1	1	2	304	70	63	
819	146	345	328	124	...	56	68	157	397	554	...	7	7	373	106	76	
1,195	112	805	278	158	...	88	70	124	326	450	1	1	2	440	96	51	
177	91	...	86	34	...	...	34	42	245	287	7	...	7	105	14	21	
422	172	14	236	132	...	...	132	79	278	357	9	...	9	263	44	45	
190	36	33	121	151	...	19	132	56	184	240	...	3	3	148	37	28	
225	76	3	146	129	7	24	98	57	164	221	...	2	2	143	38	28	
168	12	...	156	78	...	...	78	61	91	152	...	...	...	202	39	31	
102	39	...	63	76	...	...	76	40	76	116	2	...	2	67	15	20	
238	57	12	169	76	...	...	76	71	182	253	...	8	8	154	28	35	
119	2	...	117	18	...	...	18	34	127	161	1	1	2	74	18	17	
403	55	...	348	44	...	...	44	123	367	490	2	...	2	338	95	61	
247	45	...	202	26	...	...	26	68	148	216	...	...	...	144	28	31	
165	100	...	65	48	...	...	48	27	94	121	...	3	3	42	10	15	
80	68	...	12	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	13	...	22	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,146	1,909	3,206	6,031	2,814	29	597	2,188	2,243	6,953	9,196	64	35	99	5,822	1,271	1,079	
1,13,419	6,897	60,102	26,3-0	28,666	116	13,061	15,487	17,746	48,388	67,734	277	124	401	50,384	11,730	9,249	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 1st February 1877.

No. 11152—Rev. 316, dated Bangalore, 1st February 1877.

Order thereon.—With the above letter, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits papers containing proposals for the revision of the assessment in the Belur Taluk of the Hassan District.

2. The taluk, which covers an area of about 324 square miles, is divided into 8 maganis or hoblis, and contains 368 villages, of which 48 are inam, together with 9 *Amrut Mahal Kavals. The present report deals with the 320 Government villages, which comprise an area of 255¾ square miles, with a population of 50,384 persons or 197 to the square mile.

*Pasture lands assigned to the Public Cattle Department.

3. The returns shew 11,730 houses, 67,734 head of cattle, 401 carts and 9,249 ploughs in the taluk.

4. There are 9 markets, the most important of these being the one held at Bikkod. In proximity to the taluk are the markets of Basvanhalli, Jamgal, Mudgere and Saklespur.

5. The taluk lies on the verge of the Malnad or hill-country and may be characterized as Semi-Malnad. The western portion is hilly and covered with jungle, while the eastern part is bare and partakes of the nature of the Maidan country. The climate and rain-fall of the eastern and western portions differ in accordance with their natural characteristics. In the west the rain-fall is heavy and the climate comparatively cool, but not very healthy, fever being prevalent especially in the Narvi Hobli and along the valley of the Hemavati river; whereas in the eastern portion the rain-fall is much less, and the climate warmer, but more healthy. The average annual rain-fall registered at Belur is 30·72 inches.

6. Irrigation is carried on by means of tanks, channels and wells. The tanks, with 2 or 3 exceptions are small, and the bunds and sluices of almost all are reported to be out of repair. There are three river-channels under the charge of the Irrigation Department. Except in the higher class of gardens towards the east, wells are little used for purposes of irrigation.

7. In the western portion of the taluk, the soils, both wet and dry, are of a poor nature, being of a dark reddish or brown color in the dry crop lands and of a light grey or whitey brown color in the wet lands. Sand predominates in both, but a mixture of sand and clay is not uncommon in the rice fields. Besides this, gravel is frequently met within a cubit of the surface in wet lands. Towards the east, the nature of the soil improves, and in the neighbourhood of Halebid and Adgur, dark soils of the best description are to be found, producing good crops of sugar-cane in the wet and often two crops in the year in the dry lands.

8. The taluk is well supplied with roads, there being 5 made-roads connecting Belur with Chikmagalur, Banavar, Hassan, Belgod and Mudgere. Two new roads, one from Belur to Saklespur, and the other from Halebid to Hassan, have recently been traced, but are not yet open for traffic.

9. The condition of the people is described as being on the whole good, the cultivation of coffee in the western and of sugar-cane in the eastern portion of the taluk rendering them fairly prosperous.

10. Rice is the staple crop of the taluk. Sugar-cane of good quality is also extensively grown in the Andeli, Adgur and Halebid Magnis.

11. The principal dry crop is ragi. The other dry crops grown are field beans, horse-gram, oil-seeds, and small quantities of javari, Bengal-gram, coriander and wheat. Tobacco of a fair quality is also grown in many villages.

12. The gardens in the east and south-east produce supari, cocoanuts and plantains. The growth of the betel-vine is comparatively scarce.

13. Coffee is grown in the jungles to the west. The area held under coffee pattas has been returned at about 13,021 acres, of which about 1,553 acres are owned by Europeans and the remainder by Natives. Many of the native holdings are in a neglected condition and some of them have not been planted at all.

14. The land throughout the taluk is held on the ordinary ryotwari tenure. The warg system of the Nagar Malnad is unknown. Coffee lands are held subject to the payment of an excise duty on the produce. "Hasarvani Hittals" or back-yards situated within the limits of the village site and cultivated with coffee, &c., pay an assessment ranging from an anna to Rs. 5.

15. The existing rates of assessment, which press very unequally, do not appear to have been fixed on any uniform principle. They are said to have been based partly on the "Varaha shist" established by the Rajas of Vijayanagar and partly on the "Rekha shist" introduced by Shivappa Nayik.

16. No regular measurement of all the lands in the taluk seems to have ever been made prior to the year 1845—46, when Major Montgomery, the then Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, submitted proposals for a general survey of the taluk and carried out the measure partially.

17. In former days, no assessment was demanded on account of dry land; but, latterly, this immunity has been withdrawn. In some of the villages of the Lakunda Magni, however, the system of including the hakkal or dry land in the assessment of rice lands still prevails.

18. The area of the 320 Government villages, which form the subject of the present report, is 163,682 acres, of which 109,603 acres are arable and 54,079 acres unarable. Of the arable area again, 65,183 acres are occupied, 37,148 acres waste and 7,272 inam.

19. The statement No. 1 given at para 20 of Major Anderson's report shews the area under cultivation as well as the revenue realized during the 20 years ending with 1874—75, from which it is observed that the collections in 1855—56 amounted to Rs. 84,500, and that, with some fluctuations, they rose to Rs. 1,06,114 in 1867—68, the highest figure ever attained. The revenue then began to fall gradually until 1872—73, when it amounted to Rs. 95,227. In 1874—75, the amount realized was Rs. 1,00,302. The average annual collections during the periods of five, ten and twenty years preceding 1874—75 were Rs. 98,720, 1,01,402 and 96,996, respectively. On the whole, the collections have been remarkably steady.

20. The prices current in 1860—61 of the staple articles of produce and the annual average of the same for the four years between 1871—72 and 1874-75 are given in the margin. The highest prices ever known prevailed in 1866—67, from which year they began to fall. The collections of the taluk have, as usual, followed the prices, but the sudden and great fall in the latter between the years 1866 and 1870 does not appear to have resulted in any material decrease in the former Major Anderson ascribes this result to the comparatively dense population of the taluk, which helps to prevent the area under cultivation from falling below a certain minimum.

Names of Articles.	Per	Prices current in 1860—61.			Annual average for four years between 1871—72 and 1874—75.		
Paddy. 1st sort ...	Per kandi of 160 seers ...	3	7	1	5	1	10
Paddy. 2nd sort ...	Do	3	0	3	4	0	7
Ragi	Do	4	4	5	4	5	1
Supari. 1st sort ...	Per maund of 48 seers.	6	9	4	7	10	7
Supari. 2nd sort ...	Do	4	8	0	5	7	2
Supari. 3rd sort ...	Do	3	4	0	3	11	9
Jaggory ...	Do	0	12	5	1	7	6
Tobacco ...	Do	6	6	8	11	5	0

21. The marginal statement shews the realizations of revenue, with average rates per acre, from each class of land in 1874—75. The old rates, having been fixed on no specific principle, press very unequally.

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Collections in 1874-75.	Average rate per acre.
ry crop ...	43,217	20,677	0-7-8
ice ...	20,591	74,327	3-9-10
arden ...	1,375	5,129	
Total.....	65,183	1,00,133	...
Add Miscella-ous Revenue.	...	169	...
Total	65,183	1,00,302	1-8-7

22. The difference between the eastern and western portions of the taluk in regard o climate and nature of cultivation is so great that a separate grouping of villages for he wet and dry cultivation in each is rendered necessary. For the assessment of dry rop lands, it is proposed to divide the 320 Government villages under report into six ;roups or classes and to fix the maximum rates shewn below :—

No. of group.	No. of villages in each group.	Maximum rate per acre for dry crop cultivation.	Situation of the villages.
		Rs. A. P.	
I.	51	2 4 0	In this group are placed all the villages in the plain country to the east, where the climate is best suited for dry crop cultivation and where roads are available in every direction.
II.	60	2 0 0	Villages not so advantageously situated as those in the 1st group, so far as regards dry cultivation; but better off than the 6th group.
III.	26	1 10 0	
IV.	59	1 4 0	
V.	37	1 0 0	
VI.	87	0 12 0	Villages to the extreme west, where rice is the staple crop, the rain-fall is too heavy for good dry crop cultivation and roads are few or none.

the average rate being Rs. 0—9—9 per acre.

23. For the assessment of rice lands, a different grouping of villages is proposed to be made as shewn below :—

No. of group.	No. of villages in each group.	Maximum rate per acre.	Situation of the villages.
		Rs. As. P.	
I.	110	8 8 0	Villages in the centre part of the taluk enjoying ample rain-fall and having the advantage of roads leading to all the markets.
II.	86	8 0 0	Villages touching the 1st group but not possessing equal advantages.
III.	90	7 8 0	Villages in the Malnad not included in groups Nos. I and II, together with the villages near the Banavar high road.
IV.	34	7 0 0	Villages in the plain country away from the high roads.

the average rate being Rs. 3—14—3 per acre.

24. The maximum rate proposed for gardens irrigated by tanks is Rs. 16, and Rs. 6 for those irrigated by wells. The average rate is Rs. 5—1—5.

25. By the imposition of the above mentioned rates, the revenue on occupied land will, as shewn in the margin, amount to Rs. 1,13,419 as against Rs. 1,00,302 realized in the year 1874—75, the increase being Rs. 13,117 or 13·07 per cent.

Description of land.	Collections of 1874-75.	By Survey.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
Dry crop ...	20,677	43,217	26,320	0- 9-9
Rice ...	74,327	20,591	80,102	3-14-3
Garden ..	5,129	1,375	6,997	5- 1-5
Miscellaneous. .	169	...	...	...
Total.....	1,00,302	65,183	1,13,419	1-11-10

26. The area, assessment and average rates of the waste land available for cultivation in the taluk are given in the margin.

Description of land.	Area in acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Average rate per acre.
Dry crop ...	32,495	15,487	0 7 8
Rice	4,627	13,061	2 13 2
Garden	26	118	4 8 7
Total	* 37,148	28,666	...

* Wrongly put down as 13,748, in the statement at para 33 of Major Anderson's report but corrected in this Office.

27. The alienated or inam lands situated in the Government villages under report cover an area of 7,272 acres and are assessed at Rs. 16,291 as per particulars shewn in the marginal statement.

Description of land.	Area in acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Average rate per acre.
			Rs. As. P.
Dry crop ...	3,599	2,322	0 10 4
Rice	3,635	13,786	3 12 5
Garden	38	183	4 13 0
Total.....	7,272	16,291	...

28. The following table shews at a glance the total area and the realizable assessment of all the arable land in the 320 Government villages:—

	Area in acres.	Assessment. Rs.
Government occupied land	65,183	1,13,419
Government waste...	37,148	28,666
Total.. ...	102,331	1,42,085
Inam lands.....	7,272	16,291
Total Government and Inam.....	109,603	1,58,376

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29. The area, assessment and average rates of occupied land in 1874—75 are contrasted in the marginal statement with the results of the proposed settlement. The great difference between the old and the new areas indicates that the increase of revenue anticipated by the imposition of the proposed rates is mainly due to excess of land brought to book during the measurement.

Description of land.	Area.		Assessment.		Average rates calculated on the Survey area.	
	By Accounts of 1874—75	By Survey.	By Accounts of 1874—75	By Survey.	Under old system.	Under Survey.
Dry crop ...	13,120	42,217	20,677	26,320	0 7 8	0 9 9
Rice	14,076	20,591	74,327	80,102	3 9 10	3 15 5
Garden	571	1,375	5,129	6,997		
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	169	...	...	...
Total.....	27,767	65,183	1,00,302	1,13,419	...	...

30. The proceeds from grazing and fruit trees amounted to Rs. 406 in 1874—75, and the same amount is estimated under the proposed settlement.

31. In 1874—75, the local cess of half an anna in the rupee of land assessment realized a sum of Rs. 3,134. Under the survey settlement, the revenue under this head is estimated at Rs. 8,929 as shewn in the margin.

	Rs.
Local cess of one anna in the rupee ...	7,089
Local cess on minor inams	1,018
Equivalent of irrigation cess on minor inams	822
	8,929

32. The realizations of 1874—75 under the different heads of land revenue as contrasted with the general results of the proposed settlement are shewn below:—

Existing Settlement.		*Survey Settlement.*	
	Rs.		Rs.
Land revenue	1,00,302	Assessment on occupied land ...	1,13,419
Grazing and fruit trees ...	406	Grazing and fruit trees	406
Half anna local cess	3,134	One anna local cess	7,089
		One anna local cess on minor inams ...	1,018
Total.. ...	1,03,842	Equivalent of irrigation cess on minor inams.	822
		Total.....	1,22,754

33. By the introduction of the proposed settlement, there will thus be a gross increase of Rs. 18,912; and excluding the separately levied cesses, the net gain to Government will amount to Rs. 13,117 or—

13·07 per cent over the collections of 1874-75.
14·7 do the average collections of the last 5 years.
11·8 do do of the last 10 years.
16·9 do do of the last 20 years.

34. But from the abovementioned gain of Rs. 13,117, a sum of Rs. 5,123 will have to be credited to the District Irrigation Fund, and a further sum of Rs. 7,000 will be required for the permanent remuneration of the village officers. When these deductions amounting to Rs. 12,123 are made, the actual gain to Government will be reduced to Rs. 994.

35. The Survey Commissioner anticipates no material change in the area of occupied land by the introduction of the settlement, but as regards the unoccupied arable waste which there are 37,148 acres assessed at Rs. 28,666, he is sanguine that a considera-

ble portion of it, especially rice land, will be taken up for cultivation within the next five years.

36. The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division has expressed his opinion in favor of the settlement, the rates of which he considers to be safe and moderate.

37. Having given these papers his consideration, the Chief Commissioner is prepared to concur in the opinion that the settlement has been well considered, and that the rates are, on the whole, judicious and suitable while they are certainly moderate.

38. There is some discrepancy between the figures furnished by the Survey Department and those obtainable in the records of this Office, as to the number of Government villages. But the former will be accepted as the result of a more systematic and recent enquiry.

39. There are 9 Amrut Mahal kavals in the taluk, the disposal of which may await the determination of the question still under consideration as to the mode of dealing with this class of land.

40. The report does not shew what proceedings have been taken with reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3639—65, dated 15th August 1874, and No. 7074—437, dated 4th January 1875, on the subject of investigating the condition of coffee holdings. The Chief Commissioner presumes that coffee jungles have been meanwhile classed under the head of "unassessed Government waste."

41. The attention of the Commissioner is drawn to the state of the tanks in the taluk, many of which are said to be in a neglected condition.

42. The report does not shew how it is proposed to deal with the "Hasarvani Hittals," nor whether the "Hakkal" lands in the Lakunda Magni referred to in para 1 of Captain Major's report, dated 21st January 1876, have been separately assessed. Information is desired on these points.

43. The question of defining the area of hittals to be allowed to ryots free of tax and the taxation of fruit trees in them, was, by this Office letter to the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division,* No. 2574—29, dated 24th August 1871, left for settlement to the Survey Department. The Survey Commissioner is requested to report his views on the point.

*Copy of which was sent to the Survey Commissioner with No. 2575—524 of the 24th August 1871.

44. The Chief Commissioner desires to learn what progress has been made in the survey of inam villages and the instances in which inamdars have elected for a detailed survey or a simple block survey.

45. The marginal table shews the average rates of each class of alienated land in the several groups as contrasted with those of Government land from which it will be seen that in one and the same group, the former differ from the latter. This discrepancy should be explained.

Class or group.	Average rates on garden land.		Average rates on rice land.		Average rates on dry crop land.	
	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Rice group No. I.	5 7 3	5 1 11	3 14 9	4 0 8	0 8 7	0 8 8
Do II.	5 0 0	6 6 10	3 12 7	3 15 10	0 10 2	0 8 11
Do III.	5 14 8	6 6 3	3 7 10	3 9 3	0 12 4	0 9 7
Do IV.	2 13 4	3 5 4	4 11 8	4 12 0	0 12 10	0 13 3
Total Average.....	4 13 0	5 1 5	3 12 5	3 14 3	0 10 4	0 9 9

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46. It is observed from the statement given at para 32 of Major Anderson's report that the average rate on rice land in the 1st class or group is less than that on similar description of land in the last or 4th class. The rice lands in the 4th class are situated in the plain villages off the high road, while those in the 1st class are the finest in the taluk, having the advantages of ample rain-fall and proximity to markets. While this is the case, it is not clear why the average rate of assessment in the case of the former should shew an increase over that of the latter. The Survey Commissioner's attention is drawn to this point.

47. The records of this Office shew that, in addition to the ordinary village Patels, there are three classes of Patels known as the "Mokhtesar," "Nad," and "Bagatana" Patels, enjoying inams for their services. The proposals to be submitted for the permanent remuneration of the village officers in the taluk should provide for the maintenance of these offices.

48. With these observations, the Chief Commissioner accords his approval to the new settlement being carried out, under the usual guarantee for 30 years.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
" Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.
" Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 33, dated Poona, 9th January 1877.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter and appended statements from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, regarding the final remuneration of the village officers of the Sira Taluk of the Túmkúr District, with reference to the farther explanation called for by Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9964—299 of the 4th March last, and is written with special reference to the call for additional information contained in that letter.

2. The copy of map alluded to in para 10 of the Superintendent's letter is not forwarded as copies are in your office.

3. From the abstract statement appended to the Superintendent's letter it will be seen that the final remuneration of the village officers in question will entail a charge on the Treasury of Rs. 3,827-8-0 (column 9) and that no counterpoise will occur in the shape of surplus emoluments to be resumed as there are none surplus either of land or cash.

4. I would suggest that this final remuneration take effect in and from 1877—78, as the present year is far advanced.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1030, dated Bangalore, 17th November 1876.

I have the honor to forward vernacular statements and English statements as per form furnished with your letter No. 1464 of the 3rd instant, shewing the final remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Sira Taluk under the rules published at page 274 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 7th November 1874.

2. With reference to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9964—299 of the 4th March 1876, received with your memo No. 393 of 14th idem, I beg to furnish the following explanation:—

Number of villages as per Amildar's account.			Number of villages measured by the Survey.			Number of villages according to the District Annual Accounts.		
1			2			3		
Government.	Inam.	Total.	Government.	Inam.	Total.	Government.	Inam.	Total.
231	5	236	228	5	233	223	8	231

3. The figures in column 3 agree neither with the taluk accounts nor with the survey actuals, and it is impossible from any information in this office to trace their origin or in any way reconcile them with the existing state of things.

4. The Amildar's accounts agree with the survey actuals excepting in the case of 3 Government villages, a discrepancy which is explained as follows.

5. During survey 3 villages as per margin possessing no cultivation and yielding no revenue of any kind were included in the neighbouring villages. The lands at these 3 villages were not distinguishable from the adjoining waste and so came to lose their individual existence.

Chiksamudra.
Ilgihalli.
Hanumantanhalli.

6. Premising that the remuneration fixed in the accompanying statements has been calculated in strict accordance with the rules published at page 274 of the *Mysore Gazette* No. 44, dated 7th November 1874, I will shew with as much detail as is necessary the general effect of the proposed settlement. The existing number of Shanbhogs and the number which will be required to fill the new charges as now fixed will be understood from the following statement:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1877.

Number.	Magani.	Number of villages.	Present number of Shanbhogs.	Proposed number of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bukapatna	45	3	9
2	Kallambelle	12	5	7
3	Agrahar	45	7	10
4	Bargur	24	8	8
5	Hulikunte	24	4	9
6	Nadur	35	10	12
7	Sira	43	13	15
	Total.....	228	50	70

7. It will be observed that no very great addition will be required to the present number of Shanbhogs, certainly not more than can I believe be very easily provided in the manner laid down in Rule XXIX. I have been able to form the new charges as a rule so as to embrace contiguous villages. There are some exceptions, but they were unavoidable owing to existing vested rights to which the expediency of grouping was obliged to yield. The charges have been arranged as strictly as was possible in accordance with Rule XXXIII.

8. The Patels' charges have been calculated village by village, as, although in some few cases a Patel at present holds charge of two or more villages, it is most advisable that there should be a separate Patel for each. When more villages than one are now held by one Patel, the extra village is nearly always "Becharak," and although now uninhabited it may become of some importance as cultivation increases; in this case if necessary a separate Patel could be appointed to it without any revision of the remuneration being required.

9. The circumstances of the Sira Taluk are not in any way exceptional as regards the measure now under report. Having stated this much and having shewn the past and proposed charges of the Shanbhogs I have given as much information as appears necessary when it is remembered that the present settlement is based upon rules calculated to provide for almost any contingency that may arise and any departure from which would as a matter of course require separate sanction.

10. A map of the Sira Taluk was forwarded to you on the 19th April 1876 as desired by the Chief Commissioner; I would however remark that 2 copies of every taluk map are forwarded to the Secretary for the use of his Office.

11. This letter has been delayed by the necessity of ascertaining the Deputy Commissioner's views on the propriety of the selection of villages made by me to come under the provisions of Rule XII. The Deputy Commissioner now takes the same view of the case as I do.

P. S.—In accordance with Chief Commissioner's order No. 9258—549 of 19th March 1875, collections on account of Mohatarfa and Local Cess are included in the gross revenue on which the scale remuneration is calculated.

No. 11190—Rev. 319, dated Bangalore, 2nd February 1877.

Order thereon.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the introduction of the permanent scale of remuneration of village officers in the Sira Taluk of the Túmkúr District.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1877.

2. In this taluk, which consists of 228 villages, there are at present 50 Shanbhogs and 228 Patels. It is proposed to raise the number of Shanbhogs to 70 and to leave the number of Patels unaltered. The Patels and Shanbhogs are in possession of lands to the extent of 146 *a.* 27 *g.* 0 *yds.*, assessed at Rs. 128, and pay a jodi of Rs. 61—12—0, thus enjoying as inam lands of the value of Rs. 66—4—0. Adding to this Rs. 6,276-8-0, the compensation hitherto paid to them in lieu of aya, the total remuneration amounts to Rs. 6,342—12—0.

3. The remuneration now fixed according to the prescribed scale is Rs. *10,170-4-0, or Rs. 3,827—8—0 in excess of the present cash payments, and there are no surplus emoluments either in land or cash to be resumed.

* Under Rule	V	Rs. 3,997	4	0
	VI	4,723	0	0
	VII	1,409	8	0
	X	0	8	0
	XII	40	0	0
	Total...	10,170	4	0

4. The proposals are sanctioned, to take effect from 1877—78. The sum of Rs. 10,170—4—0 will be brought under the head of "Salary of Village Officers" in the permanent establishment of the taluk, and adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts in the manner laid down in Rule XIV. The area and assessment, &c., of the lands which are left in the possession of the village officers should be entered in future village accounts, and in class XI, No. 1, as shewn in the margin.

	Area.	Assessment.	Deduct inam.	Jodi to be collected.
	A. G. Y.	Rs. As. P.		
Shanbhogs ..	56 26 0	68 0 0	0 0 0	68 0 0
Patels ..	90 1 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	60 0 0
Total.....	146 27 0	128 0 0	0 0	1 0 0

5. The Survey Superintendent has adopted the plan, it is observed, of retaining the office of Patel for every village however small in size or extent of the lands comprised in it. This arrangement is, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to believe, less conducive to efficiency on the part of this class of officials, than if a system of judicious grouping of villages as Patels' charges were devised. Patels of petty villages would be placed in a better position as regards emoluments and status generally, and where the office of Patel is of very recent origin as is generally the case in the Nundydroog Division at least, no hereditary rights would be disturbed. The suggestion should receive the attention of the Survey Department in the course of the settlements to be hereafter made in consultation with the District Officers.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Inspector General of Police.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 34, dated Poona, 9th January 1877.

I have the honor to forward a letter No. 1144 of 23rd ultimo from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with statements for the final remuneration of the village officers of the Hiriyur Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.

2. From the abstract statement appended to the Superintendent's letter it will be seen that providing the final remuneration of these officers will cost the Treasury the sum of Rs. 3,497 in addition to cash allowances already paid, and the surplus cash emoluments to be discontinued in future only amount to the sum of 8 annas. Of land surplus emoluments there are none whatever. The absolute charge on the Treasury resulting from the introduction of the final scale of remuneration will therefore amount to Rs. 3,496—8—0.

3. I would propose as the present year is so far advanced that the final remuneration as now proposed take effect in and from the ensuing year 1877—78.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey of Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1144, dated Bangalore, 23rd December 1876.

I have the honor herewith to forward statements as per margin shewing the final remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Hiriyur Taluk, under the rules published at page 274 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 7th November 1874.

1 Vernacular Statement shewing the extra allowances fixed for Patels.
2 Vernacular detailed Lists.
2 Chargewar Statements in English.
1 Abstract Statement in English.

2. In accordance with Chief Commissioner's order No. 9258—549 of 19th March 1875, collections on account of mohatarfa and local cess are included in the gross revenue on which the scale remuneration is calculated.

HIRIYUR.

Abstract Results of the Settlement of the Patels and Shanbhogs' Final Remuneration compiled in the Survey Superintendent's Office.

Number.	Taluk.	Village Officers.	Total remuneration according to rules.	Existing emoluments.			Mode of providing future remuneration.				Surplus existing emoluments above those shewed in Col. 7 & 8 and mode of dealing with them.					Remarks.
				From land.	Cash allowances.	Total existing remuneration.	From existing land emoluments.	From existing cash emoluments	By new payment from the Treasury.	Total.	From land.	Addition half jodi on Col. 11.	Cash allowances to be stopped in future.	Total of Columns 12 & 13.	From Col. 11 remaining or sinecure deducting Col. 12.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Hiriyur, 218 Villages.	Patels ...	3,184 4 0	23 4 0	956 0 0	979 4 0	23 4 0	955 0 0	2,205 0 0	3,184 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	
		*Shanbhogs..	2,917 12 0	50 8 0	1,575 12 0	1,626 4 0	50 8 0	1,575 4 0	1,292 0 0	2,917 12 0	..	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	
	Total.....	...	6,102 0 0	73 12 0	2,531 12 0	2,605 8 0	73 12 0	2,531 4 0	3,497 0 0	6,102 0 0	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	

*The villages of Uttari, Kittadahalli, Haddayanahalli having been included in Reserve Forest, no remuneration has been fixed. Rs. 0—8—0 composition in Ramajahalli now included in Amani Mahal Kavel has been shewn in Col. 13 to be stopped.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 2nd February 1877.

No. 11194—Rev. 320, dated Bangalore, 2nd February 1877.

Order thereon.—With the foregoing letter the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for fixing the permanent remuneration of village officers in the Hiriyur Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.

2. The taluk contains 222 villages and yields a gross revenue of Rs. 75,108. There are already 19 Shanbhogs and 222 Patels, and it is proposed to raise the number of Shanbhogs to 47.

3. The Patels and Shanbhogs have been in possession of inam * lands to the extent of Rs. 73—12—0 besides receiving a money compensation of Rs. 2,531—4—0, making a total allowance of Rs. 2,605.

* Extent. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.
186.	119	12	0
Deduct Jodi...	46	0	0
Remaining inam ...	73	12	0

4. The remuneration fixed according to the sanctioned scale amounts in all to Rs. 6,102 as shewn in the margin. Deducting the amount (Rs. 2,605) already enjoyed by these officers, the net cost to the State will be Rs. 3,497.

Under Rule V	2,408	12	0
„ VI	2,521	4	0
„ VII	1,027	0	0
„ XII	45	0	0
	6,102	0	0

5. The proposals submitted are sanctioned to have effect from the year 1877—78. The sum of Rs. 6,102 will be entered under the head of "Salary of village officers" in the permanent establishment of the taluk and adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts in the manner laid down in Rule XIV. The area and assessment, &c. of the lands which are left in the possession of the village officers should be entered in future village accounts and in Class XI—No. 1 as shewn in the margin.

	Area.			Assessment.			Deduct inam.			Jodi to be collected.		
Shanbhogs ...	165	39	0	86	12	0	...	...	...	86	12	0
Patels ...	20	1	0	33	0	0	...	...	...	33	0	0
Total.....	186	0	0	119	12	0	...	...	...	119	12	0

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 5th February 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1734, dated Bangalore, 22nd December 1876.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying statements and letter No. 1027 of the 15th ultimo, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, regarding the permanent scale of remuneration for the village officers of the Pavagada Taluk.

2. From the abstract statement appended to the Superintendent's letter, it will be seen that the total remuneration payable is Rs. 9,413—8—0, of which the sum of Rs. 5,384—8—0 is made good from existing emoluments, leaving as the additional sum devolving upon the Treasury to make up, as shewn in column 10, Rs. 4,029 ; but that this will be reduced by the sum of Rs. 48—8—0, the amount of half jodi imposed on those cases in which the land emoluments are in excess of the sum required by scale in accordance with Rule 23 of the Rules for fixing permanent remuneration, leaving as the net cost of the introduction of the permanent scale of remuneration the sum of Rs. 3,980—8—0.

3. It must be understood that the total remuneration of the village officers, Rs. 9,413, is payable from the Treasury to the officiators, who are not left to obtain any portion of their remuneration from the land which may be in their possession ; all office land whether in the possession of the present officiator or not has additional jodi imposed upon it, which will be collected annually just as the old jodi was collected. The vernacular statements shew the combined old and new jodi for collection in every case.

4. I mention the above point as there would appear to be some misapprehension on the subject in para 10 of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 6118—189 of the 22nd September last on the permanent remuneration of the village officers of the old Harihar Taluk, wherein the total sum of Rs. 4,544 is entered as payable from the Treasury which is the amount minus the sum recovered from the office lands by additional jodi imposed, but is not the sum actually payable to officiators which as shewn in para 7 of the above order is Rs. 6,608.

5. Farther with reference to para 10 of the order above quoted I would refer to Rule 14 of the Rules for permanent remuneration, which clearly lay down the mode in which the remuneration is to be paid to officiators ; this mode was fixed upon after considerable discussion as that most likely to ensure the amount reaching the persons to whom it was due without deduction. It would only be necessary that the officer doing the jamabandi of the taluk should satisfy himself in a considerable proportion of cases that the due remuneration had been actually received.

6. As the current year is far advanced and the change in the charges of Shanbhogs could not take effect in it, I would suggest that officiators be all duly named for the charges by the District Officers and that the permanent remuneration take effect from and in 1877—78.

7. It will be very desirable that the Officers in charge of Districts and Sub-Divisions do not leave the approval of the newly appointed Shanbhogs to the taluk native officials, but themselves see them and ascertain that they are reasonably well qualified ; otherwise men of straw will be put in by the present holders of large charges requiring to be sub-divided under a private arrangement regarding participation in allowances, and the results hoped for from the introduction of the permanent remuneration, a sufficient number of adequately paid Shanbhogs, will be frustrated.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 866—Revenue 154, dated 20th December 1876.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 6118—189 of the 22nd September 1876, regarding the introduction of a permanent scale of remuneration to the Patels and Shanbhogs in the late Harihar Taluk.

With reference to the above, requests the favor of being informed if the Deputy Commissioner may be authorized to give effect to the order at once or that the Survey Department will adopt the requisite measures.

No. 11218—Rev. 322, dated Bangalore, 5th February 1877.

Order thereon.—With the first of the above letters, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner submits proposals for the introduction of a permanent scale of remuneration payable to Patels and Shanbhogs in the Pavagada Taluk of the Chitaldroog District.

2. The taluk comprises 149 villages and the number of Shanbhogs, which, previous to the present settlement, was 82, has now been raised to 88, and each individual

charge ranges from 1 to 6 villages. There is a Patel for each village.

3. The village officers above referred to are in possession of lands measuring *4,580 acres and 22 guntas valued at Rs. 2,647—8—0 paying only a jodi of Rs. 637. Inams to the extent of Rs. 2,023, including Rs. 12—8—0 on account of certain lands which were lowly assessed by the Survey Department, are held by them.

	Acres.	Guntas.	Assessment.
*Shanbhogs	3,212	26	1,932 8 0
Patels	1,367	36	715 0 0
Total.....	4,580	22	2,647 8 0

4. The annual cash payments hitherto paid as compensation in lieu of Aya amounted to Rs. 3,458—8—0, making the existing emoluments in all Rs. 5,481—8—0.

5. The beriz of the taluk including the local and mohatarfa cesses amounted to Rs. 1,29,642.

6. The maximum and minimum amounts of revenue under the charge of each officer were as follows :—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Shanbhogs	3,328	124
Patels	3,091	68

7. The permanent remuneration now fixed according to the prescribed scale amounts to Rs. 9,413—8—0 or 7·26 per cent on the total revenue as particularized in the margin, the maximum and minimum amounts of remuneration being Rs. 101—12—0 and 8 respectively in the case of Shanbhogs and Rs. 79—8—0 and Rs. 6—8—0 in the case of Patels. Deducting from Rs. 9,413—8—0 shewn as the aggregate cost of the settlement the sum of Rs. *5,384—8—0 provided by the existing emoluments, the additional cost involved by it amounts to Rs. 4,029 which is however further reduced by Rs. 48—8—0, the amount of half jodi imposed in cases in which the land emoluments are in excess of the sum required by scale in accordance with Rule 23.

			Shanbhogs.	Patels.	Total.
Percentage under	Rule	V	...	3,578	3,578
Do	,,	VI	4,514	...	4,514
Contingencies	,,	VII	532½	717	1,249½
Fixed Allowances	,,	X	15	2	17
Additional	do	XI	30	10	40
Extra	do	XII	...	15	15
	Total.....		5,091½	4,322	9,413½

	Rs.	As.	P.
*Land...	1,926	0	0
Cash...	3,458	8	0
Total...	5,384	8	0

8. The foregoing proposals are sanctioned to have effect from 1877—78.

The sum of Rs. 9,413—8—0 will, in future, be entered under the head of "Salary of village officers" in the permanent establishment of the taluk and adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts in the manner prescribed in Rule XIV of the Rules for fixing the permanent remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

9. The extent, &c. of the lands left in the hands of the village officers will be entered in the village accounts as shewn in the margin and be included also in Class XI—No. 1, Jari Inamti Account, submitted to this Office annually.

	Area.		Assessment.			Deduct Inam.			Remaining Jodi to be collected.		
	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Shanbhogs...	3,212	26	1,932	8	0	31	4	0	1,906	8	0
Patels ...	1,367	36	715	0	0	17	4	0	705	0	0
Total...	4,580	22	2,647	8	0	48	8	0	2,611	8	0

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 6th February 1877.

10. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner is directed to the remarks contained in para 6 of the Survey Commissioner's letter above recorded.

11. The Survey Commissioner is requested to furnish the Deputy Commissioner with the detailed vernacular statements to enable him to carry out the scheme sanctioned for the permanent remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs in the late Haribar Taluk.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey Commissioner.
„ Commissioner of Nagar.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

READ—

Paras 4 and 5 of the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 1734, dated 22nd December 1876.

No. 11221—REV. 323, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—In modification of the orders passed in para 10 of this Office Proceedings No 6118—189 of the 22nd September last, the Chief Commissioner directs that the sum of Rs. 6,608 be entered in future under the head of "Salary of village officers" in the permanent establishment of the taluk and adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts in the manner prescribed by Rule XIV.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey Commissioner of Mysore.
„ Commissioner of Nagar Division.
„ Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.

READ—

Docket No. 961—166, dated 23rd January 1877, from the Commissioner of Nagar, submitting for orders correspondence which took place between him and the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog regarding the general question of the expediency or otherwise of granting remissions to Jodidars in consequence of the existing drought.

No. 48, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that it was not intended to apply the provisions of Chief Commissioner's order No. 8276—R. 132, dated 16th November 1876, to Inamdars. The favorable terms on which they hold their lands do not entitle them to the concessions granted to an ordinary kandayam-paying ryot. There may, however, be individual cases in which a concession may be granted to inamdars, but this should take the form only of postponement of the collection of the jodi payable to Government on the understanding that the same forbearance is shown by them to their ryots. Such cases should be dealt with by the Commissioner and reported to this Office for sanction.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nundydroog Divisions.
„ Inam Superintendent, Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th February 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 994—Rev. 172, dated 31st January 1877.

Has the honor to forward for the Chief Commissioner's approval copy of the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 1096, dated 24th January 1877 with its enclosure, requesting instructions whether lands irrigated by wells and nallas may be treated, as regards reasonable remission of assessments this year, as wet or dry crops generally; and copy of this office docket in reply.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 1096, dated 24th January 1877.

Has the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter Circuit No. E. of the 18th instant received from the General Assistant Commissioner, and to request the favor of the Commissioner's early instructions as to whether lands irrigated by wells and nallas may be treated, as regards reasonable remission of assessments this year, as wet or dry crops generally. The Chief Commissioner's orders on the subject do not however refer to the lands of the above description.

From the Assistant Commissioner, Chalakere Sub-Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, No. E, dated Camp Pavagada, 18th January 1877.

I have the honor to report that I have commenced the jamabandi works of the Pavagada Taluk.

1. There are four descriptions of lands for cultivation in this taluk, *viz.*, dry lands, lands below wells, lands below nallas and wet lands below tanks. It is decided with regard to the remissions being granted on dry and wet lands below tanks, but it is not decided as to whether the remission can be granted on lands below wells and below nallas.

2. This taluk contains nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of lands for cultivation below wells and nallas, of which nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of lands are lying waste for two years. The owners of these lands presented petitions praying that a similar remission as in the case of wet lands below tanks and dry lands may also be granted.

3. It is said during the settlement of survey that the lands below wells are to be treated as gardens, and the lands below nallas are to be treated both as gardens and wet lands. In these lands either the cocoanut or areca nut trees are not planted, but the crops of javari, ragi, navane, paddy and chillies are to be grown.

4. It is more difficult and loss for the owners of lands below wells and nallas than the owners of wet lands below tanks and dry lands, because the owners of the former lands will have to dig wells and to open nallas from their own pocket money, and they will have to undergo with other difficulties.

5. I therefore beg that you will be good enough to inform me at your earliest convenience, as to how to act with regard to the remissions being granted on the lands below wells and nallas which are lying waste for two years.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, Circuit No. 7, dated 31st January 1877.

Your docket No. 1096, dated 24th January 1877.

In reply to the above, has the honor to state that lands under wells and nallas may be treated as lands under tanks in respect of remission of revenue, this being in my opinion in accordance with the spirit of the Chief Commissioner's orders on the subject.

No. 54, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—As a special case, where lands under nallas and wells have been deprived of all means of cultivation from failure of water supply for two successive seasons, the Commissioner is authorized to remit the half assessment; but the concession cannot be made generally and was expressly excluded in the terms of the Chief Commissioner's order No. 8276—132, dated 16th November 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Commissioners, Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th February 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1461, dated Poona, 1st November 1876.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 488 of 28th May last, with appendices, making proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Tarikere Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division; though bearing the above date these papers were retained by Major Grant and given in to me after my return from leave in the end of August last.

2. The correspondence appended to Major Grant's letter with the Commissioner of the Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the District touches on several points connected with the proposals for the revision of the assessment made by Major Grant; each point will be adverted to by me in its proper place.

3. This taluk contains 311 Government villages comprising an area of 505 square miles; the population is 68,273 souls or 135 to the square mile, a low average rate, but the rate per square mile is very variable, the population being much above the average in the central and eastern parts and much below it in the western hilly portion.

4. The climate of the taluk as shewn by the rain-fall is also different in different parts; to the east it is somewhat uncertain, but decidedly improves on proceeding to the centre and west when it may be considered reasonably certain and good for dry crop cultivation, which is the staple cultivation of the whole taluk.

5. The Tarikere Taluk is fairly well supplied with internal markets, and with communications with large external markets, the high road from Bangalore to Shimoga passing through it; the open nature of the country in the central and eastern portion offers no obstacle to cart traffic by the country tracks during the fair season. The manufactures do not appear to be of any importance being confined to common articles of woollen and cotton clothing. The condition of the people is considered to be fairly good.

6. The old assessment was beyond all doubt exceedingly unequal, it had in fact no base whatever of area. I find at para 98 of Mr. Stokes' report on the Nagar Division dated 19th May 1838, it is stated that the ancient bijvari assessment of Sivappa Nayik, or that on the area of land requiring a given quantity of seed, did not extend to this taluk, though the terms "Shist" and "Patti" are used there as in taluks to which his revision did extend, and in para 7 of Mr. Stokes' report No. 226 of the 30th April 1836, it is stated that much of the dry lands in each village were cultivated on waram or batayi tenure, the Government share being farmed to the Patel generally on a rough estimate of the standing crop. I was myself informed at Tarikere that by tradition waram or batayi had been largely resorted to from ancient times, but had entirely ceased for the last 15 years, that no measurement of areas existed, but that all land is recorded "Dagvar" or in separate plots, the boundaries of which were supposed to be known to the village officers; if waste land was applied for, it was given on the old recorded assessment of the "Dag"; if there was none recorded, it was given at the highest rate of dry crop land in the village by comparison with the land already assessed.

7. The Deputy Commissioner in charge of the District in para 3 of his letter to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 631 of the 2nd August last (appended to Major Grant's letter) notes the absence of any bijvari record of the lands of this taluk in the accounts, and states that in order to provide a bijvari record, as in other taluks, it appears to have been decided in 1835 that every pagoda of assessment was to be reckoned as equal to 2½ kudus of dry, 1½ kudus of wet and 1½ kudus of garden land and that the extent of land was to be calculated in this scale. The above is undoubtedly an extraordinary relative scale of valuation of dry, wet and garden land.

8. The fact remains that, though there were nominally rates of assessment on each kind of land, there was no record of area, except the purely fictitious one above referred to. I do not think that for want of this ancient record we are much worse off in this taluk in proposing a new assessment or in estimating the old than in other taluks where a bijvari record, loose and vague at the best, or a record of nominal areas, has been handed down in the accounts from ancient times; for, if once correct, from the entire absence of the definition of lands by boundaries all areas must have fallen into confusion, and the ancient assessments have with the areas not escaped corruption. In this taluk, as in reality elsewhere, the only sure data we can procure is that of the annual collections of revenue. We can, from the records of the survey, ascertain the area at present under cultivation with the relative quality of the soil and from this much can form some idea of the pressure of the old assessment compared with that in other taluks adjacent already brought under the survey assessment.

9. At para 23 of his report Major Grant gives a statement shewing the annual collections since 1854—55 inclusive. With the exception of a slight check in 1861—62 the revenue increased annually

from Rs. 63,116 in 1854—55 to Rs. 1,03,486 in 1866—69, since which year it has with some fluctuations fallen and in 1873—74 only attained to Rs. 96,922. We have no record of the area annually occupied, but the inference is that the occupied area increased with the rise in prices which occurred up to about 1867 and decreased with the fall since.

10. The proportion of unoccupied arable waste land as shewn in Major Grant's 31st para is unusual, and the area and assessment of it at the proposed rates are very great, amounting under all three heads of garden, rice and dry crop land to acres 67,813, bearing survey assessment Rs. 44,100. This is considerably more than half the area of the whole taluk and about two-fifths of the whole assessment; this is a state of things which should hardly exist with a reasonably sufficient population, a fair climate, and open communications with markets; it must. I apprehend, be in part attributable to the very unequal pressure of the old assessment putting a considerable portion of the agricultural population in the position of laboring under a very high assessment. On examination of the figures contained in Appendix A to Major Grant's report, I find that by the operation of the proposed rates existing assessments are reduced in the case of 71 of the total 311 villages and in some of these the reductions are very heavy. In the 1st class of villages I note Nos. 64, 66, 81, 82, 114, 137 and in the 2nd class villages No. 70 and 101 in which the survey assessment is less than the old assessment by from 40 to 100 per cent; many other villages could be pointed out in the list in which the difference is the other way to an equal degree; this is as regards whole villages, but past experience shews that similar inequalities will be met with in the assessments of individual cultivators, and in fact that the proportion of the old and new assessment on a whole village is no test of the proportion obtaining between the old and new assessments of individuals in that village. The assessment of the whole village may be reduced, but that of some cultivators therein will be increased and *vice versa*. That such inequalities of the old and new assessment should exist is undoubtedly a matter of regret; but, in substituting an assessment in proportion to area and productiveness for one which never was based on area and, if ever fairly correct on productiveness, has lost all claim to that quality in the corruptions of generations, great changes in the proportions of the new and old assessment cannot be avoided, and all experience shews that, if the new assessment is fair and moderate, the change will receive acceptance, and both the Government revenue and the general condition of the people, which are in fact inseparable, prosper more than heretofore.

Government waste land.

	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.
Garden	... 100	362
Rice	... 1,991	5,656
Dry crop	... 65,722	38,102
Total	... 67,813	44,100

Government occupied land.

Garden	... 2,341	15,176
Rice	... 6,544	18,943
Dry crop	... 88,024	74,751
Total	... 96,909	1,09,020

11. Major Grant in the 28th para of his letter proposes to make three classes or groups of villages according to differing advantages of climate and facilities of communications, with different rates of assessment for each as usual; the maximum rate shewn for each group indicates the actual rate on the first quality of land, the lower qualities receiving a lower rate in proportion to their recorded classification valuation; these rates are based on an approximate assimilation to those already imposed and in operation in the adjacent Taluks of Hosdurga, Channagiri and Shimoga.

12. The detailed estimate of the result of the imposition of the rates proposed is given by Major Grant in the table at his 30th para for the Government occupied land, and for the Government unoccupied arable waste land in the following para.

13. At para 37 Major Grant shews the estimated revenue obtainable on the occupied area under the proposed settlement in comparison with the revenue collected in 1873-74, with the following result:—

Land revenue collected in 1873—74	..	Rs.	96,922
Survey assessment of occupied land	..	,,	1,09,020
Increase under survey assessment	..	,,	12,098

14. But the above sum of Rs. 12,098 in excess under the survey settlement is subject to considerable deductions as follows:—

Amount to be credited to Irrigation Fund and included in survey assessment	Rs.	2,142
Probable amount required to provide remuneration of village officers ..	,,	6,000
Total deductions...	,,	8,142

leaving the net increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 3,956 or about 4 per cent over the collections of 1873—74. This amount also is practically subject to a farther deduction, for though the survey assessment is calculated on the land actually occupied, invariably in the measurement some land is pointed out as occupied which is not cultivated and never has been by the person pointing it out; holders of fields always point out as comprised within their boundaries bits and patches of hitherto uncultivated

and adjacent to their fields which they had never hitherto cultivated or indeed claimed, and the aggregate of these will amount to some small percentage on the truly occupied area and go so far to swell the estimate of revenue derivable therefrom. On the whole I should doubt if the survey assessment on the actually cultivated area exceeds that realized in 1873—74, though with all these bits and patches of waste land included, it will shew the increase above estimated, and I have no doubt will shew that full increase and more from the occupation of waste land in the first year after the introduction of the settlement.

15. The one anna local cess including that on minor inams will, it is estimated, give Rs. 7,278 against Rs. 3,996 realized by the ½ anna local cess collected hitherto.

16. It is to the Government unoccupied waste land which we must look for any material increase of revenue as the result of the proposed settlement. As shewn in the statement at para 31 of Major Grant's report this amounts to the area of acres 67,813, bearing assessment Rs. 44,100. I do not think I am over sanguine in hoping to see that at least one third of this is occupied and paying assessment within a very few years after the introduction of the settlement.

17. In his remarks upon Major Grant's proposals contained in his letter No. *4 of the 27th March last the Commissioner of the Nagar Division expresses some doubt whether as regards some part of the taluk full justice is done to the State by the proposed rates of assessment; in fact he suggests that the rates are somewhat too low; his objections are answered in Major Grant's letter No. 488 of the 20th May last. The great area and survey valuation of the waste land inculcated great caution in the assessment of the occupied land for which it is possible that we might have proposed somewhat higher rates, but I do not feel that this could have been done without some risk of interfering with the absorption of the waste into the occupied area. In all cases of assessment it is most expedient to keep well within the limit of safety and secure that if there is any error it is on the side of moderate assessment. For this reason I cannot advocate any increase to the proposed rates which are in fair accordance, all circumstances considered, with the rates imposed in adjacent taluks, will give a small addition to the present revenue and hold out strong hopes of a large addition in the future.

* Appended.

18. In regard to the remarks of the Commissioner contained in para 11 of his letter No. 4 of the 27th March last on the average survey assessment of the unoccupied arable waste land being so much below the average rate on the occupied land, I must first note that no difference whatever is made in the classification or assessment of land whether occupied or unoccupied. The average quality of the unoccupied land will always be less than that of the occupied and necessarily the assessment also. Though there is undoubtedly much good land among the unoccupied waste, the average rate on the whole here, as every where, will be depressed by the considerable area of very poor land included in it, land which is just on the margin of what may be called of a remuneratively cultivatable quality, such in fact as is hardly ever cultivated now, while better land is procurable, but which may be cultivated at a future day when all the better land is absorbed into occupation.

19. I need say little in addition to Major Grant's remarks contained in para 3 of his letter No. 316 of the 8th April last to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, regarding the "Maximum rate" of assessment adopted for any group of villages. The maximum rate gives the key to the pitch of the assessment and can be compared with the maximum rates adopted in adjacent settled taluks and the assessments resulting from them; this simple mode of comparison, and none more complete could be devised, is always available to District Officers.

20. I beg that these papers may receive as early consideration as may be convenient, for though the settlement does not require to be immediately commenced, it is proposed to take it in hand in March or April next and the arrangements for the season depend on receiving orders sometime before the actual date for commencing the work.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey of Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 488, dated Gudibanda, 20th May 1876.

I have the honor to forward the whole of the papers as per margin connected with the revision of the assessment of the Tarikere Taluk of the Kadur District. The suitability of the proposed assessment has been very fully discussed between the Commissioner of the Division and myself. The correspondence fully shews those points upon which any difference of opinion exists, and it is only necessary for me to sum up briefly what such difference of opinion amounts to.

1. Survey Superintendent's Report No. 110 of 10th February 1876 and enclosures.
2. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 111 of 10th idem to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.
3. Nagar Division Commissioner's letter No. 4 of 27th March 1876 and enclosures.
4. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 316 of 8th April 1876.
5. Nagar Division Commissioner's letter No. 43 of 28th April 1876.

2. The Commissioner, and, I think I may add, the Deputy Commissioner, entertains some doubt as to whether the maximum rates proposed by me for both dry crop and rice in the taluk under report are not somewhat low compared with those already sanctioned for the neighbouring Taluks of Channagiri, Hosdurga and Shimoga. To this I would reply that, as compared with the two first mentioned taluks, my maximum rates for the two descriptions of land in question are perhaps somewhat low, but not when compared with those sanctioned in Shimoga. In para 27 of my original report it is shewn that the great extent of unoccupied arable waste, bearing survey assessment, as shewn in para 31, of no less than Rs. 44,100, has been held by me to point to a very unequal pressure of the old assessment, and to the desirability of being content with a comparatively small addition to the present assessment of the occupied land. The increase, leaving out all calculations of separately levied cesses, amounts, on occupied land, to Rs. 12,098, which is sufficient to provide for the amount to be annually credited to the Irrigation Fund and for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs and still leave an increase of Rs. 3,956 or about 4 per cent higher than the collections of 1873—74. With arable unoccupied land bearing assessment of Rs. 44,100 I am unwilling to advocate the adoption of rates higher than those proposed in my original report.

Commissioner's letter No. 4 of 27th March 1876, paras 5 to 6.
Deputy Commissioner's remarks, para 6.

3. The view taken of the question by the Commissioner is one that I was quite prepared for and which suggested itself to me so soon as ever I came to consider the settlement, and it was only after carefully studying the incidence of the old assessment, which I found to be very unequal, that I felt justified in foregoing a greater increase of assessment. The Deputy Commissioner in the closing para of his remarks accepts this view of the question, but the Commissioner throughout the correspondence consistently adheres to his opinion as first expressed. I must refer to the correspondence which has taken place for our respective views on the question.

4. I do not attach any importance to the question raised by the Commissioner in para 11 of his letter No. 4 of 27th March last, regarding the difference in the average survey rate on occupied and unoccupied dry crop land. The classification is invariably carried out quite independently of the fact of the land being occupied or not, and I need scarcely say that no exception to that rule has been permitted in Tarikere, and I am convinced that its relative value has been assigned by the classification to unoccupied land on the same principle and as impartially as to occupied lands. The statement given under para 4 of the Commissioner's letter No. 43 of the 28th April 1876 is useless for the purpose of comparing the taluk under report with the Shimoga Taluk as regards the point at issue, as he has inadvertently adopted the rice and not the dry crop grouping for the latter taluk. The difference in the average dry rate of occupied and unoccupied land in Tarikere is not at all exceptional as can be seen by referring to taluks already settled. In Honnáli the average dry crop rates on occupied and unoccupied were Rs. 1—0—8 and Rs. 0—12—8, respectively. I entertain no fears that ryots will forsake the lands previously in their occupancy for the lightly assessed waste lands; if they do, it will certainly not in my opinion be owing to the cause apprehended. I have heard some such report, as the Commissioner alludes to, of ryots throwing up their kadim lands and taking up more lightly assessed lands, but the actual figures which I have in my office of all settled taluks for each year since the settlement, do not bear out the report and certainly do not shew that any disadvantage to Government has occurred.

5. The really important point of difference between the Commissioner and myself is with reference to the black soils of the taluk near and round Adjampur. An average rate of Rs. 1—2—0 per acre, under a Rs. 1—12—0 maximum, for black soil throughout a whole village, is not in my opinion an unduly low rate, unless the soil is remarkably pure and uniform, which, I have convinced myself, it is not in the villages now in question. For instance in the lands of Adjampur itself the classification shews the relative value of some fields as high as 13 annas and of others as low as 6 annas of our classers' scale. The highest dry rate of assessment in the village is Rs. 1—6—0 and the lowest Rs. 0—13—0, the average rate is Rs. 1—3—9. Good as some of the lands really are, there is no village in which there is not a large admixture of inferior soils. For more detailed explanation I beg to refer to paras 4 to 7 of my letter No. 316 of the 8th April 1876, which will be found attached.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 110, dated Camp Banavar 10th February 1876.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment in 311 villages constituting the whole of the Government portion of the Tarikere Taluk of the Kadur District, Nagar Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th February 1877.

2. Appended will be found a report by Captain Rutherfurd, the Officer in charge of classing operations, which describes the position and general character of the taluk and in which will be found a good deal of useful information regarding the crops grown and the mode of cultivation. The local markets and general direction of trade are moreover noticed as well as the condition of the people.

No. 21 of the 25th October 1874.

3. I have had printed, as an Appendix to this report, a letter on the past revenue management of the taluk from Mr. Krishna Rao, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.

No. 631 of the 2nd August 1875.

4. The Tarikere Taluk is divided into no less than 31 magnis. This excessive sub-division has now no place in the administration, there being only 7 Shekdars' charges, but as the magnis are still well known, and for the sake of easy reference to the map, I give them in full detail :—

Ancient Sub-Divisions.

No.	Magni.	Government villages.	Inam villages.	Total villages.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tarikere ...	13	0	13
2	Duglapur ...	3	0	3
3	Doranhal ...	6	0	6
4	Chik Katur ...	8	2	10
5	Hire Katur ...	9	1	10
6	Hadikere ...	9	0	9
7	Amratpur ...	7	0	7
8	Kantaunadu ...	8	0	8
9	Niralkere ...	6	0	6
10	Kudlur ...	15	0	15
11	Lingadhalli ...	34	0	34
12	Adjampura ...	5	0	5
13	Bagvalli ...	15	0	15
14	Kortikere ...	5	1	6
15	Sokki ...	5	0	5
16	Hanni ...	5	0	5
17	Javur ...	9	1	10
18	Bukambudi...	12	1	13
19	Shivani ...	8	1	9
20	Chilarhalli ...	13	0	13
21	Gadihalli ...	9	0	9
22	Asandi ...	14	0	14
23	Chik Nallur ...	12	0	12
24	Begur ...	11	0	11
25	Hire Nallur ...	13	0	13
26	Basur ...	3	0	3
27	Mudugudi ...	4	0	4
28	Ubrani ...	14	0	14
29	Duruvegere...	5	0	5
30	Tavarekere ...	11	0	11
31	Maluhalu ...	20	0	20
	Total.....	311	7	318

5. The 311 Government villages under report comprise an area of 505 square miles. The seven inam villages comprise an area of eight square miles, giving 513 square miles for the whole taluk. The inam villages not being included in the present revision will not be again alluded to.

Area.

6. The population of the 311 Government villages, which amounts to 68,273 souls or 135 to each square mile, is dense in the central and eastern portions of the taluk, but comparatively sparse in the direction of the hills to the N. W. and S. W.

Population.

7. The subjoined statement exhibits the agricultural resources of the villages under report :—

Statistics.

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
311	15,709	68,273	114,052	2,255	10,871	

8. The rain-fall registered in 1873—74 and 1874—75 was 11·69 and 24·42 inches, respectively. I place little or no reliance on these figures, even as denoting the rain-fall at Tarikere itself, while as an average for the whole taluk they are undoubtedly incorrect. I should think the rain-fall at Tarikere town was about 24 inches, but its distribution throughout the taluk is most unequal and, as a subject of much importance, I must notice it at some length. In the extensive Magni of Lingadhalli, Semi-Malnad in its characteristics, and towards the Lakvalli Taluk generally the rain-fall must be heavy. The Ubrani, Malubalu, Tavarekere, Bukambudi, Duruvegere, Javur, and Hanni Magnis, with the western portions of the Shivani and Chikanhalli Magnis, enjoy a very favorable position with reference to the Ubrani hills and jungles. The valley in which the large tank Bukambudi has been formed may be set down as the most fortunate part of the taluk with reference to climatic influences, as comprised in rain-fall aided by natural position. In the open stretches towards the east, away from the hills, the climate is comparatively precarious, and, as I now write, there are reports of partial failure of crops in some parts of the taluk. There is probably no part of the Tarikere Taluk absolutely free from vicissitudes of climate, but if any one part is more exempt than another, the advantage is certainly towards the west generally and in the vicinity of the hills.

Soils and crops.

9. Tarikere is essentially a dry drop country, possessing soils of great diversity ranging from the poorest red and sandy to the finest black. The staple products are ragi and javari, the former common to the red, and the latter chiefly to the black, and only in a small measure to the red soils. The fine stretches of black soil in the centre of the taluk round Adjampur present an appearance of great fertility, but cannot compete in this respect with similar soils in the Honnáli Taluk or in the northern part of Shimoga, owing to the difference of climate in favor of the latter. Still in favorable years the out-turn is very large, and there is not nearly the same uncertainty of climate that exists further east.

Rice lands.

10. The rice lands are scattered throughout the villages under report, there being no tract of country, not even in the Lingadhalli Magnis, where rice does not bear but a small proportion to dry crop. The rice lands are, in my opinion, of a very average description. They are dependent in the eastern villages almost entirely upon tanks, but to the west the Kalhatti Tutha Halla and the Rangapur Halla have been dammed across and serve to irrigate considerable stretches of rice and garden.

Gardens.

11. The gardens on the whole are of a better class than the rice lands. Supari and betel-leaf are most plentiful and of the best quality near Tavarekere. Cocoanut trees flourish a little further east in Kudlur, Hire-Nallur and Adjampur. The remaining parts of the taluk, with the exception of Bukambudi where there are some very fine gardens, contain little or no superior cultivation. I believe the country however to be capable of much more development in this respect.

Coffee gardens.

12. There are in all about 2,200 acres, measured off as belonging to coffee estates, in the villages of Kamandurga and Tigada, to the extreme south-west on the slopes of the Bababudan hills. I am not yet in a position to be able to report upon the general condition of these gardens, nor am I certain that some may not still have been left unmeasured, but enquiries on both these points will be instituted during the settlement.

Past revenue management.

13. Regarding the past revenue management of this taluk I cannot do better than direct attention to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner's letter appended to this report. The somewhat novel attempt, alluded to in para 3, to render the village and taluk accounts somewhat more presentable, is worthy of no-

tice. Each pagoda of assessment had its equivalent arbitrarily laid down in so many kudus of dry, wet and garden land respectively, and thus the "bijvari" of the whole taluk was arrived at. We obtain some insight, from the above operation, into what, in the opinion of the revenue officials of those days (1835), was a fair rate of assessment on the various descriptions of cultivation. Converting the kudu into acres by the usual tables which give 3,200 and 500 square yards respectively for a kudu of dry and wet, the following rates are obtained:—

	Rate per acre.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Dry crop	1	4	11
Wet	10	3	7
Garden . ..	8	0	7

14. The above rates are purely imaginary, and the same remark may be applied to the rates now existing and detailed in para 4 of Mr. Krishna Rao's letter, as will be at once obvious from the subjoined statement in which the nominal and acutal rates are reduced to one common standard on the acre:—

Description of land.	Existing nominal rates per acre.						Actual average rate on Survey area.			Remarks.
	Lowest.			Highest.						
1	2			3			4			5
Dry	0	9	3	5	13	1	0	12	4	The lowest rate on garden is calculated on the kandi, the highest is on an acre containing 500 supari trees.
Wet	12	0	0	36	0	7	2	0	3	
Garden	15	0	0	94	8	0	6	11	7	

The Officiating Deputy Commissioner very naturally (*vide* para 5) does not believe in the reality of such rates as appear in columns 2 and 3. The actual rates in column 4 are ascertained by placing the old collections under each head in juxta-position with the newly ascertained survey area under occupancy.

15. With one more illustration of their purely theoretical character, I will dismiss the question of the old rates. In the Appendix to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner's letter the dry rates in Mudagudi, Ubrani, Tavarekere and Maluhalu are lower than in the remaining magnis of the taluk. It so happens that in reality they are much higher than in any of the magnis possessing the same kinds of soil as, for instance, Tarikere and the magnis near it. The truth is that no measurement of the land had any place in the past revenue management of the taluk. It could do no harm, and might answer the purposes of interested parties, to quote good high sounding rates so long as, in the absence of al check by measurement, it was not necessary to impose them rigorously.

16. The incidence of the old assessment was exceedingly unequal, not only as regards individual holdings, but whole villages and even groups of villages. Ubrani and all the northern magnis were too heavily assessed, although the nominal rates were lower than elsewhere, and will be greatly relieved by the operation of the rates now proposed.

17. For a general description of the revenue history of the taluk under report I beg to refer to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner's letter.

Tenure.

18. The tenure on which lands are held in this taluk requires no special description, being precisely similar to that obtaining in the neighbouring taluks already described.

General condition of the people.

Officiating Deputy Commissioner's para 9.

19. The people of the taluk under report appear to me to be in fairly easy circumstances. They are in a more advanced stage of intellectual development than the neighbouring taluks hitherto settled; they are keenly alive to their own interests and extremely tenacious of what they consider their rights, witness for instance the clamour with which they successfully resisted the attempt to increase the revenue in 1862. The people of Tarikere have always been considered somewhat turbulent, a notoriety due probably to the part they took in the rebellion in 1831. The population of the taluk is 135 to the square mile and in this respect it contrasts very favorably with the neighbouring taluks of Hosdurga, Chunnagiri and

Shimoga, the population of which amounts to 94, 130 and 128 respectively. The soils are in some parts of a very high order, while the climate, although by no means perfect, is in some parts very certain and in the taluk generally bad years come only at long intervals. The situation of the taluk is moreover on one of the chief lines of trade.

Roads.

20. The means of communication are good throughout, excepting in what I may call the valley of the Bukambudi tank where a road is much wanted as an outlet northwards. The Bangalore-Shimoga road is of chief importance. Of minor importance are the Tarikere-Hosdurga and Tarikere-Chikmagalur roads. Cross country tracks are open for carts in the fine weather.

Markets.

21. The internal markets are held at Tarikere, Adjampur and Shivani, the first mentioned being of chief importance. Outside of the taluk, Birur and Yeggati, both in the Kadur *Taluk, are numerously attended.

Manufactures.

22. The chief manufacture is of cumblies, dhotras, panches, and coarse cotton cloths. Iron ore is obtained in the hills bordering Kadur and smelted in the Lingadhalli Magni. Earth salt is also manufactured on a somewhat large scale.

23. I may now proceed to the more immediate object of this report and will first exhibit the collections for the last 20 years. The "Bijvari" shewing area annually under cultivation is too unreliable to quote even were it forthcoming. The following therefore shews the revenue actually realized :—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1854—55	63,116	1864—65	92,191
1855—56	69,099	1865—66	96,053
1856—57	70,780	1866—67	99,799
1857—58	72,310	1867—68	1,02,003
1858—59	78,685	1868—69	1,03,486
1859—60	85,044	1869—70	99,053
1860—61	85,167	1870—71	99,680
1861—62	84,613	1871—72	97,676
1862—63	87,199	1872—73	94,608
1863—64	87,557	1873—74	96,922
Five years' average ..		.. .. ..	97,606
Ten years' average ..		.. .. ..	98,156
Twenty years' average ..		.. .. ..	88,257

Owing to the incomplete state of the accounts I have been able to shew only the bare realizations, no information regarding area under cultivation, remissions and other matters of detail, being forthcoming. It is not however customary, in my experience, to grant remissions in this Province after the annual demand has been once fixed. There are of course remissions of a permanent nature which do not figure in the annual demand.

24. The following is a list of the prices current during the same years for which the collections have been shewn. Javari and ragi have been selected as the staple products of dry lands, and rice and supari of wet lands. Every fifth year is shewn for the earlier years, and each individual year since 1863-64.

Year.	Seers for one rupee.			Rs. per maund.	Remarks.
	Rice.	Javari.	Ragi.	Supari.	
1854—55 ...	28	51	75	4 6 0	
1858—59 ...	21	40	44	4 10 0	
1863—64 ...	15	26	32	7 4 0	
1864—65 ...	11	17	20	8 1 0	
1865—66 ...	11	19	22	8 4 0	
1866—67 ...	10	12	12	9 4 0	
1867—68 ...	11	19	21	10 2 0	
1868—69 ...	14	30	33	10 0 0	
1869—70 ...	13	39	47	8 10 0	
1870—71 ...	12	28	36	9 1 0	
1871—72 ...	14	40	56	8 0 0	
1872—73 ...	12	38	61	7 5 6	
1873—74 ...	15	36	41	6 0 0	

* Now in the Banavar Taluk.

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25. The rise in the realized revenue has been greater than was the case in the Province generally uring the high prices which set in after the close of the American war. From 1863—64 until the aximum land revenue was attained in 1867—68, the revenue for the whole Province rose about 10 r cent; in Tarikere, during the same period, it rose nearly 18 per cent. Again, when in the whole Pro-nce from the year in which the highest revenue was attained up to the present time of comparatively w prices, the reaction caused the revenue to deteriorate about 9 per cent, in the taluk under report it eclined only about 6 per cent. On the whole, the revenue has remained very steady, a state of things hich I attribute to the fairly large share which Tarikere has in the grain trade owing to its favorable osition with reference to the chief line of traffic towards Birur.

26. On the other hand, as will be gathered from the sequel, there is a very large extent of unoc-upied land, some of it of really excellent quality, which ought to have been brought under cultivation ad the past revenue system not been, owing to its undue pressure, in a great measure, prohibitory. More han 40 per cent of the whole arable area is unoccupied, while the assessment of the same represents bout 29 per cent of the assessment of the whole area occupied and waste.

27. We have thus, in the circumstances of the taluk under report, two distinct sets of reasons ointing to two perfectly different conclusions. The generally good position of the villages under report, he ease with which the revenue appears to have been collected, its stability and the undoubtedly low verage rates which have hitherto been paid, all point to the propriety of proposing a considerable in-rease on the old assessment. But the large extent of unoccupied land, notwithstanding the above vorable state of affairs, furnishes good grounds for supposing that the old assessment was very un-qual and that we have only to distribute it equally to ensure at least a considerable portion of the aste lands being brought under cultivation. In this view of the case it is not advisable to add very argely to the assessment of the occupied land.

28. Bearing in mind the different bearings of the question as above, I propose to adopt the follow-ng grouping of villages for the purposes of assessment. The maximum rates proposed for each descrip-ion of land in each group are fully shewn :—

Class or group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum garden rate.	Distinguishing characteristics of group.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	143	1—12—0	6—8—0	16—0—0	Villages to the north and centre well populated, but chiefly remarkable for certainty of climate; villages to the south-east with less favorable climate but situated in the direct line of traffic and near the Birur market; villages on the Bangalore and Shimoga high road.
II	119	1—8—0	6—0—0	16—0—0	Western villages off the high road and eastern villages with a more precarious climate than group I.
III	49	1—4—0	5—0—0	16—0—0	Villages to the west and south-west with heavy rain-fall and scant population.

29. In considering the above grouping it must be borne in mind that dry crop cultivation is liable to suffer from excessive as well as from too little rain, as exemplified in the eastern and western villages respectively. In the former bad years occur and the crops fail, in the latter an excessive rain-fall is in its way exceedingly trying and full of risk to the cultivator, indeed so much is this the case, that on getting nearer the Malnad dry cultivation almost entirely disappears. There is a line however where both the above drawbacks are present in a comparatively small degree as exemplified by the majority of villages in group I. The situation of a village upon the main road of the taluk or in favorable proximity to markets has been held to justify its transfer to a higher group, but the influence of climate has been allowed most weight and has mainly regulated the proposed grouping. The grouping according to popular opinion in para 11, 12 and 13 of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner's letter does not coincide with the conclusions I have arrived at although in the main the classification is not much amiss.

Results of proposed rates on occupied land.

30. With the remark that the rates now proposed fit in very fairly with those adopted and successfully working in the neighbouring Talúks of Hosdurga, Channagiri and Shimoga, I will proceed to shew the results which the imposition of my proposed rates will give :—

Groups.	Villages.	Garden. Acres.	Garden. Assessment.	Garden. Average rate.	Rice. Acres.	Rice. Assessment.	Rice. Average rate.	Dry crop Acres.	Dry crop Assessment.	Dry crop Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	143	1,631	10,595	6 7 11	2,535	7,882	3 1 9	46,835	43,927	0 15 6
II	119	647	4,468	6 14 6	2,785	8,138	2 14 9	36,055	27,698	0 12 5
III	49	63	263	4 2 10	1,221	2,923	2 6 3	5,134	3,126	0 9 9
3	311	2,341	15,326	6 8 9	6,541	18,943	2 14 4	88,024	74,751	0 13 7

Area and assessment of arable waste.

31. The subjoined statement exhibits the area and assessment of the waste arable land available for cultivation :—

Groups.	Villages.	Garden. Acres.	Garden. Assessment.	Garden. Average rate.	Rice. Acres.	Rice. Assessment.	Rice. Average rate.	Dry crop. Acres.	Dry crop. Assessment.	Dry crop. Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	143	75	246	3 4 6	778	2,402	3 1 5	34,189	22,177	0 10 5
II	119	24	112	4 10 8	851	2,426	2 13 6	28,569	14,671	0 8 3
III	49	1	4	4	362	808	2 3 9	2,961	1,254	0 6 9
3	311	100	362	3 9 11	1,991	5,636	2 13 4	65,722	38,102	0 9 3

Area and assessment of inam lands.

32. The area and assessment of the inam lands is shewn below :—

Groups.	Villages.	Garden. Acres.	Garden. Assessment.	Rice. Acres.	Rice. Assessment.	Dry crop. Acres.	Dry crop. Assessment.	Total. Acres.	Total. Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	143	79	545	339	1,170	2,639	2,264	3,057	3,979
II	119	27	131	391	1,345	2,251	1,536	2,669	3,012
III	49	0	0	139	332	193	110	332	442
3	311	106	676	869	2,847	5,083	3,910	6,058	7,433

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33. The next statement exhibits the area and assessment under all denominations occupied, arable waste and inam lands; and at the same time contrasts the collections of 1873—74 with the new or proposed assessment.

Comparison of old and new assessment.

Groups.	Villages.	Collections of 1873—74.		According to Survey.									
				Government occupied.		Government waste.		Total Government.		Alienated lands.		Total Government and Inam.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	143	0	57,979	51,091	62,704	5,642	21,853	56,733	84,557	3,057	3,979	89,100	91,208
II	119	0	54,344	50,487	40,174	24,144	15,[illegible]	68,631	55,819	2,509	3,012	71,000	60,521
III	49	0	4,330	2,421	1,412	7,257	2,076	9,678	3,488	342	342	10,080	8,830
3	311	0	96,902	95,[illegible]	1,04,290	67,243	44,[illegible]	1,64,7[illegible]	1,53,1[illegible]	6,[illegible]	7,433	1,70,730	1,60,553

34. It will be interesting to shew here the survey average rate as compared with the old average rate, the basis of calculation in both cases being the area as now ascertained by the survey:—

Description of cultivation.	Acres by Survey.	Old system.		New system.	
		Assessment.	Average rate	Assessment.	Average rate.
Dry crop	88,024	67,837	0 12 4	74,751	0 13 7
Rice	6,541	13,197	2 0 3	18,943	2 14 4
Garden	2,341	15,736	6 11 7	15,326	6 8 9
	96,909	*96,770	1 0 0	1,09,020	1 2 0

The distinction into garden and rice in the old accounts is very imperfect, and to judge of the new rates the two kinds of cultivation will have to be viewed together. The increase in the average rate by the survey is almost inappreciable, nor can it for an instant be doubted that the general pitch of the new assessment is infinitely lower than that of the old.

35. The realizations from grazing and fruit trees amounted in 1873—74 to Rs. 3,535. I will estimate the amount under the new system at the same figure, although I confidently anticipate a considerable increase under the head of grazing.

Grazing and fruit trees.

36. The half anna Local Fund Cess in 1873—74 realized Rs. 3,996. Under the new settlement the sum realizable under Local Fund and Irrigation Cesses will be as follows:—

Local Fund.

	Rs.
Local Cess of one anna	6,814
Local Cess on minor inams	464
Equivalent of Irrigation Cess on do.. ..	220
	7,498

* Note.—An item of Rs. 152 Miscellaneous has been excluded.

37. I now come to contrast collectively the realizations of 1873—74 under all heads with the estimated results of the proposed settlement:—

Land revenue, 1873—74	.. ..	96,922
Grazing and fruit trees	.. ..	3,535
Half anna Local Cess ..	.. ..	3,996
Total under old system . . .		1,04,453
Survey assessment of occupied lands	..	1,09,020
Grazing and fruit trees	.. ..	3,535
One anna Local Cess ..	.. ..	6,814
One anna Local Cess on minor inams	..	464
Equivalent of Irrigation Cess on minor inams	..	220
Estimated Total under Survey Settlement. . . .		1,20,053

The immediate gain to Government excluding all calculation of receipts from separately levied cesses is Rs. 12,098 or somewhat over 12 per cent.

Irrigation Cess merged in assessment.

38. But out of the above gain of Rs. 12,098 a sum of Rs. 2,142 will be annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund.

Village Officers.

39. A further sum of about 6,000 Rs. may be required for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs to whom the ryots will no longer have to pay "Aya," a concession to the latter of no small importance.

40. The above perfectly legitimate deductions amount together to Rs. 8,142, leaving the real increase only Rs. 3,956 or about 4 per cent over the collections of 1873—74.

4·6 per cent over the average collections of the last 5 years.
4 per cent over the average collections of the last 10 years.
and more than 2 per cent *less* than the highest collections ever attained, in 1868—69.

41. I confidently anticipate that a good deal of the waste lands will be taken up at the time of settlement or at any rate within a very few years after it has been introduced. In this opinion I am strengthened by my experience in the Shimoga Taluk where, notwithstanding the very large increase to the revenue resulting from the settlement, waste land was eagerly competed for, the truth being that the rates themselves were very low and the ryots were sufficiently pushing and energetic to appreciate the fact and to realize the true value of land. I see much in the disposition of the Tarikere ryots to convince me that they will look fairly at the new rates, judging them on their merits and not, as is very often the case where the agricultural classes are wanting in intelligence, or held much in subjection as in some of the Malnad Taluks, by the light of what they paid formerly or, what is worse, at the dictation of interested parties. I think it not improbable that some of the deserted villages alluded to by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner in para 13 of his letter will be partially brought under cultivation ere long, as the unhealthiness of the country is in my opinion a good deal over estimated, and under the new system cultivation can spread field by field.

42. I have appended a map of the taluk as well as the usual statement (A) shewing the effect of the settlement in each individual village together with a good deal of statistical information.

43. The rates will not be given out, owing to press of work in other taluks, until March or April. I would however be glad to obtain sanction as soon as possible so as to leave me free to select the most convenient time for the settlement that may offer itself.

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	In m, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class Dry Crop lands Maximum Rs. 1—12—0.			1	Tarikere	626	81	238	103	25	147	275	2	15	15	32	1,170
			2	Machenhalli	686	17	137	92	43	157	292	3	98	149	240	931
			3	Galihalli	724	23	88	19	67	192	278	...	...	325	325	379
			4	Kodihalli	48	2	...	...	9	26	35	...	10	1	11	40
			5	Basvanhalli	208	...	59	15	12	23	50	...	38	61	99	101
			6	Germaradi	1,036	13	292	3	12	260	275	...	3	454	456	177
			7	Bettadihali	2,539	52	1,338	...	14	742	756	...	...	393	393	476
			8	Haliyur	1,391	33	107	12	52	297	361	...	29	861	890	413
			9	Chakonhalli	740	38	156	8	28	315	351	...	2	193	195	274
			10	Doranhalu	1,540	111	307	88	143	646	877	2	3	240	245	2,016
			11	Kudlur ...	1,278	131	207	99	...	736	835	..	...	105	105	1,654
			12	Gollarhalli	426	33	79	16	16	189	221	..	...	93	94	140
			13	Kuravhalli	819	48	117	27	33	453	513	...	12	129	141	625
			14	Channapura	321	17	39	...	...	49	49	...	...	216	216	25
			15	Kanchenhalli	274	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	239	..
			16	Chattanhalli	540	46	91	...	...	172	172	...	...	231	231	170
			17	Rajenhalli	1,486	11	1,061	..	...	49	49	...	...	365	365	19
			18	Kotibasvanhalli	278	16	19	...	...	137	137	...	...	106	106	48
			19	Kedigehalli	427	24	24	6	..	140	146	...	...	233	233	144
			20	Soldanhalli	792	27	597	...	7	114	121	...	2	45	47	84
			21	Shivpura	1,461	49	975	8	3	321	332	...	1	104	105	105
			22	Pandanhalli	332	25	79	2	...	202	204	...	...	24	24	173
			23	Ajjampur	1,552	65	159	10	18	1,171	1,199	...	14	115	129	1,349
			24	Gorapur	1,165	50	97	14	...	863	877	...	...	141	141	974
			25	Bagvalli	2,421	58	289	56	4	1,370	1,410	..	2	662	664	1,200
			26	Nagavangla	961	4	39	31	...	633	664	20	...	234	254	510
			27	Channapura	1,262	..	64	...	1	838	819	...	...	359	359	490
			28	Mallenhalli	774	71	41	2	...	589	591	...	...	71	71	345
			29	Shambhoganhalli	308	...	11	...	...	151	151	...	...	148	146	44
			30	Rajagere	40	...	2	17	...	21	38	...	...	...	...	52
			31	Virapura	461	...	38	1	...	336	337	...	...	86	86	127
			32	Somanhalli	571	...	22	...	...	261	261	...	...	288	288	98
			33	Vaderhalli	435	...	17	...	1	172	173	...	...	245	245	99
			34	Kurbarhalli	434	...	13	...	2	278	280	...	...	141	141	165
			35	Chattanhalli	364	...	20	8	13	178	199	...	..	145	145	154
			36	Basapura	187	...	8	...	...	139	139	...	...	40	40	70
			37	Sonarhalli	443	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	413	...
			38	Oblapur	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...
			39	Shakunipur	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...
			40	Kortikere	952	7	79	6	12	693	711	...	..	185	85	635
			41	Makanhalli	1,212	...	109	4	19	334	357	...	...	746	746	287
			42	Dodbokikere	874	..	42	5	16	425	446	...	...	386	386	325
			43	Narsipur	725	...	63	21	37	220	278	...	...	384	384	342
			44	Basvanhalli	575	..	52	27	8	231	266	...	...	257	257	251
			45	Soki	1,075	11	98	12	1	558	571	...	...	395	395	753
			46	Gondolhalli	729	10	32	...	...	558	558	...	...	129	129	507
			47	Hanni	1,414	28	342	9	82	672	763	...	18	263	281	801
			48	Tipagondanhalli	1,028	15	371	12	44	390	446	...	...	196	196	547
			49	Gejigondanhalli	772	88	145	...	6	307	313	...	...	226	226	424
			50	Atmagi	1,061	49	62	6	23	315	644	...	3	303	306	754
			51	Hebbur	1,479	8	56	17	...	1,190	1,207	...	...	208	208	965
			52	Jour	1,360	83	45	27	...	1,003	1,030	...	...	202	202	1,307
			53	Narainpur	960	4	52	10	...	800	810	1	...	93	94	675
			54	Timmapur	1,245	19	536	...	...	453	453	...	...	237	237	423
			55	Hoshalli	304	1	18	9	...	276	285	...	...	...	...	230
			56	Hirekanvangla	493	2	57	6	...	365	371	...	...	63	63	467
			57	Siddapur	212	...	11	17	1	179	197	...	...	4	4	272
			58	Goldihalli	1,156	...	849	12	34	217	263	...	...	44	44	264
			59	Gundasamudra	449	...	43	2	40	215	257	...	11	138	149	224
			60	Chikravangla	479	...	74	20	49	268	337	...	7	61	68	654
			61	Bukambudi	2,054	102	785	203	126	316	645	7	128	387	522	3,552
			62	Kandalli	252	39	13	...	...	182	182	...	...	18	18	270
			63	Budiguppi	262	...	163	...	6	28	34	...	...	65	65	19
			64	Dannayikpur	147	36	7	...	...	96	96	...	...	8	8	172
			65	Kanabgatte	720	50	33	1	...	276	277	...	...	360	360	286
			66	Bharambhalli	369	18	44	...	...	34	34	...	...	273	273	41
			67	Virapakshipura	189	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77	...
			68	Makanhalli	400	52	47	7	8	157	172	...	6	123	129	221

First class Rice lands Maximum Rs. 6—8—0.

First class Garden lands Maximum Rs. 16—0—0.

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 311 Villages of the Tarikere
letter No. 110, dated 10th February 1876.

Survey Kanaal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Half Bands.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1,200	935	98	167	87	7	68	12	239	2,068	2,307	8	60	68	4,928	1,206	224	
840	540	131	169	420	20	276	124	69	328	397	22	...	22	1,80[illegible]	94	17	
517	165	192	160	257	...	...	257	58	155	213	...	1	1	152	41	28	
67	...	41	26	42	...	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
142	76	42	24	151	...	116	43	24	76	100	...	...	...	73	21	12	
279	6	38	235	254	...	4	249	74	864	938	...	10	10	182	37	36	
623	...	23	600	141	...	...	191	272	709	981	16	13	29	655	166	132	
589	105	184	300	745	...	89	636	62	120	182	6	3	9	142	32	31	
461	45	76	340	138	...	4	134	40	215	305	...	11	11	235	61	45	
2,352	1,211	461	680	177	13	8	156	278	709	1,087	8	17	25	898	177	144	
1,324	574	...	750	74	...	...	74	317	895	1,212	28	4	32	1,065	244	156	
275	93	60	120	35	...	...	35	68	466	534	1	...	1	172	43	34	
710	186	89	435	134	...	47	87	162	523	685	13	5	18	611	144	81	
35	...	...	35	120	...	...	120	4	12	16	...	...	...	9	2	2	
...	...	...	...	101	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
130	...	...	130	107	...	...	107	72	141	213	4	...	4	211	49	37	
32	...	...	32	164	...	...	164	8	211	219	...	1	1	82	13	4	
110	...	...	110	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
153	33	...	120	116	...	...	116	48	95	143	1	...	1	100	26	23	
100	...	20	80	29	...	6	23	40	56	96	2	...	2	56	21	20	
275	32	13	230	41	...	3	38	62	195	257	4	...	4	139	40	32	
162	17	...	145	12	...	...	12	64	207	271	8	...	8	131	31	31	
1,552	46	53	1,453	152	...	43	109	414	1,138	1,552	40	27	67	2,046	478	147	
989	29	...	960	116	...	...	116	127	273	400	11	...	11	330	87	64	
1,492	63	10	1,416	85	...	3	581	223	824	1,047	...	21	21	723	145	111	
655	55	...	600	34	...	...	230	119	211	330	...	17	17	335	73	60	
761	...	1	760	253	...	...	253	176	748	924	...	19	19	465	103	88	
404	4	...	400	57	...	...	57	112	158	270	...	16	16	264	47	45	
120	...	...	120	77	...	...	77	34	105	139	...	...	...	70	19	17	
58	34	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
263	3	...	260	52	...	...	52	73	201	274	...	11	11	174	42	36	
200	...	...	200	102	...	...	102	48	96	144	...	3	3	78	13	24	
141	...	1	140	101	...	...	101	33	124	157	...	2	2	70	14	16	
213	...	3	210	131	...	...	131	68	111	179	...	8	8	150	35	34	
191	43	38	110	65	...	...	65	58	141	199	...	5	5	126	29	19	
120	...	...	120	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	233	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
694	18	26	650	134	...	...	134	212	913	1,125	14	...	14	795	173	106	
340	34	56	250	386	...	...	386	97	223	320	2	2	4	286	65	39	
397	19	38	340	193	...	...	193	108	289	397	1	12	13	267	52	57	
397	146	96	155	178	...	...	178	70	259	329	...	8	8	173	40	37	
360	189	19	152	113	...	...	113	23	88	111	...	3	3	67	14	11	
691	85	3	603	421	...	...	421	151	422	573	13	2	15	368	57	74	
641	1	...	640	141	...	...	144	102	256	358	1	14	15	242	55	51	
1,045	73	252	720	283	...	55	228	100	246	346	11	...	11	370	73	52	
569	84	225	360	143	...	...	143	150	1,282	1,432	...	6	6	433	114	26	
357	...	17	340	143	...	...	143	146	318	464	...	11	11	331	64	73	
822	21	71	730	349	...	10	339	126	385	511	...	16	16	424	84	61	
1,385	35	...	1,350	295	...	...	295	132	305	437	8	8	16	444	93	67	
1,266	66	...	1,200	234	...	...	234	182	483	665	...	18	18	552	116	86	
1,042	22	...	1,020	117	4	...	113	178	376	554	17	5	22	528	112	88	
470	...	...	470	158	...	...	158	73	145	198	...	7	7	121	28	28	
289	10	...	270	...	...	...	...	98	211	309	...	11	11	245	57	45	
385	25	...	360	48	...	...	48	81	244	325	...	9	9	282	68	40	
261	88	3	170	2	...	...	2	42	832	874	...	2	2	197	43	21	
371	58	113	200	24	...	...	24	109	251	360	...	11	11	289	59	52	
280	7	123	150	163	...	23	80	48	137	185	...	2	2	148	40	23	
570	92	158	260	72	...	22	50	94	314	408	...	8	8	378	57	45	
3,095	2,202	573	320	889	86	549	304	138	713	846	17	3	20	559	144	65	
190	...	...	190	19	...	...	19	59	57	116	2	9	11	212	46	29	
20	...	14	15	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
90	...	...	90	8	...	...	8	136	243	379	...	9	9	268	51	68	
284	4	...	280	434	...	...	434	96	266	362	1	9	10	195	35	42	
20	...	...	20	232	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
192	44	23	125	140	...	16	124	54	423	477	...	3	3	201	38	27	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Populatic
Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent

First class Dry Crop lands Maximum Rs. 1—12—0.—(*Continued.*)
First class Rice lands Maximum Rs. 6—8—0.
First class Garden lands Maximum Rs. 16—0—0.

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice	Garden	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			69	Atkatte	487	11	88	20	25	178	223	10	12	143	165	353
			70	Sidlipet	878	4	607	13	14	192	219	...	...	48	48	270
			71	Nagbhoobhalli	435	10	234	1	16	136	153	...	2	36	38	261
			72	Bilhalli	608	34	96	...	43	261	304	...	6	168	174	188
			73	Shivane	2,850	121	184	44	14	1,622	1,680	...	...	865	865	1,987
			74	Anavanhalli	1,121	119	47	9	...	798	807	...	...	148	148	880
			75	Dandura	1,120	24	106	1	...	564	565	...	...	435	435	563
			76	Karchalli	490	...	80	2	...	435	437	...	...	32	32	241
			77	Tadgadgrama	1,202	13	67	..	...	775	775	...	...	347	347	707
			78	Chikanhalli	1,097	25	534	1	...	477	478	...	..	60	60	661
			79	Kallenhalli	1,418	...	726	...	1	499	500	..	...	192	192	356
			80	Hariyanhalli	674	71	25	...	...	361	361	...	...	217	217	400
			81	Nageohalli	283	...	11	...	...	220	220	...	...	52	52	376
			82	Haralhalli	1,270	14	743	6	...	308	314	...	...	199	199	620
			83	Abimbolalu	717	12	91	...	...	381	381	...	...	233	233	246
			84	Gedlahalli	795	...	49	...	...	196	196	...	...	550	550	52
			85	Chikelkere	1,455	...	169	1	...	816	817	...	...	469	469	561
			86	Hirelkere	1,448	48	93	..	...	154	154	...	...	1,133	1,133	114
			87	Archalli	1,241	52	182	..	...	362	362	...	...	645	645	234
			88	Bisline	1,707	5	184	...	...	496	496	...	..	1,022	1,022	184
			89	Hirenallur	2,831	16	588	36	48	980	1,064	...	...	1,163	1,163	908
			90	Kamankere	1,493	...	70	14	..	614	628	...	...	795	795	551
			91	Mallenhalli	1,925	...	287	13	1	524	538	5	...	1,115	1,120	238
			92	Dasarhalli	353	...	52	...	4	208	212	...	...	88	89	96
			93	Narsipur	543	..	28	19	...	228	247	...	...	268	268	69
			94	Revanhalli	360	...	7	...	...	157	157	...	...	196	196	80
			95	Kallenhalli	274	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	266	187
			96	Devarmallanhalli... ...	120	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116	...
			97	Bantiganhalli	2,062	...	340	53	...	569	622	...	...	1,100	1,100	313
			98	Maralanhalli	599	...	66	5	...	353	358	..	...	175	175	169
			99	Giryapur	1,469	14	159	6	2	994	1,002	...	...	294	294	451
			100	Chunnanhalli	1,100	17	55	27	...	598	625	...	...	403	403	489
			101	Kolgere	1,431	3	121	...	...	661	661	...	...	646	646	369
			102	Basur	1,892	35	174	25	...	421	446	...	...	737	737	393
			103	Gaudankattehalli	411	53	16	...	...	72	72	...	...	270	270	35
			104	Chikkasur	459	41	20	...	...	118	118	...	...	280	280	126
			105	Mudgundi	646	12	150	22	49	275	346	..	6	132	138	487
			106	Hunsepet	1,027	39	115	59	165	454	678	3	9	183	195	1,417
			107	Hoshalli	1,000	...	1,276	...	24	228	252	...	...	72	72	252
			108	Karanpet	1,112	6	526	7	35	290	332	...	28	220	248	264
			109	Umbrani	7,204	54	6,797	1	60	130	191	...	57	105	162	239
			110	Basvapur	778	...	566	6	54	96	156	...	5	51	56	267
			111	Gangondanhalli	1,814	4	1,417	...	...	237	237	...	...	155	155	217
			112	Virapura	405	...	188	7	16	93	116	1	...	102	103	223
			113	Kodlikere	101	93	226	...	25	81	106	...	22	54	76	126
			114	Khagge	1,184	131	713	9	73	142	229	2	35	74	111	802
			115	Jivapura	1,247	4	834	...	...	397	397	...	...	12	12	493
			116	Kurbarhalli	487	73	100	2	41	19	62	...	15	137	152	158
			117	Buvapura	500	...	66	...	45	222	267	...	...	167	167	90
			118	Gaurapur	499	54	255	...	17	34	51	...	82	107	139	42
			119	Duvvegere	1,270	11	265	34	197	533	764	1	16	222	239	932
			120	Chikmalali	150	2	10	3	14	44	61	..	5	72	77	75
			121	Kenchipura	1,124	...	686	4	29	228	261	...	14	163	177	311
			122	Dasarhalli	370	24	263	...	...	...	...	...	15	68	83	4
			123	Kusha Tavarikere... ...	948	45	257	29	74	416	529	2	4	111	117	1,301
			124	Karkikere	367	...	47	9	28	203	240	...	...	80	80	193
			125	Masalekere	1,045	7	293	9	35	442	486	...	...	259	259	656
			126	Padmugere	577	...	303	...	...	44	44	...	...	230	230	26
			127	Atigatte	811	14	246	23	...	274	297	...	...	254	254	565
			128	Godihoshalli	1,863	5	1,176	...	1	264	265	...	1	417	417	289
			129	Kalekere	598	...	99	4	24	125	153	...	1	345	346	171
			130	Hanmellapura	246	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	10	150	160	4
			131	Magyatanhalli	404	...	113	1	17	130	148	...	...	143	143	154
			132	Muglihalli	499	7	127	5	159	170	314	...	7	44	51	695
			133	Basvanhalli	277	1	119	1	36	96	133	...	...	24	24	211
			134	Malahalu	4,517	..	3,472	5	...	606	611	...	...	434	434	763
			135	Halakanhallu	1,145	...	762	17	...	301	318	16	...	69	85	552
			136	Sitarampur	602	...	381	...	...	12	12	...	...	209	209	8

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 311 villages of the Tarikere letter No. 110, dated 10th February 1876.

Survey Kawal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assess-ment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
368	136	72	160	169	35	37	97	74	187	261	...	1	1	265	25	37	
301	92	14	165	35	...	...	35	50	155	205	...	5	5	144	26	25	
205	5	60	140	35	...	4	31	79	279	358	...	12	12	209	41	37	
262	...	92	170	92	...	10	82	80	214	294	...	...	...	390	69	42	
2,159	115	44	2,000	881	...	...	881	323	1,715	2,038	2	21	23	1,314	267	149	
969	24	...	945	124	...	...	124	210	436	646	2	23	25	501	112	160	
558	8	...	550	302	...	...	302	157	522	679	...	17	17	406	85	75	
305	15	...	290	17	...	...	17	86	2,825	2,911	...	...	...	274	52	42	
807	...	...	807	304	...	...	304	123	1,185	1,308	...	14	14	597	135	61	
501	1	...	500	52	...	...	52	181	688	869	13	6	19	586	135	90	
433	...	3	430	85	...	...	85	112	677	789	6	1	7	324	60	53	
400	...	...	400	258	...	...	258	80	164	244	5	1	6	362	40	40	
210	...	...	210	39	...	...	39	74	233	307	...	9	9	197	41	36	
364	34	...	270	74	...	...	74	134	690	824	...	5	5	270	60	66	
450	...	...	450	198	...	...	198	38	98	136	...	3	3	94	23	19	
110	...	...	110	248	...	...	248	37	433	470	4	...	4	92	21	18	
681	1	...	680	283	...	...	283	122	351	473	2	12	14	251	67	60	
90	...	...	90	526	...	...	526	41	120	161	...	4	4	78	23	20	
240	...	...	240	350	...	...	350	98	236	334	12	...	12	223	52	49	
320	...	...	320	742	...	...	742	97	827	924	14	5	19	307	72	52	
1,117	119	98	900	884	...	...	884	155	1,017	1,172	1	16	17	575	140	70	
539	39	...	500	323	...	...	323	137	461	598	...	11	11	318	66	68	
477	101	1	375	475	21	...	452	89	541	630	7	...	7	204	45	37	
149	1	8	140	38	...	...	38	83	143	226	...	6	6	181	50	42	
195	25	...	170	143	...	...	143	39	71	110	...	5	5	93	21	19	
138	...	...	138	153	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	129	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	61	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
545	121	...	424	330	...	...	330	120	446	566	3	7	10	319	72	62	
310	10	...	300	90	...	...	90	21	49	70	...	3	3	49	11	10	
570	17	3	550	226	...	...	226	106	268	374	3	7	10	228	52	52	
675	105	...	570	250	...	...	250	118	304	422	...	12	12	259	62	58	
600	...	...	600	391	...	...	391	100	367	467	1	7	8	293	61	52	
462	42	...	420	624	...	...	624	70	398	468	...	9	9	227	49	26	
45	...	...	45	116	...	...	116	10	80	90	...	1	1	95	21	10	
70	...	...	70	115	...	...	115	47	358	405	...	2	2	129	30	20	
500	163	131	215	86	...	14	72	91	293	384	7	...	7	296	68	42	
1,372	427	515	430	171	12	24	135	252	666	918	15	3	18	878	201	167	
263	...	68	195	99	...	...	99	97	307	404	1	9	10	264	72	31	
310	23	117	200	201	...	84	117	92	354	446	...	12	12	213	50	46	
283	9	179	105	239	...	167	72	54	290	344	...	4	4	258	71	37	
268	29	154	85	59	...	11	48	93	412	505	...	5	5	290	82	40	
215	...	...	215	100	...	...	100	72	618	690	...	3	3	187	50	56	
225	68	82	95	68	5	...	63	35	128	163	1	3	4	75	16	17	
146	...	86	60	107	...	71	36	61	230	293	...	6	6	165	37	32	
480	78	262	140	142	8	82	52	101	395	496	...	8	8	212	49	50	
360	...	...	360	7	...	...	7	134	655	789	...	7	7	381	68	64	
139	12	115	12	101	...	27	74	27	97	124	...	1	1	60	15	14	
303	...	143	160	101	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	...	48	22	142	...	82	60	22	126	148	...	...	...	43	10	11	
1,214	227	577	410	252	5	49	198	178	713	891	5	17	22	677	150	89	
91	13	46	32	58	...	16	42	24	95	119	...	3	3	46	21	12	
279	18	86	175	138	...	36	102	98	394	492	...	4	4	350	70	50	
...	...	...	...	80	...	34	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,012	250	303	459	120	5	14	110	218	659	877	4	15	19	960	209	109	
253	70	89	124	47	...	...	47	22	110	132	...	...	...	64	22	11	
564	42	82	440	141	...	...	141	120	473	593	1	6	7	432	111	57	
20	...	...	20	113	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
429	154	...	275	148	...	...	148	66	285	351	...	6	6	202	37	33	
216	...	1	215	230	...	...	230	32	134	166	4	...	4	157	42	15	
173	19	69	85	187	...	4	183	16	60	76	...	4	4	41	12	8	
...	...	...	...	111	...	27	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
161	6	60	95	86	...	...	86	38	238	276	5	3	8	74	20	19	
653	52	466	135	47	...	19	28	96	300	396	...	...	...	242	47	48	
206	11	115	80	13	...	...	13	22	56	78	...	2	2	24	9	11	
671	31	...	640	284	...	...	284	208	485	693	4	...	4	632	152	104	
415	105	...	310	83	42	...	41	94	630	724	1	9	10	226	44	47	
8	...	...	8	88	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population
Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Account.											
							Government Cultivation.					Government Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam area.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			137	Madgondanhalli	1,091	...	1,200	9	...	...	10	...	...	91	91	569
			138	Bidgondenhalli	873	...	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	113	76
			139	Kallakere	2,027	...	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121	296
			140	Chikasandi	697	11	193	...	44	104	148	...	25	247	252	245
			141	Nellihanklu	347	1	...	4	44	54	120	...	...	198	198	191
			142	Hakehalli	108	...	111	1	44	78	123	...	10	164	174	196
			143	Shrwanpura	564	...	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total of Class I.....	143,194	5967	44444	1681	2,032	46 [illegible]	[illegible]	75	178	4149	65042	57,972
			1	Kerehoshalli	571	2	51	10	61	338	422	...	...	96	96	280
			2	Kotgehalu	427	...	45	10	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	130	138	84
			3	Rangapura	188	...	33	4	13	36	53	...	2	50	52	44
			4	Shivgange	427	26	44	11	7	119	137	...	...	129	129	274
			5	Dughapur	2,239	19	1,144	7	18	241	266	5	122	163	291	560
			6	[illegible]oshalli	1,301	38	744	1	12	307	320	...	...	466	466	409
			7	Nandi	2,635	85	2,111	...	4	78	82	...	...	677	677	695
			8	Sunnadhalli	2,881	15	1,102	32	61	422	515	...	...	449	449	708
			9	Bhairapura	191	7	156	13	23	25	61	...	6	99	105	362
			10	Chennapur	256	12	40	20	5	88	113	...	...	71	71	182
			11	Chikatur	1,213	57	92	37	112	124	273	...	174	111	287	1,176
			12	Indavar	553	14	46	45	28	150	223	...	...	66	66	432
			13	Rampura	158	5	30	1	28	18	47	...	1	24	25	40
			14	Shitapura	179	...	33	5	46	64	115	...	5	21	26	140
			15	Avigenhalu	1,206	79	627	25	51	124	200	3	19	114	136	630
			16	Hirekatur	987	576	182	...	274	1	276	...	93	87	180	1,123
			17	Bailanhalli	128	5	17	...	62	44	106	...	...	...	...	176
			18	Hadikere	1,259	28	116	17	254	613	884	...	21	145	171	1,221
			19	Itgi	1,899	59	367	41	146	176	363	1	101	449	551	657
			20	Yerihalli	3,009	25	2,264	3	146	369	518	...	11	192	203	574
			21	Lakshimisagara	291	3	41	10	115	126	251	...	2	2	2	467
			22	Amritapura	903	116	105	30	103	402	535	1	20	226	247	893
			23	Santala	964	43	92	16	106	700	822	...	...	107	107	448
			24	Bettavarekere	1,100	92	211	37	171	10	218	...	76	503	579	675
			25	Bemenhalli	512	20	48	3	16	103	122	...	19	293	312	98
			26	Gollarihalli	364	...	46	32	10	83	125	1	9	183	193	366
			27	Brahmanhalli	165	12	31	...	...	152	152	...	...	170	170	52
			28	Shidarhalli	304	...	19	...	...	50	50	...	...	255	255	11
			29	Kuntinmadu	2,727	22	1,033	25	97	602	724	...	16	38	48	1,110
			30	Kodihalli	870	7	674	2	12	167	177	...	...	12	12	143
			31	Shirehalli	403	2	71	3	9	225	237	...	9	124	133	144
			32	Mudenhalli	226	...	221	...	3	160	163	...	4	37	41	40
			33	Vittlapura	799	23	205	...	15	482	504	...	...	67	67	428
			34	Oldapura	897	8	604	...	51	214	265	...	1	39	40	274
			35	Mundenhalli	1,490	19	1,189	3	19	109	131	...	9	142	151	116
			36	Mallenhalli	2,170	2	2,110	...	...	52	52	...	...	6	6	48
			37	Nirlakere	1,295	37	139	55	124	478	657	...	9	473	482	1,321
			38	Savatanhalli	440	4	31	10	11	188	209	...	...	216	216	184
			39	Medihalli	528	...	62	8	41	318	367	...	2	97	99	205
			40	Mirlenhalli	709	14	58	10	3	291	304	...	45	263	308	274
			41	Nagenhalli	2,993	32	2,470	...	10	571	461	2	8	25	35	421
			42	Konapura	144	...	10	...	26	74	100	...	6	28	34	63
			43	Belibasvanhalli	490	50	33	22	11	247	280	4	4	159	167	84
			44	Mundere	3,563	75	2,493	1	6	647	654	...	...	141	141	687
			45	Kaldurgi	707	...	707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			46	Lingadhalli	3,044	358	1,609	28	76	673	779	1	...	367	368	803
			47	Kenchapura	897	16	128	...	4	306	310	...	...	443	443	201
			48	Solapura	966	...	12	1	...	748	749	...	...	125	125	579
			49	Kotignere	1,248	56	60	1	...	876	877	...	...	250	250	778
			50	Savatanhalli	949	56	110	1	2	570	573	...	...	210	210	733
			51	Timpura	650	4	167	...	1	242	243	...	...	236	236	127
			52	Kallushettihalli	459	...	25	6	3	199	208	...	...	196	196	75
			53	Rangapura	304	...	71	...	...	91	91	...	...	142	142	54
			54	Bhaktankatte	1,138	...	82	...	12	723	735	...	...	321	321	234

Second class Dry Crop lands Maximum Rs. 1—8—0.
Second class Rice lands Maximum Rs. 6—0—0.
Second class Garden lands Maximum Rs. 16—0—0.

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 311 Villages of the Tarikere
letter No. 110, dated 10th February 1876.

Survey Kanal or Standard Assessment								Cattle.			Carts.						
	Government Cultivated.			Government Waste													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment	Assessment on garden lands	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Hilli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
342	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	112	304	376	2	7	9	311	60	56
125	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	35	80	258	288	...	...	...	163	31	13
265	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	67	82	275	457	...	3	3	282	55	38
253	...	113	140	247	...	...	...	154	42	287	367	...	7	7	134	40	23
260	84	131	45	119	...	...	...	119	8	44	52	...	4	4	25	7	4
216	30	121	65	203	...	116	...	87	42	176	228	...	4	4	132	31	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62,394	10,365	7,842	44,227	28,525	246	2,502	22,177	12,263	40,428	61,891	404	820	1,224	41,415	8,437	6,125	
615	113	292	210	92	...	...	92	164	288	492	13	1	14	240	49	50	
231	33	93	105	99	...	...	37	63	109	178	9	2	11	142	37	19	
302	21	12	269	77	...	4	24	36	212	248	1	...	1	128	30	18	
365	23	52	140	140	...	...	140	60	115	175	1	1	2	110	23	30	
791	34	53	204	444	18	12	244	162	513	675	...	16	16	394	96	84	
471	6	12	453	256	...	...	256	121	458	579	...	10	10	322	85	45	
667	...	13	654	518	...	...	518	234	1,149	1,383	1	20	21	744	157	127	
374	52	51	271	182	...	...	182	124	504	728	1	14	15	356	94	61	
337	63	52	222	82	...	12	70	82	251	333	11	...	11	211	50	41	
219	141	12	66	46	...	...	46	22	81	103	...	2	2	62	14	11	
1,126	467	42	617	580	7	24	549	132	536	668	...	12	12	373	96	63	
491	324	7	161	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	7	82	19	147	...	17	130	36	38	74	...	...	...	21	13	7	
207	25	13	169	157	...	17	140	22	52	74	...	...	...	64	24	10	
731	241	182	308	152	15	84	53	111	306	417	15	4	19	331	92	55	
1,337	...	1,202	135	126	...	14	86	131	378	509	12	7	19	300	100	65	
190	...	161	29	29	...	...	29	60	101	161	3	10	13	117	30	39	
1,463	125	718	620	161	26	37	98	265	783	1,048	22	12	34	832	171	136	
718	312	256	150	151	...	141	10	54	245	299	9	...	9	207	62	27	
242	9	43	190	204	...	37	167	86	289	375	...	11	11	215	47	43	
527	68	53	406	256	...	...	256	144	407	551	...	23	23	357	76	71	
671	349	322	240	253	...	58	195	113	561	674	5	4	9	272	71	56	
573	63	130	380	156	...	...	156	156	469	625	7	2	9	428	92	78	
945	245	44	656	332	...	220	112	85	1,0	...	9	3	12	448	97	76	
167	21	66	80	203	...	48	155	52	187	239	...	5	5	87	15	26	
417	338	13	66	95	5	18	72	42	134	176	1	2	3	115	35	25	
95	...	...	95	77	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95	...	...	95	191	...	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,062	172	253	637	55	...	30	25	218	661	879	4	13	17	692	161	109	
158	9	24	125	7	...	...	7	42	142	184	...	4	4	70	25	21	
198	9	24	165	165	...	19	81	56	276	332	...	4	4	165	48	28	
99	...	9	90	25	...	12	13	21	41	62	...	...	...	63	18	10	
412	...	42	370	36	...	...	36	173	617	790	19	1	20	504	137	82	
295	...	100	195	3	...	...	3	64	159	223	9	...	9	144	30	32	
145	13	57	75	103	...	24	79	42	163	205	1	2	3	100	31	21	
40	...	...	40	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,369	555	385	429	403	1	28	374	145	853	998	17	3	20	614	116	107	
256	44	36	176	126	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1298	37	121	140	51	...	6	45	81	1,029	1,110	...	6	6	283	55	39	
398	66	57	275	312	...	120	192	34	114	148	...	7	7	144	36	17	
464	...	231	230	42	6	22	14	140	381	521	11	1	12	392	83	75	
122	...	67	55	35	...	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
231	10	36	185	121	21	12	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
586	1	15	570	78	...	...	78	250	1,297	1,547	11	14	25	699	149	129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
942	96	226	620	257	12	...	245	250	1,410	1,660	2	42	44	978	261	129	
214	...	9	205	194	...	...	194	81	369	450	...	13	13	258	57	39	
701	1	...	700	76	...	...	76	110	795	885	4	17	21	647	135	46	
801	1	...	800	184	...	...	188	167	504	671	2	2	4	394	100	84	
477	3	4	470	150	...	...	150	121	257	378	10	6	16	286	62	57	
161	...	1	160	122	...	...	122	52	318	370	3	8	11	222	45	26	
171	20	7	144	126	...	...	126	54	138	184	...	5	5	138	21	27	
68	...	...	68	63	...	...	63	28	41	69	...	1	1	40	14	14	
434	...	24	410	141	...	...	141	104	1,122	1,286	...	12	12	324	105	82	

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Populatio
Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent'

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Second class Dry Crop lands Maximum Rs. 1—8—0.—(continued.)			55	Rangapura	1,641	...	995	...	...	395	393	...	...	253	253	86
			56	Bajapura	8	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	6
			57	Tyagadkatte	1,217	...	93	3	1	561	565	...	...	559	559	577
			58	Tyarjenhalli	378	6	15	...	...	160	168	...	...	197	197	73
			59	Banuru...	494	64	26	1	1	292	294	...	...	110	110	189
			60	Agitimanhalli	811	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	527	2
			61	Virapura	326	...	15	2	...	309	311	...	...	...	...	75
			62	Gijigatte	823	...	108	...	10	277	287	...	...	428	428	132
			63	Giriyapura	755	50	76	...	1	308	309	...	...	320	320	217
			64	Godihalli	1,755	89	209	...	...	1,114	1,114	...	...	343	343	758
			65	Bhandre	920	...	59	...	...	632	632	1	...	228	229	341
			66	Sheganhalli	576	47	24	...	..	333	333	...	...	172	172	289
			67	Tumtadhalli	415	9	17	...	..	217	217	...	...	172	172	136
			68	Kallapura	493	10	44	1	...	242	243	...	..	196	196	163
			69	Asundi	467	6	19	...	...	442	442	...	..	...	...	208
			70	Angapura	547	6	86	...	...	248	248	...	...	207	207	294
			71	Mugli	1,490	95	261	10	..	629	639	...	...	495	495	306
			72	Bankanhunshi	355	...	32	1	...	275	276	...	...	27	27	57
			73	Asandi	2,247	29	273	3	1	1,476	1,480	...	...	465	465	1,421
			74	Siddapura	464	51	33	2	...	199	201	...	...	179	179	142
			75	Timpura	1,013	11	111	1	...	553	554	...	...	337	337	167
			76	Gumanhalli	619	32	98	...	...	97	97	...	...	392	392	44
			77	Hadgdi	1,031	4	279	2	...	307	309	...	...	239	239	305
			78	Kallukatte	3,143	65	1,045	1	...	1,089	1,090	..	...	643	643	597
			79	Chamanhalli	469	73	51	...	1	210	211	...	...	134	134	142
			80	Hulihalli	1,668	51	732	...	14	281	295	...	...	590	590	133
			81	Nandipura	1,597	..	265	15	16	758	789	...	...	543	543	465
			82	Bicanhalli	1,843	30	70	7	...	399	406	...	...	1,337	1,337	198
			83	Basvapura	1,415	36	330	1	...	427	428	...	...	621	621	101
			84	Chikmallur	2,354	14	133	...	...	1,256	1,256	...	...	951	951	1,060
			85	Sanklapur	976	13	293	...	...	165	165	..	...	505	505	132
			86	Dasarihalli	503	..	72	...	...	287	287	...	...	144	144	87
			87	Hurkanhalli	485	8	34	...	..	160	160	...	...	283	283	49
			88	Ankargatte	697	65	107	1	11	276	288	...	...	237	237	310
			89	Hanmanhalli	623	..	47	...	...	360	360	...	...	216	216	200
			90	Hoshalli	311	7	24	...	...	157	157	...	...	123	123	74
			91	Adgatte... ...	928	17	76	...	...	190	190	...	...	636	636	79
			92	Gadganhalli	453	11	25	...	...	276	276	...	...	141	141	49
			93	Sidgondanhalli	194	...	15	...	...	37	37	...	...	142	142	6
			94	Begaru	2,330	9	577	...	...	455	455	...	...	1,289	1,289	461
			95	Mallenhalli	509	...	64	...	1	142	143	...	...	302	302	67
			96	Gudadhalli	742	...	106	...	...	84	84	...	...	552	552	15
			97	Gargadhalli	2,001	15	583	...	...	370	370	...	...	1,035	1,035	186
			98	Bhadanhalli	1,740	...	577	...	...	418	418	...	...	745	745	167
			99	Arkala	615	...	85	...	...	279	279	...	...	251	251	150
			100	Hegdehalli	934	...	265	...	23	234	257	...	...	412	412	193
			101	Mudgere	958	...	180	...	...	481	481	...	...	297	297	422
			102	Karehalli	706	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	551	2
			103	Bevapura	696	13	62	...	...	464	464	...	...	157	157	209
			104	Malenhalli	1,210	7	62	...	2	981	983	...	...	158	158	687
			105	Gandgalhallu	1,500	..	1,260	...	...	95	95	...	...	45	45	24
			106	Hagedale	1,522	...	1,395	...	6	119	125	...	...	2	2	61
			107	Teginjimapura	167	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			108	Nerbaharan	462	..	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			109	Dodmalalu	2,711	...	2,534	...	11	45	56	...	4	117	121	33
			110	Durgadbasapura	2,839	...	2,742	...	...	61	61	..	3	86	86	10
			111	Kangapura	834	...	807	...	...	27	27	...	..	...	...	4
			112	Hunasvalli	1,324	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			113	Melapura	2,087	...	2,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			114	Goddelailu	1,549	...	1,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			115	Horlahole	269	...	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			116	Honehagadi	401	.	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			117	Kamatanhalli	922	...	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			118	Halstinvavan	888	...	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			119	Dindaduru	825	...	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total of Class II.....	124,902	2,669	53,902	647	2,785	36,055	39,487	24	851	28,569	29,444	34,144

nd past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 311 villages of the Tarikere
etter No. 110, dated 10th February 1876.

Survey Kanal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Oth r Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
160	..	...	160	81	...	...	81	60	225	285	...	7	7	153	47	29	
6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
459	6	3	450	318	..	...	318	110	1,112	1,122	1	10	11	266	56	35	
90	...	...	90	95	...	...	95	77	14	91	...	...	...	45	12	11	
172	1	1	170	42	...	...	42	99	288	387	...	9	9	162	50	45	
...	...	...	...	219	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
187	7	...	180	...	...	...	...	14	43	57	...	...	...	...	21	8	
178	1	27	150	166	...	...	166	67	169	234	1	1	2	153	40	30	
232	1	1	230	145	...	...	145	78	330	408	4	4	4	183	50	30	
1,100	...	...	1,100	280	...	...	280	95	1,337	1,432	...	10	10	497	82	43	
475	...	...	475	118	...	...	111	126	205	331	...	18	18	276	52	61	
300	...	...	300	108	...	...	108	72	182	254	...	8	8	115	38	35	
150	...	...	150	111	...	...	111	53	96	149	...	...	...	99	26	25	
152	2	...	150	86	..	...	86	42	362	404	1	4	5	112	25	21	
400	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	44	102	152	...	...	...	74	16	20	
200	...	...	200	161	...	...	161	89	228	317	...	13	13	212	51	45	
572	22	...	550	265	...	...	26	62	244	1,006	4	...	4	572	66	36	
233	3	...	230	20	...	...	20	20	36	56	...	...	...	48	15	8	
1,360	9	1	1,350	240	...	...	240	101	1,450	1,551	2	20	22	805	187	87	
115	5	...	110	68	...	...	98	48	202	250	2	...	2	127	25	22	
301	1	...	300	186	...	...	186	124	587	711	7	...	7	241	50	64	
50	...	...	50	151	...	...	154	6	33	39	1	...	1	21	9	3	
302	2	...	300	127	...	...	127	69	166	235	...	6	6	142	30	35	
802	2	40	800	238	...	...	238	182	1,367	1,549	...	17	17	622	105	79	
141	...	1	140	76	...	...	76	46	209	255	1	6	7	187	34	22	
200	...	40	160	240	...	...	240	44	150	194	...	6	6	161	21	22	
542	14	28	470	245	...	...	245	154	242	396	...	9	9	326	75	77	
215	15	...	200	421	...	...	421	10	278	288	16	...	16	171	42	45	
181	1	...	180	176	...	...	176	52	484	536	...	4	4	111	30	26	
1,200	...	...	1,200	474	...	...	474	208	1,385	1,593	5	7	12	628	152	105	
95	...	...	95	148	...	...	178	44	114	158	14	...	14	87	17	20	
161	1	...	160	51	...	...	51	36	601	637	...	7	7	125	25	28	
93	3	...	90	104	...	...	104	8	107	115	1	3	4	75	19	19	
321	...	31	290	105	...	...	105	57	233	290	...	7	7	250	68	43	
221	1	...	220	130	...	...	130	58	130	308	2	9	11	161	41	31	
85	...	...	85	63	...	...	63	8	161	200	1	4	5	84	12	17	
110	...	...	110	267	...	...	297	6	174	180	4	1	1	55	10	15	
120	...	...	120	69	...	...	69	24	64	88	4	...	4	47	12	12	
20	...	...	20	54	...	...	54	14	54	68	...	...	...	30	3	7	
385	...	...	385	673	...	...	673	90	386	476	12	...	12	367	46	44	
101	...	1	100	127	...	...	127	24	70	94	2	...	2	31	12	12	
40	...	...	40	297	...	...	297	6	7	13	1	...	1	6	3	6	
240	...	...	240	243	...	...	243	82	173	255	8	2	10	132	30	41	
240	...	...	240	243	...	...	126	74	205	279	12	16	28	177	31	37	
180	...	...	180	87	...	...	87	24	39	63	...	4	4	48	14	12	
227	...	67	160	156	...	...	156	54	402	456	...	3	3	135	31	26	
270	...	...	270	172	...	...	172	104	826	930	...	11	11	414	94	52	
...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
410	...	...	410	119	...	...	119	100	184	284	2	4	6	199	35	67	
1,054	...	4	1,050	153	...	...	153	162	263	425	1	17	19	253	62	81	
50	...	...	50	42	...	...	42	8	40	48	...	...	...	9	1	4	
108	...	18	90	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	...	39	25	66	...	7	79	8	21	29	...	1	1	15	10	4	
30	...	...	30	42	...	4	38	8	47	55	...	...	...	17	5	4	
22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	2	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Populatio
Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Third class Dry Crop lands Maximum Rs. 1—4—0.	Third class Rice lands Maximum Rs. 5—0—0.	Third class Garden lands Maximum Rs. 16—0—0.	1	Sidarhalli	1,791	4	1,536	1	11	174	186	...	19	46	65	9
			2	Rangenhalli	289	...	173	...	...	11	11	...	6	100	106	
			3	Basvanhalli	1,440	14	1,221	...	3	170	173	...	...	32	32	8
			4	Yelavgere	989	21	459	2	64	183	249	...	77	183	260	22
			5	Hurlihalli	313	...	25	1	127	89	217	...	31	40	71	29
			6	Timpur	2,153	1	2,035	...	82	82	114	...	3	...	3	8
			7	Rangapur	1,520	...	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	18	41	59	
			8	Malali-Channenhalli ...	2,125	...	2,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	
			9	Paremanchalli	845	6	368	...	71	400	471	...	...	...	...	11
			10	Gopisagara	281	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			11	Yerlalu	365	...	280	...	1	84	85	...	...	...	...	5
			12	Mallenhalli	455	18	48	3	122	192	317	...	5	67	72	39
			13	Rushipur	290	1	16	...	51	46	97	...	...	176	176	11
			14	Rajabasvanhalli	2,387	...	2,290	...	...	...	...	...	7	90	97	...
			15	Ramanhalli	656	...	421	...	18	118	136	...	...	95	95	3
			16	Lakenhalli	374	...	320	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	8
			17	Guhadenne	907	...	210	15	35	465	515	1	...	181	182	29
			18	Hullimapur	1,254	...	763	...	...	336	336	...	...	155	155	23
			19	Marekalhalli	643	...	436	...	...	144	144	...	...	63	63	6
			20	Ganjilkatte	617	...	523	...	73	15	88	...	...	...	...	11
			21	Tigda	2,364	6	2,294	1	65	1	67	...	...	3	3	14
			22	Gangur...	473	4	422	...	43	1	44	...	...	...	...	8
			23	Nagenhalli	782	5	645	...	117	...	117	...	15	...	15	24
			24	Kallakalu	420	...	275	26	46	34	106	...	...	39	39	10
			25	Mallenhalli	2,116	7	1,284	...	14	601	615	...	...	210	210	23
			26	Tyagadbogi	6,126	21	5,485	...	12	346	358	...	...	262	262	16
			27	Yeradhanklu	1,987	22	1,560	...	2	291	293	...	...	112	112	21
			28	Kaltur...	1,078	32	873	...	48	79	127	...	2	44	46	10
			29	Tigadtimpur	185	5	141	...	30	...	30	...	5	4	9	4
			30	Shankragatta	327	...	226	...	...	42	42	...	...	59	59	3
			31	Upli	803	27	715	...	50	...	50	...	11	...	11	11
			32	Chamenhalli	2,439	26	2,396	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	9	1
			33	Gubihalli	2,199	...	2,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			34	Kanchagaranhalli... ...	700	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			35	Kamandurga	3,634	...	3,566	...	...	68	68	...	...	...	...	15
			36	Pilebiranhalli	922	...	872	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	44
			37	Channapur	467	...	453	...	...	11	11	...	...	3	3	1
			38	Uddu-urpkpade	4,286	19	3,735	...	1	267	268	...	...	264	264	177
			39	Nandihalu	4,451	5	4,054	...	46	332	378	...	...	14	14	211
			40	Kuchenhalli	1,584	53	1,078	14	15	194	223	...	...	230	230	210
			41	Hanumasagara	1,457	...	1,438	...	33	15	48	...	1	...	1	54
			42	Jimapur	739	...	582	...	...	79	79	...	...	78	78	27
			43	Kallatipur	883	5	802	...	32	3	35	...	38	3	41	60
			44	Manchatevaru	1,082	...	977	...	23	...	23	...	77	5	82	22
			45	Tangebailu	2,023	8	1,966	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	49	3
			46	Ballavara	929	6	673	...	27	...	27	...	...	223	223	152
			47	Sasvahalli	610	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	9
			48	Dalavaihalli	370	...	353	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	1
			49	Sidkanhalli	579	12	375	...	4	140	144	...	5	43	48	65
				Total.....	65,739	332	55,659	93	1,224	5,134	6,421	1	362	2,964	3,327	4,769
				Grand Total.....	3,23,835	6,058	1,53,055	2,241	6,544	85,024	96,909	100	1,921	65,722	67,843	96,922

and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 311 Villages of the Tarikere
letter No. 110, dated 10th February 1876.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.				Government Waste.													
Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
115	4	29	82	55	...	36	19	37	99	136	...	2	2	67	20	17	
5	...	...	5	49	...	11	38	4	8	12	...	...	...	4	1	2	
95	...	5	90	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
261	4	152	105	244	...	170	74	36	180	216	2	...	2	117	28	18	
309	7	242	60	86	...	59	27	27	78	105	...	...	...	124	30	13	
108	...	68	40	4	...	4	...	16	55	71	1	...	1	74	18	8	
...	...	...	...	50	...	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
509	...	161	348	...	...	...	...	10	21	31	...	2	2	29	11	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	26	118	144	...	6	6	39	14	13	
472	24	328	120	55	...	34	21	80	340	420	...	8	8	202	45	30	
128	...	108	20	65	...	...	65	14	21	35	...	...	...	27	5	7	
...	...	...	...	56	...	11	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76	...	31	45	31	...	...	31	30	143	173	...	1	1	38	12	15	
25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	6	58	64	...	1	1	25	10	11	
412	58	44	310	80	4	...	84	134	602	736	...	18	18	405	74	69	
230	...	...	230	80	...	...	80	123	588	711	...	15	15	285	56	64	
75	...	...	75	27	...	...	27	12	38	50	...	1	1	23	7	6	
201	...	195	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
164	2	161	1	2	...	...	2	6	39	45	1	...	1	23	6	3	
120	...	120	...	7	...	7	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	12	2	2	
292	...	292	...	36	...	36	...	6	19	25	...	...	...	15	5	3	
246	112	119	15	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
373	...	23	350	82	...	...	82	160	996	1,156	1	15	16	395	134	76	
189	...	9	180	108	...	...	108	78	56	134	7	...	7	275	61	39	
236	...	1	235	59	...	...	59	68	463	531	9	2	11	171	50	34	
228	...	178	50	27	...	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63	...	63	...	12	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	...	...	25	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
131	...	131	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	19	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	16	48	64	4	2	6	71	21	6	
30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	6	25	31	...	...	...	16	4	3	
4	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
166	...	1	165	124	...	...	124	121	714	835	12	16	18	419	85	57	
286	...	106	180	6	...	...	6	158	806	964	16	...	16	361	78	70	
189	52	32	105	89	...	...	89	70	268	338	8	...	8	237	54	34	
98	...	92	6	3	...	3	...	...	50	50	1	...	1	94	37	...	
50	...	...	50	40	...	...	40	12	60	72	...	...	...	30	5	7	
83	...	82	1	95	...	93	2	16	64	80	...	...	...	22	7	8	
56	...	56	...	172	...	170	2	14	27	41	...	...	...	30	10	8	
...	...	...	...	76	...	67	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	...	64	...	85	...	...	85	...	42	42	...	...	...	7	2	...	
...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	...	10	75	34	...	13	21	32	139	171	...	5	5	86	20	16	
6,312	262	2,923	3,126	2,036	4	808	1,264	1,322	5,165	7,487	52	94	146	3,713	912	626	
100,020	15,326	18,943	74,751	44,100	362	5,636	38,102	21,925	92,127	114,052	757	1,438	2,255	63,273	15,709	10,871	

of water, and regular embankments: the out-turn is superior: Kari-mardiga requires a low situation and a moderate supply of water, and is frequently raised on dry crop soils: Kirwana bhatta is generally transplanted, it requires constant irrigation, and produces a good out-turn. The names given above represent the white, black and red kinds of rice respectively. Sann bhatta is only cultivated where soil, position and water supply are favorable. Jaggory is manufactured on a large scale, but the quality is said to be inferior.

Gardens.

5. The supari gardens in the marginally noted magnis are on the whole very good, and also produce betel-leaf in considerable quantities and of fine quality. Cocoanut trees are also numerous, but they flourish more extensively in the three Magnis of Kudlur, Hire Nellur and Ajjampur, where little or no betel leaf or supari is met with. In these cocoanut gardens, however, which, when the trees were young, were irrigated by Yatas from nallas, or by hand from Gundis, are raised vegetables of various kinds, which meet with a ready sale. According to the ryots one supari tree in full bearing will produce, on an average, from 2 to 3 seers of nuts, and a cocoanut tree from 30 to 50 nuts a year. Cocoanuts sell at from Rs. 1—8 to Rs. 2 per 100, and supari (chikni) at Rs. 3—4 per maund of 40 seers. The coffee plantations are met with only in the Lingadhalli Magni on the slopes of the Bababudan hills, and are owned by Europeans, Eurasians and Natives. There is no assessment on the land, but a duty of 4 annas per maund is levied on the out-turn. The former plan would be preferred by most of the coffee planters.

Tarikere. Chikkatur. Narallkeri. Daranhal. Amrutapur. Hudikeri.

Tenure.

6. As a rule the Khatedar holds direct from Government, and unless he be a Brahman, cultivates his own holding. The Warg system, similar to that in the Malnad, does not obtain.

Rates.

7. The present rates are based on Sivappa Nayik's "shist," to which were added at various times, "patti" and "birada," which frequently more than doubled the original assessment. All three, however, were ultimately merged in one uniform assessment or "beriz," which is paid at the present day. In appendix A will be found the average nominal rates now paid on dry crop, rice and garden lands.

Subletting.

8. There are several kinds of subletting rates, the most common being Samma kor; Wat kor, Aigor and Mukuppi are rates which also prevail, but are not so common as the first. In supari and cocoanut gardens a different system obtains. In the former, until the trees begin to bear, the sub-tenant has a right to raise and appropriate to his own use betel-leaf, plantains and vegetables, all expenses incurred in digging, manuring, fencing, watering, &c, being defrayed by him. When the trees bear he is discharged. There is also an arrangement called "Chéni," by which the Khatedar hands over to the sub-tenant the entire management of the garden for a fixed sum. In the case of cocoanut gardens the Khatedar allows the sub-tenant to raise and take whatever crops he likes, and pays him from 12 annas to Rs. 1 per tree until the trees are in full bearing, when he dismisses him. Or he hands over to him half the total number of trees and pays half the assessment, the sub-tenant paying the other half. This arrangement, once made, remains permanent.

Wages.

9. For ordinary work in the fields a man gets from 3 to 4 pakka seers ragi per diem, a woman from 2 to 3 seers. When working in the gardens a man receives about 8, and a woman 6 seers a day. For weeding or spreading manure a woman gets 3 pakka seers; and for sowing, 4; at harvest time a man and woman get each 1 marra=6 seers, and for reaping 4 annas per diem.

Manure.

10. Manure is applied to every kind of soil under cultivation. It chiefly consists of the accumulation of the byres and village middens. The practice of penning sheep on the fields for several nights in succession also prevails. The rate of payment depends on the number of sheep penned, and of men in attendance: 4 annas 9 pies being the usual rate per night for 3 solgas of 50 sheep each. The shepherds are generally paid in kind.

Cattle.

11. The plough bullocks, as a rule, are inferior animals, and no attempts appear to be made to improve the breed. At least 8 pairs are required to drag a plough through newly-broken up black soil. The bullocks are principally fed on ragi straw, but, besides this, they get a mixture called "hottu," which is composed of the leaves or husks of wheat, gram, sávé, kulthi, javari, ragi, and hesaru. The leaves or husks are all stacked together indiscriminately, and when required, a portion is extracted, trodden into a coarse powder by bullocks, and put into troughs to soak in water. A layer of cotton seed is spread over the top before this mixture is given, and if intended for buffaloes the cotton seed is first crushed and then boiled. A pair of ordinary plough cattle costs about 30, and a good pair 50 rupees.

12. The grazing is sold annually by public auction, village by village. Generally speaking, the Patel or an influential ryot is appointed by the villagers to bid for them, the sum due being made up amongst themselves according to a fixed rate (about 2 annas) for each cow or buffalo. Bullocks graze free. Outsiders frequently buy up the grazing and sublet it, and receive from the ryots, besides the sum due, tokens of respect and esteem in the shape of a few annas and a load of ragi straw from each individual.

Grazing.

13. There are numerous looms for the manufacture of cumblies, and also of dhotras, panchas, and other coarse cotton cloths. A fee of Rs. 2 per loom and a tax of 5 per cent on the value of the articles sold are levied. Iron ore, which is obtained from the hills on the Kadur boundary, is smelted in some of the villages of the Lingadhalli Magni. Earth salt is manufactured on a large scale, and is purchased by the villagers, or bartered for ragi, at the rate of 1 seer of salt to 2 seers of ragi. The salt is of a dirty yellowish red color, slightly bitter, and very inferior to sea salt. A very good hill employing 3 buffaloes is sublet for as high as 50 rupees: the rate ranges from 6 and 8 rupees with 2 buffaloes for newly made mounds to 12 and 15 rupees for old ones. The contract is annually sold by auction and this year realized 530 rupees. The manufacture continues for 3 months, from January to end of March. The common black chatties are manufactured in some villages. Oil from the castor and safflower plants is expressed at Ajjampur and Tarikere. The former is chiefly used for lamps, and the latter both for lamps and cooking purposes. Safflower oil sells at Rs. 3—8 per maund: 320 seers produce 3 maunds (44 seers of 24 rupees weight) of oil: the Ganigar gets half a maund of the oil and all the refuse: the latter is given to bullocks and sells at 5 or 6 maunds per rupee.

Manufactures.

14. The principal made-roads running through the Taluk are the following:—the Bangalore-Shimoga high road: the Tarikere-Hosdurga road: that from Ajjampur to Birur on the first named road, and that from Tarikere, *viâ* Santaveri to Chikmagalur. Old cross-country roads are numerous, and the traffic in the fair weather, both on wheeled carriage, and pack bullocks, is great, especially in the direction of Channagiri, *viâ* Bukambudi and Masnakeri, where a made-road is much needed.

Roads.

15. The principal market in the Taluk is at Kasba Tarikere: the next in importance are at Ajjampur and Shivani. Outside the Taluk the markets at Birur and Yeggati in the Kadur Taluk are numerously attended.

Markets.

16. The ryots, as a rule, sell such crops as hesaru, yellu, gram, wheat, cotton, uddu, kotambari, kurasavi, castor-oil and kulthi to obtain sufficient money to pay their assessment, but export cocoanuts, supari, hanji (cotton yarn) and Bengal-gram, javari, sávé, and navani are retained for home consumption. Supari and betel-leaf are sent to Birur and Basvanhalli respectively. Ragi is exported to Lakvalli and Yedehalli and bartered for rice, 2 seers of the former for 1 seer of the latter. Some sahukars export supari to Wallaj and Bellary, and cotton to Tiptur and Bangalore. Imports consist of jaulis (dhotras, sires, panchas, &c.) from Bellary and Bangalore, as well as salt; rice from Lakvalli; jaggory from Kadur and Benkipur; cocoanuts and kernel from Chiknayakanhalli, Banavar and Tiptur.

Exports and imports.

17. There are altogether 21 kavals in the Taluk, 17 of which belong to the Madras Government, and 4 to the Raja Amrut Mahal Department. Many hundred acres of valuable soil, both black and red, are included in these kavals, as also numerous tanks.

Kavals.

18. Prices were highest in the year 1866, when the staple crop, ragi, sold at the rate of Rs. 20 per kandi of 320 seers, and rice at Rs. 10. For the last 5 years the average rate has been Rs. 3—5 and Rs. 5—8 respectively.

Prices.

19. The principal diseases appear to be fever and ague, which in 1871—72 carried off 416 persons: in 1865—66 more than 600 fell victims to cholera, which raged throughout the Taluk with great violence. From my experience of the Taluk I should say that the climate is, on the whole, decidedly healthy.

Health.

20. The annual rain-fall, according to the taluk registers, is only 12 inches, which, however, appear to me to be far below the average.

Rainfall.

21. The population of the whole Taluk is 70,270, which gives about 137 to the square mile.

Population.

22. In conclusion, the ryots are, in my opinion, very fairly off; those in the black soil more so, perhaps, than those in the red soil villages. They are all more or less heavily in debt.

Conclusion.

APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the nominal average rate per acre of dry crop, rice and garden.

Crop.	Nature of soil.	Average nominal rate per acre.
Dry.	Black.	Rs. 0—15— 0
	Red.	„ 0—12— 2
Rice.	Black and red.	„ 1— 9—11
Garden. (supári).	Do.	„ 10— 5— 9
Garden. (cocoanut).	Do.	„ 2— 2— 4

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 631, dated Chikmagalur, 2nd August 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 307 of the 5th May last desiring me to inform you of any circumstances connected with the past revenue management of the Tarikere Taluk which I may think to be of weight in revising the assessment of that Taluk. In reply I beg to offer the following remarks which suggest themselves to me.

2. The Tarikere Taluk is divided into 2 portions called the "Ajjampur Taraff," and "Tarikere Taraff," which were once two different Taluks. It consists of 7 Shekdars' subdivisions, comprising in all 31 magnis or 350 villages. The population which, twenty years ago or in 1856, amounted to 55,444, has now risen to 70,984, and the state of the prices of the staple articles of food in the two years is as follows:—

	In 1856. Rs.	As.	P.	In 1875. Rs.	As.	P.
Ragi per Krishna Raj Kandi ..	3	8	11	4	7	0
Paddy per Do	3	5	4	4	7	0
Jola	3	11	11	5	0	0
Arecanut per maund	3	0	0	6	0	0

3. It is worthy of note that the Bijvari of the lands in this Taluk is not shewn either in the Pahani or in the Chittas as is the case in other unsurveyed taluks, but for the sake of insertion in the Jamabandi and other accounts it seems that it was decided in 1835, that every pagoda of assessment was to be computed to be equal to 2½ kudus of dry, 1⅓ kudus of wet, and 1½ kudus of garden land, and that an extent calculated according to this scale was to be given in the lump, which is now done.

4. An abstract of the existing rates of assessment is given in the margin, and the magnivar details are shewn in the Appendix A. In comparing one magni with another, the Mudgundi and Ubrani Magnis would appear to contain the lowest assessed dry lands, and the same two magnis as well as Durvigere the lightest assessed wet, the gardens paying the same sum everywhere. The wet lands of the following magnis seem to be the heaviest taxed, the rate per kandi being uniformly Rs. 75—10—0.

	From Rs.	As.	P.	To Rs.	As.	P.
Dry per Kandi	... 7	8	0	75	10	0
Wet do	.. 25	3	4	75	10	0
Garden per Kandi except in Dornahal	...30	4	0	30	0	0
Dornahal where trees are assessed on the number per thousand	... 50	3	9	289	1	0

1. Ajjampur.
2. Bugganalli.
3. Kútekere.
4. Hunne.
5. Javur.
6. Bukambudi.
7. Gadiballi.
8. Assandi.
9. Chiknallur.
10. Begur.
11. Hirinallur.

5. The above shews of course only the apparent pressure of the assessment on the land. An actual measurement of the lands might modify the incidence considerably.

6. In the Tarikere portion, or in the Magnis of Amrutapur, part of Kudlur, Lingadahalli and Tarikere, two standards of garden measurement exist, one called the "Hanuman Daya" and the other Manushyana Daya." The former is the measure of the left foot of the image of Hanumanta" in the Hirekatur village, 18 of which feet are computed to be equal to a Kati, and 100 Katis (minus a discount of 6 per cent) to yards 4,987 or 1 acre 1 gunta 26 yards. The latter or "Manushayana Daya" which signifies the measure of the human foot, is assumed to be equal to 2,626$\frac{9}{16}$ yards or acre 0—21 guntas—85$\frac{9}{16}$ yards. In the year 1849 an order was issued by the Superintendent of the late Division to discontinue the practice of letting out lands by the greater measure and to adhere to the smaller one only. The Dornahal ryots are said to have complained of the inequality which this order led to, and to have been informed that they should wait a general revision of assessment.

7. Ten years subsequently to this, or in 1859, an order was issued by the same authority that Sekhanasht or unassessed lands were to be let out at 6 annas per kudu of dry, and three times that amount per kudu of wet unless the neighbouring rate was higher, in which case that rate was to be adopted.

8. In the Ajjampur Sub-Division the extra cess known by the name of Patti prevails. It is equal in amount to the ain kandayam, or pure rent, having been gradually raised to that figure by the different Native Rulers of the country who succeeded one another. The Patels of these parts, and one ryot of Asundi who complained of heavy assessment, have been exempted from Patti, some partially and others wholly.

9. In the year 1862 the Naib Sheristadar of the late Division was deputed to examine the reported concealments in the Javur Magni of the "Ajjampur Tarraff," but a clamour having been raised by the ryots against the imposition of the increase which amounted to Rs. 4,000 and odd, it was ordered to be held in abeyance.

10. From the above account it will be seen that several causes combined to make the old assessment of this taluk press very unequally.

11. Popular opinion groups and classifies the taluk as follows, according to the advantages of soil and climate, &c., *viz.* 1st Ajjampur portion, 2nd Tarikere portion, and 3rd Bukambudi and Lingadahalli portion. In the 1st, more especially in Asundi, Shivani, Chilanahalli, Chiknallur and some villages in Ajjampur and some in the Baigur Magni, there is usually a warm competition for land. The beds of some broken tanks which are cultivated in these parts are considered very fruitful and valuable.

12. The 2nd or Tarikere portion, which is supposed inferior to the above, abounds more in gardens of which those in Tarikere, Dornhal, Nirlakere and Amrutapur Magnis are reputed to be of good quality. The betel leaves grown in these supply the town of Chikmagalur and other places.

13. The 3rd or the Lingadahalli and Ubrani portion, with the exception of Bukambudi with its large tank and gardens that may rank with those in the 2nd portion, is looked upon as the worst. It is thinly populated, jungly and sickly, and the soil too is considered poor. The tract contains several depopulated villages of which there are 80 in the taluk. To afford an inducement for the reclamation of some of these the assessment will probably have to be lightened, as an instance happened the other day in which a person who offered to take up a depopulated village by name Karehalli abandoned the design, on being told that the beriz could not be reduced.

Statement shewing the particulars of rates on lands attached to the Taluk of Tarikere for Bhava 1874—75.

No.	Magni.	Wet land per kandi.						Dry land per kandi.						Garden, Arecanut and Cocoanut.										Vegetable garden.					
														Per kandi.						Per 1,000 trees.				Per kandi.					
		From.			To.			From.			To.			From.			To.			From.			To.				From.			To.		
1	Tarikere	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	33	10	0	33	10	0
2	Duglapur	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Doranhal	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	9	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chikatur	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hirekatur	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Hadikere	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Amrutapur	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kuntinamadu	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nirulkere	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kudlur	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lingadahalli	33	10	0	33	10	0	7	8	0	67	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	189	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ajjampur	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	2	10	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bagavalli	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kortikere	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Sakka	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Hanne	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Juvur	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	10	0	118	2	10	33	10	0	33	10	0
18	Bukambudi	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	30	4	0	30	4	0	75	10	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Shivane	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Chilnahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	10	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Gadibalti	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	2	10	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Asandi	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	2	10	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Ghiknallur	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Baigur	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hirenallur	75	10	0	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Bassur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	75	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	2	10	118	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mudegundi	25	3	4	25	3	4	7	8	0	25	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	113	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Ubrani	25	3	4	25	3	4	7	8	0	25	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	113	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durvegere	25	3	4	25	3	4	7	8	0	50	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	113	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Tavarekere	25	3	4	25	3	4	7	8	0	50	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	7	0	113	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Malahalu	25	3	4	25	3	4	7	8	0	50	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	7	0	113	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25	3	4	75	10	0	7	8	0	75	10	0	30	4	0	30	4	0	50	3	9	189	1	0	33	10	0	33	10	9

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th February 1877.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 111, dated Camp Banavar, 10th February 1876.

I have the honor to forward, in original, my report No. 110 of this day's date, to the address of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, on the revision of the assessment in 311 villages constituting the whole of the Government portion of the Tarikere Taluk, Kadur District, of the Nagar Division. As it is of importance that sanction should be obtained to the proposed revision as soon as possible, I shall feel much obliged by your returning the report with such remarks as you may desire to make, at your earliest convenience.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Circuit No. 4, dated Camp Kalhatti, 27th March 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 111, dated 10th February 1876, forwarding for any remarks I may desire to make on your report on the revision of the assessment of the Tarikere Taluk in the Kadur District.

2. I have endeavoured, so far as time and circumstances have admitted, to make myself acquainted with the peculiarities of the taluk in question; but having read the instructive correspondence and orders connected with the revision of the settlement of the Shimoga Taluk, I will not attempt minute criticism of the rates fixed for each kind of land, as I am for my own part conscious, and I think that Government has virtually endorsed the opinion, that, without a knowledge of the data on which the maximum rate in each group of villages has been determined, the opinion of a Revenue Officer when reviewing a report such as the one now before me, can carry but little weight. On this point you remark in para 4 of your No. 704, dated 22nd August 1874, that Mr. Ricketts asks for the very information without the possession of which any opinion that could be offered on the effect of the proposed settlement must of necessity lose almost all its force; and in para 34 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, dated 9th February 1875, it is observed that the want of information complained of by Mr. Ricketts exposes one great difficulty which District officer' experience in dealing with reports on the Bombay system.

3. I feel myself however able to make the following general comments.

4. The grouping of villages into classes appears to have been judiciously made with reference to the peculiarities of climate, roads and population which characterize the different portions of the taluk.

5. The maximum dry rates as compared with three of the neighbouring taluks are as follows:—

	1st class villages.	2nd class villages.	3rd class villages.
Tarikere	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Channagiri	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Shimoga	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
Hosdurga	1 12 0	1 8 0	Nil.

6. The maximum for 1st class villages in Tarikere is equal to that for 2nd class villages in the Channagiri Taluk, and is less than that for 2nd class villages in the Shimoga Taluk.

7. I am inclined to think that the villages in the centre of the Tarikere Taluk, particularly those around Ajjampur, might compete at least with those of the 2nd class south of Honnali in the Shimoga Taluk, if not with those of the 1st class bordering on Honnali.

8. Your remark in para 9 that the "fine stretches of black soil in the centre of the taluk round Ajjampur present an appearance of great fertility" is confirmed by the observations of Mr. Stokes in 1838 who says that the Ajjampur magnis "contain a large proportion of black soil in which wheat, cotton and chenna are grown to a great extent, also jola." But the same cannot be said of the northern portions of the Shimoga Taluk where these valuable crops are cultivated in comparatively few villages.

9. Considerations of this nature are not, I conceive, entirely excluded from the settlement officer's mind when grouping his villages, although it is the manifest duty of the classing branch to regard them carefully in detail; and I imagine that the classification value of fields in the Ajjampur magni will be found to touch the maximum for 1st class villages rather frequently. If not, I apprehend that Government will sacrifice some portion of its legitimate revenue in that locality.

10. It would be useful, indeed important, to know whether when applying your rates to the work of the classers, you have ascertained that this result has taken place, and I would therefore ask, for the information of the Local Government when passing final orders, what the average dry crop rate has been found to be for the villages in question.

11. The average dry rates on occupied lands as compared with those on waste arable lands are as follows :—

Groups of villages.	Occupied.	Waste.
I Class	0 15 0	0 10 5
II Do	0 12 3	0 8 3
III Do	0 9 9	0 6 9

12. I do not clearly understand why, having refrained from adding largely to the assessment of the unoccupied land in consequence of the existence of a great extent of unoccupied waste, the result as given above should shew so great a difference in favor of the latter, portions of which are said to be of excellent quality.

Para 27.
Para 26.

13. I have heard it stated as very disadvantageous to Government, that in some settled taluks ryots have resigned lands previously in their occupancy, to take up arable waste land of good quality and with a lower assessment. If this happened in the case of wet or garden lands, to reclaim which much money must ordinarily be spent, I should be inclined to say that the rates for occupied lands were much too high. But if in the case of dry lands, I conclude that it would be better in the long run that waste lands should be speedily brought under the plough in the almost certainty that the old and perhaps more conveniently situated lands would be soon applied for by the original cultivators or by others. But there ought to be grounds for this certainty in the fact that the difference of rates is not excessive.

14. I am not aware whether the classing branch are instructed to place a lower classification value on unoccupied lands merely because they are unoccupied and with the object of attracting cultivators, or whether each arable waste field is dealt with on its merits without reference to its being unoccupied.

In the latter, and even in either case, I submit for your consideration whether the rates for waste dry lands as compared with those for occupied lands (themselves moderately assessed) are not too low

15. I append some remarks from the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Krishna Rao, and take this opportunity of requesting attention to the correspondence regarding the opening of a register shewing the condition of coffee estates.

16. The enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

Remarks on the Settlement Report of the Tarikere Taluk.

In para 12 of the Survey Superintendent's letter the quantity of coffee land in the taluk is said to be 2,200 acres, and doubts are expressed as to whether some gardens may not have been left unexamined. * * The survey has long been anxiously waited for to give us correct statistics relative to coffee cultivation. * * The occasion of the Survey settlement is likewise the most convenient opportunity for assessing coffee gardens with land tax, a subject that has been under discussion for a long time. * *

2. Nothing is said in the report of tracts containing toddy trees having been reserved. If no reservation is made during the Survey settlement, the toddy revenue will suffer as the holders of land will be enabled by the Survey guarantee to cut down the trees growing on their lands, and will not fail to avail themselves of the permission in removing this source of obstruction to cultivation.

3. In like manner there is no mention of any reservation of lands yielding saline earth. If certain lands are not set apart for the manufacture of earth salt, this item of revenue will soon disappear. If, on the contrary, it is intended to cede the privilege to the ryots, the lands yielding the salt would well bear a higher tax than the ordinary dry lands and ought to be so assessed.

4. Again, no settlement has been come to on the important and oft-cropping-up question of doing away with the double dues that are levied on garden produce in the shape of duty and of land tax, and of

commuting the former into the latter. If it is intended to consolidate the two, there could not be a more convenient opportunity than the Revenue settlement of a taluk which has a good many gardens in it.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

5. * * * * * * * * * * * *

6. A comparison of the rates imposed in this and in the neighbouring settled Taluks of Shimoga, Channagiri and Hosdurga on occupied lands yields the following results :—

Names of taluks.	Classes.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.	
		Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.
		Tank gardens.	Well gardens.				
*	*	*	*	*		*	
*	*	*	*	*		*	

The maximum of rice lands is made lower than that fixed for Channagiri to which Taluk Tarikere is not inferior in the natural and artificial advantages it possesses of climate and facilities for transport and sale. Perhaps there is a shade of difference in the quality of the soil which we are unable to understand. Some such reason must have led to the still lower maximum rates for rice lands charged in the Shimoga Taluk with its superior advantages of communications and markets and rain-fall. In the same manner the maximum dry crop rates fixed for this taluk are lower than those fixed for Shimoga and Channagiri.

7. There is nothing to be said in connection with the rates recommended for unoccupied lands, which appear reasonable.

8. Though the net increase anticipated, *viz.*, Rs. 3,956, or about 4 per cent over the collections of 1873—74, is rather small as compared with the rise that has taken place in the prices, and the increase that has been brought to account in some of the other settled taluks, yet as there is a considerable extent of waste land in this taluk to be brought under cultivation I would not advocate any great addition being made.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 316, dated Camp Koratagere, 8th April 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4 of the 27th ultimo, together with all the papers relating to the proposed revision of the assessment of the Tarikere Taluk, Kadur District. Before passing on this correspondence in due course to the Survey Commissioner I am constrained by the important enquiries made in the 10th and following paras of your letter to return them to you, once more, at the same time furnishing the information you required, and going generally into the points of discussion raised, so that the Local Government may find the proposed settlement fully discussed when it comes up for decision.

2. In para 2 you allude to certain information which Mr. Ricketts found himself in want of, with reference to the Shimoga settlement. I will merely remark that the information in question regarding the data on which the maximum rates in each group are determined may be found very fully detailed and not in any way trammelled by technicalities in the blue book entitled "Official correspondence relating to the system of Revenue Survey and Assessment and its administration in the Bombay Presidency," copies of which were, if I mistake not, distributed to the Revenue Officers of the Province. In the Annual Report also for, I think, 1872—73 on the Administration of Mysore the subject is very fully treated.

3. The determination of the maximum rates of assessment for the Tarikere Taluk, now under consideration, rested in a great measure on the rates already adopted in Channagiri, Hosdurga and Shimoga, but chiefly the two last, already settled, but the circumstances of a taluk, as in the present case, are sometimes such as to suggest a slight deviation from the strict rule of comparative assessment. The large extent of arable waste in the taluk under report renders it in my opinion advisable, as duly explained in my report, to stop somewhat short of the extreme limit of assessment which might perhaps be considered justifiable. I should not have hesitated under certain circumstances to go a little higher than I have done in both dry crop and rice, but I should regret to have to do so with so a large proportion of arable waste.

Para 27 of report.

4. The difference between the Ajjampur black soil villages, and villages containing similar soil in the I. and II. dry crop groups of the Shimoga Taluk, lies chiefly in climate but also in position, in both of which points it seems to me that the Shimoga villages possess the advantage. Around Ajjampur there is a large plain of black soil which from its very extent is imposing in appearance and conveys an impression of great fertility, which a closer inspection to a certain extent dispels. The soil beyond doubt is

good, although not so pure or uniform as that of Honnali and Shimoga, but it is the cultivation which compares least favorably with that of the places mentioned, being loose and straggling, while in Honnali and Shimoga it is close and much more careful, with, so far as I can ascertain, a much more steady annual yield. Mr. Stokes (page 67) writing of this identical locality (Ajjampur) mentions the climate as being uncertain, but alludes to bumper years, bearing out in these points the closing portion of para 9 of my report. I cannot recollect very much difference between Anveri of Shimoga and the Honnali Taluk, and you will observe that Mr. Stokes alludes (page 70) to quite as great a variety of valuable dry crops in the latter as in Ajjampur, and our classing reports fully bear out the list.

5. I now come to your question in para 10 as to whether the rates in the black soil villages approach or touch the maximum dry crop rate. Premising that I took a share in testing the classification in the villages alluded to and satisfied myself that the operation had been carried out well and according to rules, I will briefly state the result of my experience. I have seen no field the average valuation of which was so high as 16 annas, the top of the Classers' scale, but fields of the average value of 12, 13 and 14 annas of the scale were not uncommon. A single share or perhaps two or three shares in a field might be as high as 16 annas, but this was never in my experience found to continue throughout the whole field.

6. Whitish clay and inferior soils are more intimately interspersed with the black soil than would be believed possible, as at some distance off the whole plain to the eye appears black. The white efflorescence described by Captain Rutherfurd in para 4 of his letter is very common in the open plain, decreasing in frequency of occurrence near the hills.

7. But notwithstanding a good many deteriorating qualities in the soil, and much admixture of bad soils in every village, the average dry crop rate of assessment of a black soil village, as compared with one in which there was no black soil, will, under my maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1—12—0, be in the proportion of about Rs. 1—2—0 to Rs. 0—10—0 or Rs. 0—11—0.

8. The Classers are not allowed to make any difference whatever in classing occupied and unoccupied land. Any leaning towards low classification of waste land *because* it was waste would be at once checked by the Assistant Superintendent.

Your para 11.

9. There are two reasons why unoccupied land may almost always be expected to be more lightly assessed than that which is occupied. In the first place the best lands are as a rule first brought under the plough, and in the next place these lands are generally speaking nearer the village. Whether the position of the village was in the first instance determined by the proximity of the more valuable lands cannot now be known, but both the facts above stated remain. Being therefore intrinsically less valuable and at a greater distance from the village, which in our scales obtain for it a slight reduction of rate, the unoccupied dry land naturally shews a much lower average rate of assessment than occupied dry land as shewn by you in your letter.

10. With reference to the Deputy Commissioner's remarks forwarded with your letter under reply, I observe that he advocates my proposal not to make any great increase to the revenue, but although he concurs in the results he appears to me to be somewhat doubtful regarding the means by which those results have been obtained. It is clear that if the results are concurred in, the means, in this case, the adoption of certain maximum rates for each group, cannot reasonably be questioned.

11. Some time after the classification of Tarikere was completed, an experimental plan of registering and recording the condition of coffee estates and gardens was put in force in the Belur Taluk, and I shall lose as little time as possible in dealing on the same plan with the coffee lands in Tarikere. The question of substituting a land tax for the present excise duty of 4 annas per maund of coffee is, I believe, now under the consideration of Government, and of course no action can be taken as proposed by Mr. Krishna Rao until the final decision is known.

12. In the para 2 the Deputy Commissioner observes that nothing has been said about tracts containing toddy trees being reserved. I beg to refer on this point to the Chief Commissioner's order No. 4108—Revenue 34, dated 24th October 1873, the directions in which are strictly observed, so far as they apply to this Department. The ryots will of course cut down the shendi trees in their holdings should it be to their advantage to do so.

13. On the subject of the Deputy Commissioner's para 3 regarding the reservation of lands yielding saline earth, I think such reservation does not rest with the Survey Department; Chief Commissioner's No. 2871—98 of the 29th August 1873 bears on this question.

14. The question of doing away with the halat on supari alluded to in the Deputy Commissioner's para 4 is, I think, you will agree with me, general, applying not to one but to all taluks.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 13th February 1877.

15. I have written at some length, but as I before observed I think it as well to discuss matters as thoroughly as possible before these papers are submitted for the consideration of Government. All the papers are herewith returned.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey of Mysore, No. 43, dated Camp Kalhatti, 28th April 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 316, dated 8th instant, and to offer the following remarks.

2. Paras 70 to 77 of the blue book referred to in your letter indicate what information the Settlement Officer should seek for and the method of acquiring and applying it to enable him to fix his maximum rates. The principle on which he should proceed is thus set forth clearly enough, but this does not, you will perceive, conflict with my remark to the effect that the special information thus obtained is not at the disposal of the Revenue Officer, who from the nature of the case can in only a general way understand what considerations have led to the adoption of the maximum rates which he finds in the report before him.

3. With regard to the classification of black soil lands in the Ajjampur Magni, much consideration has been given by you to the question, and I have nothing to add to my former remarks on the subject, except that Rs. 1—2—0 per acre appears to be an unduly low average rate for the best dry land in the taluk and that of an undoubtedly good quality.

4. The reasons you have stated for the comparatively low rate of assessment on unoccupied dry land do not dispel my doubts whether the difference between these rates and those for occupied land is not too great in the case of the particular Taluk* under settlement.

* In Shimoga Taluk the rates are as follows.

Class.	Dry.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
I	0 8 8	0 8 8
II	0 9 0	0 7 6
III	0 15 9	0 11 2

I beg to return the original papers received with your letter.

No. 11508—Rev. 329, dated Bangalore, 13th February 1877.

Order thereon.—The foregoing papers contain proposals for the revision of the existing assessment in the Tarikere Taluk of the Kadur District.

2. The taluk covers an area of 513 square miles, and is divided into 31 magnis which are comprised in seven hoblis or Shekdars' charges. The total number of villages in the taluk is reported to be 318, of which 311 are Government and 7 inam. The Survey Commissioner is requested to submit a list of villages recorded as inam in this settlement.

3. The proposed revision relates only to the 311 Government villages, which contain an area of 505 square miles, with a population of 68,273, or about 135 to the square mile. There are 15,709 houses, 114,052 head of cattle, 2,255 carts and 10,871 ploughs.

4. The taluk is fairly well supplied with internal markets, the chief of these being held at Tarikere. Outside the taluk, the markets of Birur and Yegati are well attended.

5. The manufactures consist of cumblies, cotton cloths and earth salt. Iron ore is obtained in the hills bordering on Kadur and smelted in the Lingadhalli Magni.

6. The rain-fall is heavy in the magnis lying adjacent to the Malnad or hill region and uncertain in the eastern division. The country to the north and north-west, including the fertile valley of the Bukambudi tank, enjoys a favorable position. The rain-fall registered at Tarikere in 1873—74 and 1874—75 was 11·69 and 24·42 inches respectively.

7. The character of the soil varies in different portions of the taluk, ranging from the poorest red and sandy to the finest black; the latter description is commonly met with in the centre of the taluk round Ajjampur.

8. The taluk is essentially a dry crop one. The rice lands, which are scattered throughout the villages under report, are of an average description; but the gardens are of a better class, especially those near Tavarekere and Ajjampur.

9. The taluk is well supplied with roads. There are four main lines, *viz*, (1) the Bangalore-Shimoga road, (2) Tarikere-Hosdurga road, (3) Ajjampur-Birur road, and (4) Tarikere-Chikmagalur raad, and cross country tracks are open for cart traffic in fine weather. There is however no made-road by which the produce of the fertile valley of the Bukambudi tank could be taken to the northern magnis. The Commissioner's attention is drawn to this point.

10. The people of the taluk are said to be in fairly easy circumstances; the situation of the taluk on one of the chief lines of trade, and the fertility of the soil in some portions contribute to their prosperity.

11. The staple crop of the taluk is ragi and the next in importance is javari (great millet). Cotton, Bengal-gram, wheat, green gram, &c., are grown in black soil lands. The gardens yield cocoanut, areca-nut and betel-leaf. Rice cultivation is not carried on extensively, and the cultivation of coffee, which extends over an area of about 2,200 acres is confined to the villages situated on the slopes of the Bababudan hills to the extreme south-west of the taluk.

12. The tenure of land in the taluk is similar to that obtaining in the neighbouring Taluks of Hosdurga, Shimoga and Channagiri. The Malnad "Warg" system is unknown. The batayi system, which prevailed to a great extent in former days, was discontinued about 15 years ago.

13. There is one peculiarity noticeable in the old accounts of this taluk. They contain no record of the area of each field. The bijavari or extent is not shewn either in the chittas or pahani registers as has been the case in other taluks; but for the sake of insertion in the jamabandi and other accounts, every pagoda of assessment was, in accordance with an order issued in 1835, computed to be equal to 2½ kudus of dry, 1⅛ kudus of wet, and 1½ kudus of garden land, and thus the area under occupation was calculated.

14. The incidence of the existing rates of assessment is exceedingly unequal, as they had no reference to the actual area of the land and the quality of the soil. This inequality is to be found not only in the case of individual holdings but also in that of whole villages and even groups of villages.

15. The area of the Government villages under report as ascertained by the survey is 323,200 acres, of which 170,780 are arable and 152,420 unarable. Of the arable area again, 96,909 acres are occupied, 67,813 acres waste and 6,058 acres alienated or inam.

16. The revenue realized for the last 20 years commencing from 1854—55 is given in the statement appended to para 23 of Major Grant's report, from which it will be seen that, with the exception of a slight check in 1861—62, the revenue rose from Rs. 63,116 in 1854—55 to Rs. 1,03,486 in 1868—69, after which it began gradually to decline. In the year 1873—74, the realized revenue amounted to Rs. 96,922. The average collections for the past five, ten and twenty years amounted to Rs. 97,606, 98,156, and 88,257 respectively. The revenue has, on the whole, been very steady, owing to the comparatively extensive grain trade and the favorable position of the taluk.

17. The prices current in 1854—55 of the staple articles of produce, and the annual average prices for the four years between 1870—71 and 1873—74 are shewn in the margin.

Years.	Seers for one Rupee.			Rupees per maund.
	Rice.	Javari.	Ragi	Supari.
1854—55	28	51	75	4 6 0
Average for the four years commencing from 1870-71.	13¼	35½	48½	7 9 7½

18. The collections in 1873—74 amounted to Rs. 96,770, exclusive of an item of Rs. 152 under 'Miscellaneous' as shewn in the marginal statement. Owing to the absence of any record as to the area of land cultivated in each year, the actual pressure of the existing rates cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy, but there is not the slightest doubt as to their heavy and unequal incidence.

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Collections in 1873—74.	Average rate per acre.
Dry crop ...	88,024	67,837	0 12 4
Rice	6,544	13,197	2 0 3
Garden	2,341	15,736	6 11 7
Total.....	96,909	96,770	1 0 0

19. The Survey Superintendent proposes to divide all the lands in the taluk, dry crop, rice and garden, into three groups or classes and to fix different maximum rates for each group, with reference to its climate, fertility of soil, and proximity to roads and markets, as shewn in the margin.

Class or group.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum garden rate.
I ...	143	1 12 0	6 8 0	16 0 0
II ...	119	1 8 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
III ...	49	1 4 0	5 0 0	16 0 0

20. The proposed maximun rates on dry crop land range from Rs. 1—4—0 to Rs. 1—12—0 per acre, and the rice rates from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6—8—0. A uniform rate of Rs. 16 is proposed for garden lands in all the groups. These rates, the Survey Superintendent observes, agree very fairly with those adopted and successfully working in the neighbouring settled Taluks of Hosdurga, Channagiri and Shimoga.

21. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur acquiesces in the fairness of these rates, but the Commissioner is of opinion that the maximum rates proposed for dry crop land are somewhat low, when contrasted with those sanctioned for the adjoining taluks. He states that the rate proposed for 1st class villages in Tarikere is equal to that of the 2nd class villages of the Channagiri Taluk and is less than that of the 2nd class villages in Shimoga, which are undoubtedly inferior in soil to those around Ajjampur which contain black soil producing such valuable crops as wheat, cotton, jola, &c. Major Grant, however, observes that the Shimoga villages referred to by the Commissioner possess an advantage over those of Tarikere in respect of (1) climate, (2) position, (3) soil and (4) nature of cultivation, and states that, in addition to these causes, the existence of an extensive area of unoccupied waste land available for cultivation renders it inadvisable to fix a higher maximum on occupied lands than that now proposed for the several groups. The Survey Commissioner endorses Major Grant's opinion, stating that the proposed rates, while giving a small addition to the present revenue, hold out strong hopes of a large increase in the future.

22. By adopting the proposed rates, the revenue from Government occupied lands will amount to Rs. 1,09,020 or Rs. 12,098 more than the realized revenue of 1873—74, according to the particulars given in the marginal statement.

Description of land.	Old assessment, 1873-74.	By Survey Settlement.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Dry crop ...	67,837	88,024	74,751	0 13 7
Rice ...	13,197	6,544	18,943	2 14 4
Garden ...	15,736	2,341	15,326	6 8 9
Miscellaneous.. ...	152	...	...	...
Total.....	96,922	96,909	1,09,020	1 2 0

23. The extent of waste land available for cultivation is 67,813 acres and the assessment amounts to Rs. 44,100 as detailed in the margin. The average rate per acre proposed to be fixed on dry *unoccupied* land is Rs. 0—9—3 or Rs. 0—4—4 less than that on *occupied* land of the same description. The Commissioner considers that the reduced rate would probably induce ryots to resign a great portion of the lands at present under occupation in hopes of obtaining lightly assessed waste land which is said to be of good quality in some localities. But the Survey Superintendent explains that unoccupied lands are, as a rule, lightly assessed, because they are generally situated at a greater distance from the village and are less valuable than the occupied lands, and states that there is no ground for apprehending that the proposed settlement will lead to many transfers of holdings.

Description of land.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Dry crop ...	65,722	38,102	0 9 3
Rice ...	1,991	5,636	2 13 4
Garden ...	100	362	3 9 11
Total.....	67,813	44,100	...

24. The marginal statement exhibits the area, assessment, and average rates of the inam lands situated in the Government villages to which the proposed settlement refers.

Description of land.	Area.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Dry crop ...	5,083	3,910	0 12 4
Rice ...	869	2,847	3 4 5
Garden ...	106	676	6 6 0
Total... ..	6,058	7,433	...

25. The total results of the proposed settlement are detailed in the subjoined statement, which shews the area and assessment of all descriptions of land, Government occupied, Government waste and Inam :—

	Collections in 1873—74.	By Survey.	
		Acres.	Assessment.
Government occupied	96,922	96,909	1,09,020
Waste	...	67,813	44,100
Total.....	96,922	1,64,722	1,53,120
Inam	...	6,058	7,433
Grand Total.....	96,922	1,70,780	1,60,553

26. A comparison of the old rates with those now proposed is given in the margin, the survey area being taken in both cases as the basis of calculation.

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Old system.		New system.	
		Assessment.	Average rate.	Assessment.	Average rate.
Dry crop ...	88,024	67,837	0 12 4	74,751	0 13 7
Rice ..	6,544	13,197	2 0 3	18,943	2 14 4
Garden ...	2,341	15,736	6 11 7	15,326	6 8 9
Total.....	96,909	96,770	1 0 0	1,09,020	1 2 0

27. The realizations from grazing and fruit trees amounted in 1873—74 to Rs. 3,535 and Major Grant estimates the collections under the new system at the same figure. A considerable increase is however anticipated under the head of grazing.

28. The revenue from the half anna local fund cess amounted to Rs. 3,996 in 1873—74. Under the proposed settlement, the sum realizable from the one anna local fund and irrigation cesses amounts to Rs. 7,498, giving an increase of Rs. 3,502 as shewn in the margin.

	Rs.
Local Cess of one anna ...	6,814
Do on minor inams ...	464
Equivalent of Irrigation Cess on minor inams...	220
Total...	7,498
Realizations in 1873—74 ...	3,996
Increase...	3,502

29. Under all heads of land revenue, the realizations in 1873—74 amounted to Rs. 1,04,453, whereas under the new settlement they are estimated at Rs. 1,20,053 as shewn below:—

Under old system.		Rs.	*Under the Survey Settlement.*		Rs.
Land Revenue (1873—74)	...	96,922	Survey assessment on occupied lands	...	1,09,020
Grazing and fruit trees	...	3,535	Grazing and fruit trees ...	...	3,535
Half anna local cess	...	3,996	Local cesses as detailed in the above para	...	7,498
Total.....		1,04,453	Total.....		1,20,053

30. Thus the proposed settlement gives a gross increase of Rs. 15,600, and excluding the separately levied cesses, there will be an immediate gain to Government of Rs. 12,098 or somewhat over 12 per cent.

31. But the above mentioned increase of Rs. 12,098 is liable to the following deductions, *viz*:—

Rs. 2,142—to be annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund.

Rs. 6,000—required for the payment of remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs in place of "Aya" or grain dues now furnished by ryots, who will be relieved of this burden in future.

32. The net increase of revenue anticipated from the proposed settlement will thus be from Rs. 12,098 to Rs. 3,956 or 4 per cent over the collections of 1873—74. And, allowing for land, which, though hitherto uncultivated, was pointed out and registered as occupied at the time of measurement, the Survey Commissioner doubts if the survey assessment on the actually cultivated area *de facto* exceeds that realized in 1873—74.

33. Having given his careful consideration to the proposals reviewed above, the Chief Commissioner observes that the only points at issue between the Survey Superintendent and the Commissioner are (1) whether the maximum rates proposed for dry crop land are low, and (2) whether the low average rates on dry unoccupied land are likely to lead to numerous relinquishments of land at present under occupation. As regards the 1st point, Mr. Saunders considers it inadvisable to enhance the proposed rates which are based on considerations of soil and climate, and so long as there is, on the whole settlement, no sacrifice of revenue, he is not prepared to authorize any increase being made, which is not justified by the considerations above referred to.

34. With reference to the 2nd point the Chief Commissioner is prepared to accept the statement of the Settlement Officer that the somewhat reduced assessment proposed for dry unoccupied lands is justified by the circumstances, and that there is no ground for apprehending numerous transfers of holdings.

35. The result of the enquiry into the condition of the coffee gardens in the taluk, which the Survey Superintendent promises to make at the settlement, will be awaited.

36. As regards para 6 of the Survey Commissioner's letter it is observed from the old accounts in this Office that the shist revision introduced by Shivappa Nayik *did* extend to the magnis included in the old Ajjampur Taluk, now forming part of Tarikere.

37. In converting the old area into acres for the purpose of comparing the existing nominal rates of assessment per acre with the average survey rates, the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey has, it is observed, adopted the "Krishnaraj" kandi measure of 160 seers of seed as the basis of his calculation, while the sthal or local kandis in vogue in the taluk appear from the old accounts to have been different from the Krishnaraj kandi; the capacity of these being in one case 548 seers and in another 365 seers of seed.

If the sthal kandis had been taken as the guide, the rate per acre would be greatly reduced, thereby proving that the old rates were not so heavy as is supposed by Major Grant.

38. With reference to para 2 of the Deputy Commissioner's memorandum appended to the Commissioner's letter No. 4 of the 27th March 1876, the Chief Commissioner considers it unnecessary to make any special reservation of lands containing toddy trees. Under the terms of the survey guarantee, the ryots will be allowed to cut down the toddy trees standing on their lands, should it be to their advantage to do so, and this privilege should not be withdrawn.

39. In para 3 of his memo Mr. Krishna Rao suggests that lands yielding saline earth may be reserved. In this case also no special reservation is necessary. The lands used for salt manufacture, which are mostly unfit for cultivation, will be put up to public auction according to custom, and if the manufacture is carried on upon assessed numbers, the contractor will be liable to pay the assessment of the land in addition to his contract amount, as ruled in this Office letter No. 3941—662 of the 9th October 1872.

40. With these observations the Chief Commissioner sanctions the Survey Commissioner's proposals and desires that they may be carried into effect.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th February 1877.

READ—

Letter No. 139 of the 21st September 1876, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
Letter No. 7195—165, dated 21st October 1876, to do do do
Letter No. 378, dated 4th December 1876, from do do do

No. 11764—R. 207, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—In the Proceedings noted in the margin, the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division was requested to report the actual terms on which the Government undertook to manage the estates of the Sivaganga Matt for the benefit of the creditors and to submit.—

No. 3044—R. 53, dated 27th June 1876.

(*a.*) Accounts of receipts and disbursements from the time when the estates were first taken in hand by Government, and—

(*b.*) A list of the creditors with particulars of their claims on the estates inclusive and exclusive of interest.

2. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner report that the management was not undertaken by Government on any particular terms, but only on the implied condition that the estates should be restored to the Matt after the debts are liquidated.

3. The estates appear to have been directly managed by Government for two years, 1862—63 and 1863—64, when they yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,092--6—4. Deducting from this Rs.* 1,102-4-5, on account of charges of establishment and jodi payable to Government, there was a balance of Rs. 7,990—1—11.

	Rs.	As.	P.
*Establishment...	689	0	7
Jodi	413	3	10
	1,102	4	5

4. In 1864—65 the estates were given over on contract to one Papanpalli Annaji Rao, on condition of his paying an annual rent of Rs. 4,301—0—0, exclusive of jodi and other charges. This arrangement continued up to 1874—75, and, from the following year (1875—76), the estates have again come under Government management.

5. The contract amount due by Annaji Rao was Rs. 47,311—0—0, of which Rs. 45,995 —0—0 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,316—0—0 due by the contractor.

6. In 1875—76 only Rs. 1,263—12—11 have been collected. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to report what was the jamabandi amount of that year and what portion has been actually collected up to date.

7. The total collections up to September last amounted to Rs. 56,351—3—3, according to the following particulars:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue of 1862—63 and 1863—64	9,092	6	4
Contract amount paid by P. Annaji Rao	45,995	0	0
Amount collected for 1875—76	1,263	12	11
	56,351	3	3

Of this sum Rs. 53,125—10—4 were expended, as particularized below:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Establishment charges incurred in 1862—63 and 1863—64 ..	689	0	7
Jodi paid to Government in .. do ..	413	3	10
Paid to Matt	19,174	1	9
Annuities	191	14	7
Remissions on account of loss of crop, &c. ..	950	0	0
Funeral ceremonies of late Guru	500	0	0
Repairs of tanks	3,851	0	0
Repairs of Matt buildings	2,125	0	0
Allowance paid to present Guru in 1875—76 ..	100	0	0
	27,994	4	9
Dividends paid to creditors	25,131	5	7
Total....	53,125	10	4

leaving a balance on hand of Rs. 3,225—8—11.

8. Of the charges incurred the only item which is in dispute is Rs. 2,125—0—0, said to have been paid for the repairs of Matt buildings. The repairs were not executed, and the late Guru's agent Subba Rao was tried criminally, when it was proved that he actually mis-appropriated Rs. 865—5—3. What has become of the balance has not been satisfactorily explained. The Commissioner is of opinion that Annaji Rao had never made good the balance and had acted the part of a dishonest contractor or trustee towards Government and that he must be held liable for the money. Annaji Rao produced a receipt for Rs. 2,125, but the Chief Commissioner has reason to believe that it was obtained surreptitiously in collusion with the Guru's Agent Subba Rao, who had access to the Guru's seal. The Guru's signature was not appended, and, in the absence of positive evidence of the payment of the amount, the Chief Commissioner would, as proposed by the Commissioner, hold Annaji Rao responsible for the whole amount mentioned in the receipt, *viz.* Rs. 2,125—0—0. To this must be added Rs. 1,316 due by Annaji Rao on account of the contract amount, aggregating in all Rs. 3,441—0—0 The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner recommend that a remission of Rs. 200 should be allowed to Annaji Rao on account of the tank, which irrigated certain inam lands of the Matt, having been under repair in 1874—75. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction this remission which will reduce the amount due by Annaji Rao to Rs. 3,241—0—0.

9. With regard to the debts due by the Matt, the following statement furnished by the Deputy Commissioner shews that the whole amount decreed including costs was Rs. 40,336—10—0, and that the interest which accrued due subsequent to the dates of the several decrees amounted to Rs. 24,322—3—2, aggregating in all Rs. 64,658—13—2, of which Rs. 25,131—5—7 have been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,527—7—7 still due:—

Number.	Name of the decree-holders.	Amount of decree.												Interest which accrued due subsequent to date of decree.			Grand Total.			Deduct paid.			Balance to be paid.		
		Principal.			Court costs.			Interest.			Total.														
1	Perindevamma, daughter-in-law of Krishnamma Naidu.	5,000	0	0	6	1	0	...	...	...	5,006	1	0	5,000	0	0	10,006	1	0	3,526	5	0	6,479	12	0
2	Setu Rao, son of Yeshavant Rao.	5,000	0	0	7	8	3	589	0	0	5,596	8	3	4,411	0	0	10,007	8	3	4,293	3	5	5,714	4	10
3	N. Chaudappa, purchaser of decree from Channakesavaiya.	500	0	0	1	3	10	60	0	0	561	3	10	440	0	0	1,001	3	10	436	15	7	564	4	3
4	M. Appu Rao ...	5,818	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,818	3	0	5,818	3	0	11,636	6	0	4,997	9	5	6,638	12	7
5	M. Narayan Rao ...	445	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	8	0	...	...	...	445	8	0	141	2	7	304	5	5
6	G. Nunjundaiya and Venkateshaiya ...	104	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	11	8	...	...	...	104	11	8	44	11	11	59	15	9
7	Gauramma ...	200	0	0	1	8	0	152	0	0	353	8	0	48	0	0	401	8	0	175	15	2	225	8	10
8	Krishna Sastri ...	100	0	0	4	14	0	76	0	0	180	14	0	...	...	...	180	14	0	79	8	1	101	5	11
9	Putta Sinappa ...	2,909	6	1	10	11	7	1,292	11	0	4,212	12	8	2,269*	1	9	6,481	14	5	2,228	13	7	4,253	0	10
10	P. Annaji Rao ...	6,000	0	0	1	0	0	3,278	14	0	9,279	14	0	2,721	2	0	12,001	0	0	5,137	10	7	6,863	5	5
11	Tulu Sahuji ...	1,200	0	0	30	4	0	...	...	...	1,230	4	0	1,200	0	0	2,430	4	0	762	4	1	1,667	15	11
12	P. Annaji Rao ...	3,645	4	0	103	2	0	865	0	0	4,613	6	0	380	0	0	4,993	6	0	2,145	10	10	2,847	11	2
13	Isvara Sahuji ...	2,432	0	0	104	8	0	397	3	7	2,933	11	7	2,034	12	5	4,968	8	0	1,161	7	4	3,807	0	8
	Total	33,355	0	9	270	12	8	6,710	12	7	40,336	10	0	24,322	3	2	64,658	13	2	25,131	5	7	39,527	7	7

* Interest exceeding principal has been allowed by Deputy Commissioner.

10. With regard to one of the creditors, named Isvara Sahuji, it appears that the debt claimed was contracted on 29th June 1864, by the late Shankara Bharati Swami from his own brother Subba Rao, and by the latter assigned over to Isvara Sahuji who obtained a decree on 4th January 1866. The first dividend of Rs. 184—4—3 was paid by the Deputy Commissioner on 31st October 1867. The Chief Commissioner observes that, as the debt was apparently contracted after the Matt estates were taken charge of by Government, it ought not to have been recognized by the Deputy Commissioner without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, and that the dividends, amounting to Rs. 1,161—7—4, ought not to have been paid without such sanction. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to state whether there are any special grounds why this debt should not be struck out altogether.

11. Deducting the amount claimed by Isvara Sahuji the balance due to the other creditors is Rs. 35,720—6—11, a moiety of which Rs. 17,860—3—5, it is reported, all the creditors, with the exception of Krishna Shastri, are willing to accept in full liquidation of their claims. With regard to Krishna Shastri, the Chief Commissioner concurs with the Commissioner in thinking that the objection of this single individual, who claims 60 per cent on the amount of his debt and who had already received a sum very nearly equal to principal, should not be entertained.

12. The amount payable to Annaji Rao under the proposed composition is Rs. 4,855 8—3. If from this sum be deducted Rs. 3,241—0—0 due by him, the balance actually payable will be Rs. 1,614—8—3.

13. The aggregate amount of the debts payable to all the creditors, except Isvara Sahuji, is thus reduced to Rs. 14,619—3—5. Towards payment of this debt there is a sum of Rs. 3,225—8—11 available at present, besides the collections made subsequent to the date of the Deputy Commissioner's report. To enable the Commissioner to adjust the debt in the manner proposed by him, the Government of India will be asked to sanction a loan of Rs. 10,000 from the Muzrayi Surplus Fund of the Province, bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum on the security of the Matt estates, which will be retained under Government management till the loan is repaid.

14. As to the future management of the Matt inam villages and inam lands the Chief Commissioner approves of the proposals made by the Commissioner in paras 5 and 6 of his letter, *viz*, that the exclusive management should be entrusted to the Amildars in whose taluks they are situated, a Gumasta in each taluk being ordered to do the additional work involved, receiving an allowance of 3 per cent on the net collections. The Bangalore District Office will be required to supervise the returns of the villages and prepare the annual statements noted in the * margin, for submission to this Office. The Survey forms of village accounts should be introduced into all the villages of the Matt.

1 * Jamabandi returns.
2 Demand, collection and balance statement.
3 Statement of receipts and disbursements.

15. The allowance payable to the present Guru for the current expenditure of the Matt has already been fixed at Rs. 100 per mensem in this Office No. 11232—F. 627, dated 5th February 1877, which will be continued to be paid until the debts are liquidated and the estates restored to the Matt.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.
„ Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, returning copies of decrees received.
„ Do Túmkúr District.
„ Dy. Accountant General in Mysore.
„ Inam Superintendent, Mysore.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Agent, Sivaganga Matt.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Forest Officer at the settlement of a taluk.* Intimating that it will be optional with the Conservator to direct the attendance of—	No. 11647—332, dated 16th Feb. 1877.	...	Part, I June 1874, Revenue, Index No.	1
3 to 4	*Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, conveying remarks on the Progress Report of the Forest Department for* 1875—76. Communicating copy to Conservator for information and guidance.	No. 11805—336, dated 21st Feb. 1877.	...		1 to 2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 16th February 1877.

READ—

Letters from the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, Nos. 2070—177 and 2114—181, dated 2nd and 8th November 1876, respectively, and letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 124, dated 26th January 1877.

No. 11647—REV.-F., 332, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances represented by the Conservator in his letter No. 2070—177, dated 2nd November 1876, the Chief Commissioner sees no reason for enforcing the attendance of a Forest Officer at the settlement of a taluk, as directed in para 9 of this Office Proceedings No. 1262—82, dated 21st June 1874. The intended settlement of a taluk being notified in the *Mysore Gazette*, it will be optional with the Conservator to direct the attendance of an Officer of his Department in any case where such might be shewn to be desirable in the interests of the Forest Department.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, (Forests), No. 167, dated Calcutta, the 3rd February 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6696—84, dated the 7th October last, forwarding the Annual Progress Report of the Forest Department in Mysore for 1875—76, and to communicate the following observations and orders thereon.

2. It is reported that the number and extent of the State forests remained unaltered during the year, but it is evident that much remains to be done before they can be said to be in good condition, completely demarcated and protected, so as to be capable of producing a sufficient yield of timber and other forest produce to satisfy the requirements of the country. This, as explained in paragraph 6 of the orders on the report for 1874—75 contained in this office letter No. 182, dated 2nd March 1876, is the first aim towards which the Conservator must direct his operations.

3. From the reports for 1873—74 and 1874—75 it was not understood that the demarcation of the reserved forests was still incomplete; but from paragraph 2 of your review it would appear that the closing and final demarcation of the forests in Sorab, Honnáli and Shikarpur has been delayed. It is observed from your Proceedings for November 1876 that the Conservator explains that this delay is due to no definite reply having been received from the Commissioner of the Nagar Division to a communication addressed to him in November 1875.

4. Having regard to the definite orders issued on this subject as long ago as February 1875 in the letter from this Department No. 222, dated 25th February 1875, the delay in effecting the demarcation of the forests mentioned in paragraphs 9 to 12 of the Conservator's report is unsatisfactory, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that the report for the current year will shew better progress in this respect. The area of the State forests in Mysore is only 449¾ square miles, a little more than one-half of the area of the Oudh forests, and altogether insignificant compared with the area in the Central Provinces extending to 2,332 square miles, and in Bengal to 2,585 square miles. Many of the Mysore State forests are so small, that their management can never be profitable, and therefore if in course of demarcation opportunities should offer to increase their area, this should be done.

5. In fire protection some progress is recorded in paragraph 34 of the Conservator's report, but it is insignificant; and I am directed to repeat the suggestion made in paragraph 7 of the letter from this office No. 222 of the 25th February 1875, that Captain van Someren should visit some of the forests in the Central Provinces and Berar, which have now been protected from fire for a series of years, in order to profit by the experience gained by Captain Doveton and Mr. Drysdale. In this work Forest administration in Mysore appears to be behind other Provinces.

6. The detailed account of the plantations given in paragraphs 37 to 73 of the report has been read with interest. The drawback to these operations in Mysore is, that in many cases the areas available for planting are small, and that hence the work is distributed over a number of small detached plots which makes supervision difficult and expensive. The cost per acre has been reduced, but is still high.

7. The fellings in the State and district forests are clearly stated in paragraph 16 of your review, and it is satisfactory that in the State forests the fellings have been steadily reduced. As long as no more timber is cut in these forests than what is recorded in last year's report, no damage is likely to be done, provided the cuttings are judiciously distributed.

8. The statements shewing the yield of the forests, which are recorded in paragraphs 76 to 78 of the Conservator's report, are clearer and more useful than those given in former reports, but they are still capable of considerable improvement. In paragraph 5 of the letter No. 182, dated the 2nd March

1876, it was explained that a clear statement of the teak and other valuable trees felled in the reserves should be submitted with each annual report.

It ought not to be difficult to prepare such a statement, shewing separately the cuttings made in district forests and those made in State forests. The columns in the form entered in paragraph 76 might be reversed, the initial columns being used for the classes of wood and other forest produce, while the names of the divisions of the district forests and of the State forests in which cuttings are made would be entered in horizontal lines in due order.

9. By comparing the data given in paragraphs 77 and 78 with those recorded in paragraphs 82 and 83 of the report, it is concluded that the receipts and charges of these timber operations in district forests have been as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
In district and State forests (paragraph 77) ..	71,931	34,206
In district forests alone (paragraph 83) ..	52,771	37,514

If these statements are correctly understood, it would appear that the difference should represent the receipts and charges on account of the timber, bamboos, and other produce brought from the State forests. But there is this difficulty, that the charges on account of both classes of forests are given at Rs. 3,368 less than those on account of the district forests alone. This requires explanation, which should be furnished.

10. From paragraph 85 of the Conservator's report it is understood that in some parts of the country at least the district forests will not be able continuously to supply the requirements of the agricultural population. If this is what the Conservator intends to imply, then I am directed to request that it be considered whether it will not be desirable, in the interests of the country, considerably to increase the area of the reserves, with the view of closing selected blocks, and improving their productive powers.

11. From the statement recorded on page 32 of the report it appears that from 1873—74 to 1875—76 an aggregate of 3,062 tons of sandalwood were collected and only 2,549 tons sold. I am directed to enquire what has become of the difference of 513 tons. The price of this wood has been rising steadily of late, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that the Chief Commissioner will not consent to any arrangement, such as that adverted to in paragraph 80 of the report, under which Government would be bound to sell the produce of future years at a fixed rate, which might possibly be much lower than the average market rate of the year.

12. The cash transactions of the year have been as follows:—

		Rs.
Receipts		4,56,270
Charges { A		1,10,771
Charges { B		1,24,520
	Total....	2,35,291
	Surplus....	2,20,979

Of the charges under Conservancy and Works, Rs. 74,093 were expended on the production of revenue, and Rs. 36,678 on the maintenance and improvement of the forests.

The comparison of actuals with estimates should be omitted in future Administration Reports. They are of no permanent interest, and their appropriate place is in the annual statement of actual receipts and charges.

No. 11805—R-F. 336, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Copy of the above is communicated to the Conservator of Forests for information and guidance.

2. With reference to para 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8791—265 of 28th November 1876, the Commissioner of Nagar is requested to take prompt measures to comply with the application made by the Forest Department for the transfer of certain lands required in the Sorab Taluk.

3. The explanation called for by the Government of India on the points adverted to in paras 9 and 11 should be submitted as early as possible.

4. The instructions contained in paras 8 and 12 should be observed in submitting future reports.

5. The Chief Commissioner would wish to have the Conservator's opinion at an early date on the suggestion made in para 10.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Nundydroog Commissioner's proposals to allot sums of money as "Imprest" to Taluk Amildars to be expended on relief works.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 258, dated 6th Feb. 1877.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	*Runners' Huts and Receiving Houses.* Sanctioning estimates for the construction of—	No. 11333—636, dated 8th Feb. 1877.	...	Part I, "Fin." Dec. 1876, Index Nos. 3 to 4.	2
5 to 6	*Money Order.* Passing orders on correspondence relating to a twice paid—	No. 11416—642, dated 9th Feb. 1877.	...	...	3 to 4
7 to 8	*Improvement of tanks belonging to the Kadgodi Series.* Passing orders on correspondence on the subject.	No. 284, dated 10th Feb. 1877.	...	Part I, Nov. 1876, "Financial," Index Nos. 19 to 20	5
9 to 10	*Keddahs.* Reducing Establishment connected with—	No. 11479—139, dated 12th Feb. 1877.	...	...	6 to 11
11 to 12	*Gratuity to Municipal Employés.* Circulating for information and guidance, letter from the Home Department on the subject.	No. 11703—189, dated 17th Feb. 1877.	...	...	11
13	*Remuneration to Famine Officers.* Fixing scale of—	No. 11820—15, dated 22nd Feb. 1877.	...	...	12
14 to 15	*District Fund road from Chikmagalur to Yedehalli.* Sanctioning grant of Rs. 15,728 from Local Funds General.	No. 337, dated 22nd Feb. 1877.	...	...	12
16 to 17	*Preparation of the Return of Process Service Establishment.* Issuing instructions on the subject.	No. 70, dated 26th Feb. 1877.	...	...	13 to 14

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 6th February 1877.

READ—

Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter No. 512, G. of the 27th January 1877, with enclosure.

No. 258, FINL., DATED BANGALORE, 6TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—As a means of preventing any break occurring in the continuity of relief works in the Taluks, the proposal to allot sums of money as "Imprest" to Taluk Amildars to be expended on works carried on by them to provide employment for persons in need of such relief, is unobjectionable, and may be adopted with the following reservations:—

I. Amildars should be interdicted from expending any part of the imprest amount on works which have not been sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner.

II. The accounts of expenditure on relief works should be furnished to the Deputy Commissioner weekly or oftener if the rate of expenditure should render such to be necessary.

III. The amount of imprest to any one taluk should not exceed Rs. 500, and where works are not going on in several localities within a taluk, the amount should be fixed at Rs. 500.

2. The Chief Commissioner will hold the Commissioner responsible that the amounts expended on imprest are not allowed to exceed the sums allotted for such expenditure or provided by Budget grants.

3. The Deputy Commissioners and the Sub-Divisional Officers should be careful to have sufficient projects prepared beforehand so as to provide against the contingency of works being stopped from the absence of the requisite sanction.

4. To ensure that works of a suitable character can be provided for the employment of those who are in need of it, the Chief Commissioner desires that the Deputy Commissioners will, after ascertaining the extent of the demand for work existing in each taluk, make arrangements for starting relief works of a useful nature wherever they may be urgently called for, and maintaining them continuously, subject to the rules which have been prescribed for the execution of works by District Officers.

5. The proposal to pay for task work at the rate of 1 anna 4 pies per cubic yard is approved, but this should be a maximum rate, and be made applicable only where the District Officers are satisfied that the ordinary rate of 1 anna per cubic yard cannot be enforced.

6. As regards the point raised in para 6 of the Kolar Officiating Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 2330—767, dated 19th January 1877, to the address of the Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner authorizes the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner to sanction the difference between the amounts of the original and supplemental estimates, when their aggregate amount falls within their respective powers of sanction. When the total amount exceeds Rs. 1,000, the supplemental estimate should be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

7. The proposal to allow the ryots to graze their cattle in the District Forests of the Kolar District is sanctioned.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 8th February 1877.

3. The marginally noted discrepancies between the figures furnished by the Commissioner and those entered in the registers of this Office require explanation.

		According to Commr.'s Statement.	According to this Office Registers.
		Rs.	Rs.
I.	Amount placed at Commissioner's disposal up to 25th January 1877	91,956	1,00,000
II.	Amount allotted by Commissioner to Districts for relief works	76,457	61,382
III.	Do do for kitchens ...	8,670	3,000
IV.	Amount allotted to Districts direct from this Office for relief works	29,060	47,308
V.	Do do for kitchens ...	...	16,456
VI.	Value of works for which appropriations have been made up to date	81,211	91,922

9. The Commissioner is requested to report how much has been actually expended up to the end of the preceding month, out of the sum of Rs. 68,607 assigned for the works which are reported to be still in progress.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Examiner, P. W. D.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

From the Anche Bakshi of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 567—132, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1877.

This Office No. 453—102, dated 30th November 1876, and the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9089—527, dated 5th ultimo.

In continuation of the above, the undersigned begs to submit for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying estimates received from the Amildars and Deputy Commissioners for repairing and constructing runners' huts and receiving houses as specified in the margin amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 372 to be met from the Budget grant of Rs. 5,000 provided under "13. Post Office" for anche houses for 1876—77.

District.	*Taluk.*	*Name of the Anche building.*	*Description of work.*	*Amount of Estimate.*
Bangalore ...	Bangalore ...	Bangalore kasba office ...	Repair ...	42 0 0
Hassan ...	Hassan ...	Hassan kasba office ...	Do ...	137 0 0
Do ...	Harihalli ...	Arsikere	Do ...	98 0 0
Shimoga ...	Shimoga ...	Kasba office... ...	Do ...	12 0 0
Kadur ...	Koppa ...	Kasba	Do ...	5 0 0
Do ...	Chikmagalur..	Anambi	Construction..	39 0 0
Do ...	Do ...	Mangani	Do ...	39 0 0
			Total Rs.....	372 0 0

Should the Chief Commissioner accord his sanction to the estimates, it is requested that the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts and the Deputy Accountant General may be addressed, the former with a view to cause the work to be executed as expeditiously as possible, and the latter to advance the amount from the District Treasuries.

No. 11333,—FINL. 636, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—In continuation of Proceedings No. 9089—Finl. 527, dated 5th December 1876, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the 6 estimates submitted by the Anche Bakshi, with the above docket, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 372, for repairing and constructing runners' huts and receiving houses in the taluks marginally specified, the charge being debited against the Budget grant of Rs. 5,000 provided under "13. Post Office," for anche houses for 1876—77.

Bangalore.
Hassan.
Harihalli.
Shimoga.
Koppa.
Chikmagalur.

2. The Deputy Commissioners concerned will be good enough to issue the necessary instructions for having the work carried out as expeditiously as possible, and the Deputy Accountant General will arrange for the requisite advances being made from the District Treasuries.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Anche Bakshi, returning the 6 estimates.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Bangalore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 9th February 1877.

From the Deputy Accountant General and Controller, Money Order Department in Mysore,
To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. 5233, dated Bangalore, 16th January 1877.

I have the honor to submit for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, a report of the circumstances under which the amount of a local Money Order drawn by the Mysore Treasury was twice paid at the Bangalore District Treasury. I enclose the* correspondence which has taken place between this Office on the one hand and the two Treasury Officers, and the Comptroller General on the other, but will here recite the main facts of the case and the conclusions arrived at by the Comptroller General.

* 13 letters and 3 copies of Comptroller General's circulars.

2. The order in question was issued on the 21st April 1875, the remitter was Mr. J. Dunning, and the payee "E. Lander." On the 21st July 1875, an application was received at my Office signed "E. Lander" for a duplicate, on the ground that the original order was lost. This application afterwards proved to be a forgery, but it was in due form and as there was nothing in the face of it to excite suspicion it was complied with, and on the 22nd July 1875, this duplicate order was presented and cashed at the Bangalore District Treasury. As required by Rule 60 of the Money Order Department, the duplicate and the original advice were then transmitted as vouchers to my Office.

3. Next, on the 17th August 1875, the original order (said to have been lost) was presented at the Bangalore Treasury. The file of advices was referred to as usual, and the advice not being there, the Treasury Officer assuming that it had miscarried in the ancho, wrote (according to rule) to the Mysore Treasury for a second advice, as payment of a Money Order except on an advice is prohibited. The Bangalore Treasury Officer had no reason to suspect any wrong, and although he had already paid the duplicate order there was no record of the fact beyond the entry of payment in his "Journal" or account, which the rules did not require him to consult on presentation of any Money Order.

4. The Mysore Treasury Officer on the other hand had been advised of the issue of the duplicate order, and noted the fact in his journal, but in accordance with Rule 23, which directs him to issue a second advice by return of post when called upon to do so, he issued it at once on the supposition that the original advice had gone astray, and knowing that neither the original nor the duplicate order could be paid without an advice, (Rule 30). On receipt of this second advice the Bangalore Treasury Officer paid the original order.

Had the Bangalore Treasury Officer been required to keep a check register of advices, in which to note payments of Money Orders, there would have been no excuse for the second payment. But the check register was abolished by the Comptroller General when he instituted the rules which have since been in force.

5. On submitting the facts to the Comptroller General in my first letter, he replied, that if a "2nd advice was issued by the Mysore Treasury Officer after the issue of a duplicate order had been notified to him by the Head Office, he was clearly wrong." But at the same time the Comptroller General issued a Circular (225, dated 10th November 1875,) pointing out to Treasury Officers that they should be careful to note the fact of the issue of a duplicate against the number of the order in the journal as already required, (which had been done by the Treasury Officer, Mysore) adding "No second advice should be issued when this note occurs—the paying office should be informed that a duplicate order has been issued, and if he still requires a second advice he should apply for it through the Head Office stating reasons for the application." The Mysore Treasury Officer's reply, in which he pointed out that he had acted strictly in accordance with rule, was forwarded to the Comptroller General for a reconsideration of the case. In acknowledging it, that Officer observed that the Bangalore Treasury Officer should be called upon to explain how he allowed payment to be made on the original order after the duplicate had been already cashed. The explanation given was in effect that contained in para 3 of this letter.

My No. 93, dated 16th October 1875.
Comptroller General's 2274, dated 10th November 1875.

No. 521, dated 28th January 1876, from Treasury Officer, Mysore.
My No. 5324, dated 12th November 1876, to Comptroller General.
Comptroller General's No. 1234, dated 6th July 1876.

6. Finally, the Comptroller General ruled, in a letter dated 9th October 1876, No. 2192, that both the Treasury Officers were at fault. He argues that the drawing Officer (Mysore) should have withheld a 2nd advice as the issue of a duplicate order was to be noted in the journal, "obviously with the view of preventing the issue of a 2nd advice." The object was not however stated in the rule (it was explained by the Comptroller General after this case occurred) and as shewn in my para 4 the Mysore Treasury Officer had good reason for issuing the 2nd advice. The Comptroller General also considers that the drawee (Treasury Officer, Bangalore) should share the responsibility on the ground that he ought first to have consulted his journal of orders paid. But I fail to see the force of this argument.

If admitted, it would oblige a Treasury Officer, whenever a Money Order is presented, to look through his journals from the date of the order to the present time, to see that no duplicate order has been paid. This is no-where laid down, and if insisted on would obviously be a most inconvenient procedure, vexatious to the public and simply impracticable at any Treasury having numerous payments, like that of Bangalore.

7. I submit the Comptroller General's letter for the Chief Commissioner's perusal. That the rules were insufficient as they stood to guard against the double payment in this case (as I ventured to observe in my first letter to that Officer) may I think be inferred from the explanatory circular issued by that Officer, dated 10th November 1875, which was suggested by the case now under report. This inference is further strengthened by the fact that the Comptroller General has since giving his last opinion on the case prescribed an addendum to the rule in question. The amended rule says that "payments of duplicate orders should be carefully noted in *red ink* in the journal of orders paid, as, before refusing payment on an original order, it is the duty of the Treasury Officer to satisfy himself by reference to his journal that a duplicate has been paid." This rule does not require a Treasury Officer to look through his journals before paying every order, but it is impossible without this impracticable process for him to be sure that a duplicate has not already been paid. A check register would be a far simpler and more effective means, and I propose with the Chief Commissioner's approval to institute such a register again as a protection against error and fraud.

No. 2192, dated 9th October 1876.

8. The Comptroller General has left it to the Local Government to decide in what proportions the responsibility of the double payment should be divided between the two Officers, but I respectfully submit that in my opinion neither of them can be justly held responsible, both having conformed to the rules laid down for their guidance, and I would recommend that the Chief Commissioner may be pleased to sanction the amount Rs. 25 (twenty-five) being written off.

9. An effort was made by the Treasury Officer, Bangalore, aided by the Police, to trace the forger, but without success.

No. 11416—Finl. 642, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1877.

Order.—The circumstances in connection with this case, as reported in the letter above recorded, illustrate how ineffectual mere rules, however elaborate, are to prevent fraud. In the first place, as regards the Mysore Treasury, the suspicion of that Office should have been excited when it had knowledge of the circumstance that duplicates both of the Money Order and of its advice had been applied for, but the Assistant Commissioner acted strictly according to rule in complying with the application for a duplicate of advice.

2. The Bangalore Treasury Officer also cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be justly blamed for not adopting a procedure for which the rules did not provide.

3. In the Office of the Controller of Money Orders, a forged application for a duplicate order was complied with without any suspicion of the fraud, and the ease with which this was perpetrated will make it necessary hereafter to require the identification of the applicant to be established.

4. The most effectual safeguard against a recurrence of such a case will be the restoral of the check register of advices in the Treasury Offices, and the Chief Commissioner desires that Mr. Hudson's proposal on this head be carried out.

5. The amount of the Money Order referred to, *viz.* Rs. 25, will be written off the accounts.

6. A copy of these Proceedings will be communicated to the Comptroller General.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Controller, Money Order Department,
returning the file of papers enclosed with his letter.
" Comptroller General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 10th February 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Daftar Department, No. 532, dated 5th February 1877.

Adverting to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner dated 29th November 1876, No. 8890-155, passing orders on the Irrigation Fund Budgets of this Division, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore reports that the Irrigation Department has intimated that Rs. 1,399 will suffice for the improvement of the Krishnarajpur tank, and requests that a sum of Rs. 680 from the grant formerly made may be transferred for improving the marginally noted two tanks belonging to the Kadgodi Series.

	Rs.
Pattanhalli Tank ...	300
Budikere	380
Total.....	680

I would request sanction to the above arrangement and suggest that the balance of the Irrigation Fund (Rs. 723) for the Bangalore District may be resumed and reserved for other works.

No. 284, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposals made in the foregoing letter are sanctioned.

2. The Commissioner's attention is drawn to the report called for in latter clause of para 2 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8890—Finl. 155, dated 29th November 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
" Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.
" Superintending Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner, P. W. Accounts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 12th February 1877.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. A., dated Mysore, 23rd December 1876.

Referring to the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 8775—177, dated 27th November 1876, I have the honor to state that, in accordance with the instructions therein conveyed, the Kedda establishment has been reduced from the 6th of December 1876, only a small portion of it, as per margin, consisting of 1 Store-keeper and 4 permanent coolies at a cost of Rs. 39 monthly, being retained to look after the stores, &c., of the Keddas.

No.	Kedda Establishment sanctioned.	Pay.	No.	Establishment dispensed with	Pay.	No.	Establishment retained.	Pay.
1	Overseer	100	1	Overseer	100	1	Store-keeper	15
1	Daroga	30	1	Daroga	30	4	Permanent coolies at 6 Rs. each ...	24
1	Writer	20	1	Writer	20			
2	Peons at Rs. 10 each	20	2	Peons at Rs. 10 each ..	20			
5	Trackers at Rs. 8	40	5	Trackers at Rs. 8 each ...	40			
2	Daroga Trackers at Rs. 6 each ...	12	1	Daroga Tracker at Rs. 6 ...	6			
1	Store-keeper	15	6	Permanent coolies at Rs. 6.	36			
10	Permanent coolies at Rs. 6 each ...	60	1	Daroga Tracker... ...	6			
	Total... ..	297	...		258			39
	This does not include the pay of Mr. Sanderson Rs. 500.							

2. Mr. Sanderson, whose services have been sanctioned to be utilized in examining the grazing lands, &c., reports that the Biligirirangam jungles are capable of affording a sufficient supply of water and fodder to about 10,000 cattle, in addition to those now grazing there, and are best suited for the cattle driven from the Bangalore side which may be diverted from Maddur to the Biligirirangam jungles, *vid* Malvalli, Talkád and Yelandur, and he suggests that the cattle from the Hassan side, Maudya, &c., should be sent to the jungles at Heggaddevankote through Seringapatam, Yelwal, Belli-kere, Anechaukur, &c., in which last mentioned place a Police Jamedar, for whose services the Deputy Commissioner has made an application to the Deputy Inspector General, will be located to arrange for passing them on to the tracts or grazing lands selected by Abdul Khadar, Amildar of Belur, under instructions from Mr. Sanderson.

3. Full particulars on these points will be submitted on receipt of the detailed report called for from Mr. Sanderson, but in the meantime sanction is solicited for the entertainment of the following establishment as a temporary measure for a period of 4 months from December 1876 to the end of March 1877 :—

	Per Mensem.
1 Daroga	30
1 Writer	20
2 Peons at Rs. 10 each..	20
5 Trackers at Rs. 8 each	40
1 Daroga Tracker	6
4 Sholigas at Rs. 6	24
5 Kurubars at „ 6	30
Total...	170
Total for 4 Months...	680

4. All these men, excepting Sholigas and Kurubars, have hitherto been employed on the Kedda work and will be of great use in carrying out the measures in contemplation, and in addition to these about Rs. 70 may be required for clearing the jungles, paths, &c., making a total of Rs. 750. This amount can be met from the following sources.

5. The total amount sanctioned for the Kedda work for the current official year was Rs. 15,500; of this, Rs. 13,000—7—11 was expended up to 30th November 1876, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,499—8—1. The cost of the establishment retained is Rs. 156 for 4 months, from December 1876 to the end of March 1877, and I presume the pay of Mr. Sanderson for the same period, Rs. 2,000 at Rs. 500 per mensem, will continue to be shewn as a Kedda charge as he would have retained the appointment whether operations were carried on or not. The balance which will remain unexpended out of the Kedda amount, Rs. 343—8—1, and an additional sum of Rs. 407, which it is proposed to appropriate from the Budget allotment of Rs. 500 under the head 26, Miscellaneous. "Fuel Tract" in the *Hassan District*, will cover the cost of the proposed establishment.

6. Copies of letters, Nos. and dates as per margin, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, and Mr. Sanderson, on the subject, are enclosed.

Letter No. 903 of 16th December 1876, from Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, with enclosure.
Do No. 108 of 7th December 1876, from Mr. Sanderson.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
12th February 1877.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 903, dated Camp Chamrajnagar, 16th December 1876.

I have the honor to submit copies of letter and enclosure from Mr. Sanderson, on special duty, detailing for your information the arrangements we arrived at yesterday in connection with the cattle and grazing generally.

2. The Biligirirangam and Heggaddevankote Taluk jungles will meet all present requirements, and by having a person posted at Anechaukur (Police Jemadar Mahomed Usman, whose services I have this day applied for to the Inspector General of Police) and the Police Station at Maddur (Mandya Taluk) diverting all cattle from the Nundydroog side to turn off thence for the Biligirirangams (whereby parties will be saved a long detour) Seringapatam will be the only other place where it will be necessary to gauge the cattle coming into the District Forests.

3. These arrangements are simple, will work easily, and avoid the necessity of daily reports from all taluks as proposed.

4. The taluk peons will be detailed, and I would request the favor of your obtaining early sanction to the employment of the Sholigars and Kurubars, as ordinary peons, drafted from taluks, from want of knowledge of the jungles and locality of water, fear of fever and ignorance of measures for prevention of fire, &c., would be so helpless that I trust there may be no difficulty in obtaining early sanction to entertain these men accustomed to the work at once; I need hardly say the cost should be borne out of general savings of the Province or the Relief Fund (as well as I think all charges connected therewith) as it is not a District but a provincial arrangement that is being effected by which all parts of the Province whence cattle arrive will be benefited equally. I mention this lest (as Mr. Sanderson I presume will still draw his pay against the Kedda Establishment) all charges incurred might possibly be debited thereto also.

From the Superintendent of Keddas, To the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 1, dated Camp Gundlupet, 15th December 1876.

In accordance with the general directions which you have this day given me regarding providing for the grazing of cattle in the jungles of the Mysore District, I have the honor to submit the following detailed proposals, which I have considered with Mr. Abdul Khadar, Amildar of the Belur Taluk, and also an estimate amounting to Rs. 340 for the small establishment which will be required for 5 months from January 1st to May 31st, 1877.

2. The grazing grounds available in this District are two, *viz.* (1) Heggaddevankote jungles, and (2) the Biligirirangam hills. The first (1) also includes some grazing in the Periyapatna Taluk (*viz.* the Anechaukur and Viranhoshalli jungles) and the Biligirirangam hills, the grazing about Gopalaswami and adjacent jungles in the Gundlupet Taluk.

3. I propose that Mr. Abdul Khadar should have charge of the Heggaddevankote tract assisted by Mahomed Usman, Police Jemadar in the Anechaukur minor division. I will myself take charge of the Biligirirangam and Gundlupet jungles, assisted by my Kedda Daroga. I have already represented to you the peculiar fitness of Mahomed Usman for the work for which I venture to suggest his services being made available.

4. Mr. Abdul Khadar will also establish a fodder depôt in Mysore at present without any expense to Government for the assistance of the cattle on their way to Heggaddevankote. I propose he should be allowed 4 taluk peons, 2 from the Heggaddevankote and 2 from the Mysore Taluk for his assistance in addition to the 5 Kurubars entered for work in the jungles. He will also make arrangements at Seringapatam to send such cattle as he considers there may be room for, *viâ* Yelwal to Anechaukur, to charge of Mahomed Usman, without their coming through Mysore.

5. All cattle for the Biligirirangam hills should be diverted for the Bangalore-Mysore road by the Police guard at Maddur; they will travel *viâ* Malvalli, Talkád and Yelandur, at which place the Kedda Department trackers will meet them and assist their owners into the Biligirirangam hills. From Maddur to Yelandur is about 40 miles. All cattle from the Hassan and Túmkúr Districts will probably make for the Heggaddevankote jungles. Those from the Bangalore direction to the Biligirirangam hills.

6. I shall not enter at present into the minor details of the management of the cattle within the jungles; Mr. Abul Khadar and I have considered the necessary steps to be taken, as to apportioning the tracts amongst the different herds, transferring cattle if too many should flock to any division of

the jungle, the segregation of cattle in case of murrain appearing amongst them, and other matters. I have issued written instructions to Mr. Abdul Khadar to visit his division at once, to report on the number of cattle already collected, to make arrangements amongst them, to establish the Mysore depôt, &c. I have already submitted my report on the Biligirirangam hills to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and enclose a copy of the same herein.

7. My impression at present is that between the Heggaddevankote jungles and the Biligirirangam hills any number of cattle that are likely to come to the jungles, say up to 100,000, can be provided for. I shall report again on the subject shortly.

Estimate of the Establishment required for arranging for the grazing of cattle in the Heggaddevankote jungles and Biligirirangam hills—to accompany Superintendent of Kedda's letter No. 1 of 15th December 1876.

Nine jungle men are provided for carrying out instructions regarding the disposal of the herds, for protecting the cattle and their owners from jungle fires by shewing them safe localities during conflagrations, &c. They will be required till about the end of May or five months. A sum of Rs. 70 is entered for clearing a disused road, absolutely required on the Biligirirangam hills.

Description.	No. of months.	Rate of pay.	Total.
For Biligirirangam Hills.			Rs.
4 Sholigas	5	6	120
Road clearing	...	...	70
For Heggaddevankote.			
5 Kurubars	5	6	150
	...	...	340

From the Superintendent of Keddas, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, dated Molé, 17th December 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's orders, General No. 177, dated November 27th, 1876, conveyed in your No. 867 of December 23rd, 1876, I have reduced the Kedda establishment from the 6th instant to the smallest number of hands which can efficiently guard the stores, buildings, &c., during the hot weather.

2. I subjoin a statement of the Department as sanctioned and as now reduced:—

Monthly.

Sanctioned scale.	Pay.	Reduced scale.	Pay.	Remarks.
Superintendent	500	Superintendent	500	To be employed on special duty.
Overseer	100			
Daroga	30	Daroga	30	
Writer	20	Writer	20	
2 Peons at 10 Rs. each ...	20	2 Peons 10 Rs. each	20	Do do
5 Trackers at 8 Rs.	40	5 Trackers at 8 Rs.	40	
2 Daroga Trackers at 6 Rs. ...	12	1 Daroga Tracker	6	
1 Store-keeper	15	1 Store-keeper	15	On Kedda account.
10 Permanent coolies at 6 Rs. each.	60	4 Permanent coolies at 6 Rs. each.	24	
Total.....	797	Total.....	655	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
12th February 1877.

3. Regarding Overseer W. Jones who is at present on sick leave, I have already made application for his retransfer to the Forest Department on the expiration of his sick leave on January 5th, 1877. His services will not be again required in this Department, as, though he has given every satisfaction, his health has broken down under jungle life.

4. Of the reduced establishment all but the Store-keeper and 4 permanent coolies will be engaged on the special work of superintending cattle grazing in the Mysore District jungles. Excepting therefore the hands retained on Kedda account, (Store-keeper and 4 coolies) at a monthly cost of Rs. 39, the balance of establishment, Rs. 616 per mensem, will, I presume, be provided for out of Famine Funds.

5. I also beg to enclose a statement (A) shewing the total sanction on Kedda account for the present official year, and the expenditure incurred up to November 30th, 1876.

6. The total amount sanctioned is Rs. 15,500—0—0 and the expenditure Rs. 13,000—7—11, leaving Rs. 2,499—8—1 available from December 1st, 1876, to March 31st, 1877.

7. The expenditure on the total reduced establishment as indicated in para 2 will amount to Rs. 2,620 or Rs. 120—7—11 above sanction, by 31st March 1877, leaving no margin for small items of hot weather work to the Keddas. As the portion of the establishment engaged on special duty will, however, I presume, be debited to special funds for surveillence of grazing grounds from December 6th, 1876, the date of commencing special duty, a sum of Rs. 2,237—10—9 or thereabouts will remain available balance on Kedda account.

8. Of this it is my intention to apply for a sum of about Rs. 1,000 for necessary Kedda works during the hot weather, in constructing a Kedda in a gorge of the Biligirirangam hills, &c, regarding the necessity for which special information will be given with the estimate.

A. Statement shewing the Total Sanction on Kedda account for the present official year and the Expenditure incurred up to November 30th, 1876.

Months.	Permanent Establishment. Sanctioned. 8,250			Temporary Establishment. Sanctioned. 1,980			Repairs of tools and buildings. Sanctioned. 300			Mahavat charges. Sanctioned. 300			Contingencies. Sanctioned. 509 12 0			Cultivation of fodder. Sanctioned. 600 0 0			Travelling expenses of Superintendent from Bengal. Sanctioned. 650 0 0			Tents. Sanctioned. 410 4 0			Keep of 10 Elephants. Sanctioned. 2,500 0 0			Total. 15,500—0—0
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
April ...	57	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May ...	241	0	0	...	..	...	154	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	*Remarks.*
June ...	771	0	0	265	4	0	73	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	25 54 22 8 5	10 10 8 8 0	0 1 0 0 0	The following two items are added to the total of cash books from April to November. Rs. 741,* being the pay of Department for November entered in December cash book, and Rs. 50, being half pay for Overseer Jones on sick leave for December 1876, as it cannot be entered in "reduced scale," (*vide* covering letter) as Mr. Jones will be struck off the Department rolls after December.
July ...	789	1	1	349	12	7	387	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316 139 11 56 70	13 9 1 5 13	7 10 1 2 4	
August...	791	0	0	348	0	0	...	...	...	15 70 30	7 0 0	8 0 0	305 1 22	7 14 12	5 11 0	180	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	331 123	6 0	0 0	
September	791	0	0	298	11	8	...	...	...	30	0	0	252	10	11	113	8	0	...	..	...	410	4	0	320 128	11 0	0 0	
October...	791	0	0	325	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	303 312 130	3 10 8	4 1 0	...	...	...	602	5	0	...	...	...	360 128	13 0	1 0	
November	*741	0	0	174	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	170 45 157	7 12 6	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 98	4 1	11 8	
	4,972	13	11	1,760	12	3	615	7	6	205	7	8	1,702	12	1	294	6	0	602	5	0	410	4	0	2,286	3	6	12,950—7—11 50 13,000—7—11 Total Expenditure. 2,499—8—1 Balance available from December 1st, 1876.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 17th February 1877.

No. 11479—FINL. 139, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—As directed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8775—177, dated 27th November 1876, the Commissioner reports that the Kedda establishment was broken up on the 6th December 1876, a small establishment costing Rs. 39 per mensem being maintained merely to guard stores, &c. To this cost will be added Mr. Sanderson's pay as Superintendent of Keddas, which may be retained at Rs. 500 per mensem, while he continues employed on other special duty.

2. The Commissioner's proposal to entertain a temporary establishment in connection with the measures being taken to provide pasturage for the large herds of agricultural cattle, is approved. The cost of this establishment amounting to Rs. 750 (including contingencies) for 4 months, *viz.*, from 1st December 1876 to 31st March 1877, will be debited to the one lakh provisional grant for relief works of 25th March last.

3. The Chief Commissioner observes that as the District Forests round Ainur Marigudi, Begur, Kakankote, Berambadi, and Bandipur State Forests, as well as the minor State Forests of Hunsekoppe and Metikuppe are capable of affording a large area of available grazing, none of the larger State Forests above named need be opened unless absolutely necessary.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Conservator of Forests.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, (Municipalities,) No. 1—13, dated Fort William, the 29th January 1877.

It having been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that a municipality in that Province had voted a large sum of money as a gratuity to one of their officers, His Honor after enquiry considered that, though the officer had done meritorious work, the gratuity awarded was excessive. The Lieutenant-Governor has now directed that in future no municipality shall vote a reward to any servant employed by them except with the previous sanction of the Divisional Commissioner, and that in cases where the proposed gratuity exceeds one year's pay of the officer whom it is proposed to reward, the consent of the Local Government shall be previously obtained.

2. The Governor General in Council, concurring in the views of the Lieutenant-Governor, directs that they may be brought to the notice of the other Local Governments and Administrations.

No. 11703—FINL. 189, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDERED, that the foregoing letter be communicated to the undermentioned officers for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ President, Cantonment Municipal Commission.
„ Do. Town Municipal Commission.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 22nd February 1877.

No. 11820—FINL. 15, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner directs that the officers to be temporarily employed to assist the Amildars of Taluks in supervising and controlling relief operations, as directed in para 8 of order No. 11381—226 of the 9th instant, be allowed a deputation allowance inclusive of travelling expenses as follows:—

If an official drawing less than Rs. 50 a month, 1 rupee per diem.

If an official drawing more than Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 100 a month, 2 Rs. a day.

2. Care should be taken that where officials of subordinate grades may be appointed, the pay and deputation or travelling allowances should not exceed the pay of the Amildar of the Taluk to which the relief officer is attached.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

DISTRICT FUNDS.—*Relief Works.*

READ—

D. P. W. Secretary's Endorsement, dated 8th February 1877, forwarding for disposal, Captain Bowen's letter No. 297, dated 29th January 1877, together with a file of correspondence regarding the District Fund road from Chikmagalur to Yedehalli.

No. 337, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The original estimate for the work in question was for Rs. 9,505, and in para 2 of this Office order No. 18, dated 5th December 1876, it was stated that a further grant of Rs. 8,000 would be made from Local Funds General on the submission of a reduced estimate for completing the road; but even this sum, it would appear, is insufficient.

2. Captain Bowen, in his letter to the Chief Engineer, No. 297, dated 29th January 1877, reports that the prosecution of this work is necessary as a relief work, and on the condition that the work is not given on contract to Mestris who employ only coolies from below the ghat, and that the work is specially assigned for the relief of the Mysore people in search of work, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the sum of Rs. 15,728 (as particularized in the margin) being granted from Local Funds General.

	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of the original estimate		9,505
Expenditure up to 31st March 1876 ...	5,151	
Current year's appropriation for the work, (as per budget item)	3,626	
		8,777
Difference now appropriated to complete the original amount of estimate from Local Funds General ...		728
Add amount promised in order No. 18, dated 15th December 1876.		8,000
Add a further sum now granted		7,000
		15,728

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Secretary, P. W. D. returning the file of correspondence with Captain Bowen's letter No. 297.
„ Examiner, P. W. Accounts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Commissioner, Nagar Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 26th February 1877.

From the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 860—Finl. 190, dated 17th December 1876.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5820—71, dated 14th September 1876, has the honor to submit for orders copy of a letter No. 881 of the 20th ultimo from the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, setting forth certain difficulties in the preparation of the return of process service establishment therein directed.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 881, dated Camp Jagalur, 20th November 1876.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's order No. 5820—71, dated 14th September 1876, I have the honor to solicit that you will be pleased to favor me with instructions anent the filling up of the following "heads" of the return therein alluded to:—

(*a*) Less share of charges in the Stamp Department.

(*b*) Process serving establishment.

(*c*) Add 12—0—0 for estimated cost of pensions.

2. It may be stated that the amount of commission and salary allowed to the vendors of court fees labels can easily be ascertained from the Treasury accounts. But the cost incurred by the Mysore Government for printing off the labels cannot be obtained either from the records of my own, or that of any other Office, in the District. The vendors sell court fees labels not only for the use of process fees, but also for all the purposes contemplated in the Court Fees Act VII of 1870. The ratio of salary and commission, as also the proportion of Stamp Act to be charged against the income of the process fund must be determined.

3. I may remark that no separate establishment is maintained for serving revenue process, excepting a peon in the Pavagada Taluk. The agency employed in the Munsiffs' Courts is made use of by the Amildars of Chitaldroog, Davangere and Chalakere Taluks. In the remaining taluks, they are served through Shekdars who employ either "Attavani" peons, Talaris or Totis. The proportion of the pay of Shekdars and peons or the *Aya* of the Toti or Talari to be credited against the process serving establishment must be settled.

4. Under the provisions of Rule 1, Section 63 of the Pension Code, peons are not eligible for *pension*, but only for gratuity, should any percentage be added to the credit side of the establishment on account of gratuity.

5. The last point on which I should wish to receive instructions is—Is the return to be rendered at the end of the *revenue* (official) or judicial (calendar) year? Considering that the establishment of Civil Courts are availed of by Revenue Courts, and consequently the former must take credit of their earning, and bearing in mind that revenue processes are few and far between, a return comprising the statistics of revenue and civil processes for the calendar year will, I think, answer all purposes.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 5819, dated Bangalore, 17th February 1877.

In reply to your docket No. 9, dated 10th January ultimo, requesting an expression of opinion on a reference from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, I have the honor to state that the form prescribed by the Government of India for a return of the receipts and charges of process fees is not easy to comply with as regards the entry "Share of charges in the Stamp Department." This share of the charges should, I apprehend, be in the proportion which the process fees bear to the gross stamp revenue, to which the proceeds of general and court fees stamps are alike credited.

Financial No. 2410, dated 28th August 1876.

	Rs.
In Mysore, the gross receipt from—	
General and court fee stamps is per annum (1875—76) ..	5,35,000
The process fees which form part of court fees may be estimated at.	64,000
The total stamp charges of a general character are the establishment of the Superintendent of Stamps which is under	500

Hence as 5,35,000 is to 64,000 so is 500 to Rs. 60 the share of stamp charges for the whole Province. The share for each *District* again would involve a calculation with reference to District stamp and court fee receipts, producing a result so trifling in amount that I concur with the Chief Commissioner in the opinion that it will suffice to restrict the return to the receipts from process fees, and the cost of the process establishment and contingencies, with 12 per cent for cost of pensions as required by Government.

No. 70, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that the Deputy Accountant General's letter above read be communicated to the Commissioner of Nagar for information and guidance.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that the cost of the regular process establishment alone should be included in the return called for by the Government of India, which may be submitted for the calendar year as proposed by Major Armstrong.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Judicial Commissioner in Mysore.
" Commissioners, Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ex Nos. the eedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
to 2	*Tusseh Silk.* Circulating copy of correspondence from Dr. Short on the subject.	No. 11156—221, dated 1st Feb. 1877.	...	Part I, 9th Dec. 1876, Index Nos. 1 to 2.	1 to 3
3	Directing submission of weekly returns regarding condition of the Province.	No. 11358—225, dated 9th Feb. 1877	...	...	3
4	*Relief Operations.* Issuing instructions for the better supervision of—	No. 11381—226, dated 9th Feb. 1877.	...	...	4 to 5
to 6	*Sanitary condition of Pete and repair and conservancy of the streets.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 299, dated 14th Feb. 1877.	...	...	6 to 7
to 8	*Weekly Season Reports.* Issuing instructions regarding the submission of—	No. 11696—1788, dated 17th Feb. 1877.	...	This Progs. Index No. 3.	7
to 10	*Harnhalli-Jamgal road.* Approving of construction of—	No. 321, dated 19th Feb. 1877.	...	...	8
to 12	*Town Police, Shimoga,* Sanctioning incorporation of—in District Police.	No. 11725—1791, dated 19th Feb. 1877.	...	...	9 to 10
13	*Weekly reports regarding state of the Province—* Directing submission of—by Amildars.	No. 61, dated 23rd Feb. 1877.	...	...	10
to 15	*Minute by Sir R. Temple and memo by Mr. Bernard, regarding state of the Province.* Circulating copies with Chief Commissioner's observations.	No. 11900—245, dated 23rd Feb. 1877.	...	...	11 to 18
to 17	*Grain for Mysore.* Forwarding with instructions, copy of Sir R. Temple's Minute to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	No. 11939—236, dated 23rd Feb. 1877.	...	...	19
to 19	*Liberian Coffee.* Communicating copy of report on the experiments made to Superintendent, Lal-Bagh and other gentlemen.	No. 12013—1821, dated 26th Feb. 1877.	...	...	20
to 21	*Influx of people into Bangalore.* Passing orders on letter from President, Mysore Central Famine Relief Committee on the subject.	No. 12019—1822, dated 26th Feb. 1877.	...	This Progs. Index No. 4.	21
to 23	*Immigration of people from the Bellary District.* Passing orders on letter from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, on the subject.	No. 12053—239, dated 27th Feb. 1877.	...	...	22
24	*Payment of labor in grain.* Issuing instructions on the subject.	No. 12125—1835, dated 28th Feb. 1877.	...	...	23 to 26

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 1st February 1877.

From the Inspector of Vaccination, Madras Presidency, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1459, dated Madras, 26th January 1877.

I observed some little time ago in the News Papers that an interest was evinced in the matter of "Tasseh Silk" and that arrangements were about being made for collecting the worm; under the circumstance, I have the honor to send you a short account of the Tasseh silk-worm with the original drawings of the worm in its different stages and to request the favor of the same being presented to the Chief Commissioner.

Should the Chief Commissioner wish it, I dare say I shall be able in a little time to send him some cocoons from this. I was not in Madras at the time or I should have sent this before.

A brief account of the Tasseh Silk-worm, accompanied with drawings of the insect. By Surgeon J. Shortt, M. D., Supt. Genl. of Vaccination, Madras Presidency.

(*Reprinted from the Madras Monthly Journal of Medical Science.*)

(*Extracted from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No.* 3188, *dated* 31*st July* 1871.)

Some time ago I observed that accounts of the silk-worm were called for by the Board of Revenue, especially of those that are indigenous to the country, and as I was then in camp I could not attend to the subject, but having had drawings of the *Tasseh* silk-worm by me for some time, and believing that the subject is one of great interest, I now beg to submit the following remarks explanatory of the drawings that accompany it.

The *Phalæna papia, Linn ; Anthera Mylitta, Saturina Mylitta* (Drury) is commonly met with in most parts of Southern India. My attention was first attracted to the subject in 1855—56 whilst in the jungles of Orissa with the Topographical Survey. I there observed that it was bred in most of the hill villages, and that a large quantity of Tasseh silk was exported from thence to Calcutta, Madras, and other places. The hill natives, Oorias and some of the lower tribes, as well as Telugas, first collect cocoons, and in most instances from their size and form, they are able to recognize the male from the female cocoons pretty correctly, and carefully preserve them till the moths emerge, when the males are let loose, while the females are carried to a tree they select for the purpose in the vicinity of the Asan or *Pentaptera tomentosa* (Terminalia tomentosa) on which they are placed, where they soon begin to creep along the branches with quivering wings, and in a short time, varying from one to eight hours, the males by some instinct get attracted to the spot that contains the females, and an immediate union of the sexes takes place. This lasts from three to four hours, and shortly after the female begins to deposit from 100 to 200 eggs on various parts of the twigs of the tree ; 53 of these eggs weigh 5 grains. These eggs when freshly deposited are sticky, but as they dry they adhere firmly to the bark of the stem where they were deposited, and often to each other, forming a cluster. The moth dies the next day and the male also perishes about the same time.

I should mention here that the natives watch the tree to keep away crows and the birds from destroying the moth, as well as to ascertain the time of the arrival of the male, by which they pretend to prognosticate the success or failure of the undertaking, attributing the rapidity of arrival as a sign of prosperity, and a lateness of arrival as indicative of non-success ; but, as I have ascertained for myself, there is no truth in such assertions.

Others again keep the moths on small branches or twigs of the Asan or Dher trees about the outside of their huts, or tied on to other trees till the union is effected, and the eggs are deposited ; the eggs are of the size of a split pepper corn ; nine of them in line occupy the space of one inch in length. They are circular and bi-convex with a light creamy color. These they keep till the young larva begin to emerge from the eggs, when they are taken and tied on to Asan trees, on which the young disperse themselves; a watch is kept during the day to keep away squirrels, birds, crows, &c., and at night a fire is kindled in the vicinity to frighten away bats, while the root stem is surrounded with ashes to prevent ants having access to them ; and in the selection of trees, care is taken to avoid those that are infested with ants.

The worm is very small, scarcely perceptible when first hatched, but before it attains maturity it is from three to four inches long and from two to three lines in girth. The larva is of a light green color with a slightly yellowish streak on either side, and the sixth and seventh segments are marked with an oblong yellow spot, and on the back are several round darker colored spots surmounted with a few dark coarse hairs, while smaller ones are scattered all over the body. The larva is chiefly found on the

Bher or *Zizyphus jujuba*, *Asan* or *Pentaptera tomentosa*, and the *Teak* or *Tectona grandis*. I have found them chiefly on the *Bher* tree in Madras, although I got one cocoon from a Teak tree, and another from a Casuarina at Mr. H. Church's, Perambore. The larva when ready to undergo transformation forms a cord round a twig from a peculiar resinous substance it secretes, and with which it also encircles the selected part of the branch, and then prolongs it to the extent of one or two inches. If the branch is thick the cord is short and stout and about a line in girth, but if it be a twig the cord is thin, from three to four inches long, and fastened to an upper and thicker branch, and prolonged to the end of the twig with several intermediate ties of the same material. From the end of the cord, which is solid, begins the expansion of the cocoon, which is reticulated with fine fibres of the same stuff as the cord is made of on the outer surface, thus giving firmness and solidity to the cocoon; and as it approaches completion, a few of the leaves in the vicinity are drawn to line and conceal the cocoon externally, and thus to a certain extent mask it from observation; but this only occurs on the Bher tree, for I have seen no such leaves attached to the cocoons found on other trees where the foliage is large and dense. The larva now imprisons itself within the cocoon, and the same secretion that forms the cord is freely applied to all parts to make it water tight. Having done this, the transformation commences, and lasts nine months before the moth is perfected, having its head at the upper part next to the cord, from whence it appears to discharge an acid secretion which readily dissolves the plastering from the cocoon, and the fibres of silk giving way the perfected moth emerges from its prison, as a rule early in the morning about daybreak. That the secretion is an acid can be readily ascertained by examining an empty cocoon immediately after the moth has emerged; as the part being moist, it can be readily tested with litmus when it is seen to give an acid re-action. This knowledge I have practically applied by adding diluted sulphuric acid to the water in which the cocoons are boiled to dissolve the gummy substance out and loosen the thread, and it can then be readily wound off on a hand reel.

The male and female moths differ in size, the male measuring from the tip of one wing to the other between four and five inches, whilst the female measures from six to seven inches in expanse of wing; both are of a uniform yellowish brown, having a couple of lunated transparent talc like spots in each wing, and it is chiefly in the form of these spots that they differ from other moths of the same kind, namely, the *Saturina Atlas*, in which they are of a triangular form, and the moths themselves have a greater expanse of wings.

It takes from ten to twelve days for the eggs to hatch, and from six to seven weeks from the extrusion of the young larva to the completion of the cocoon.

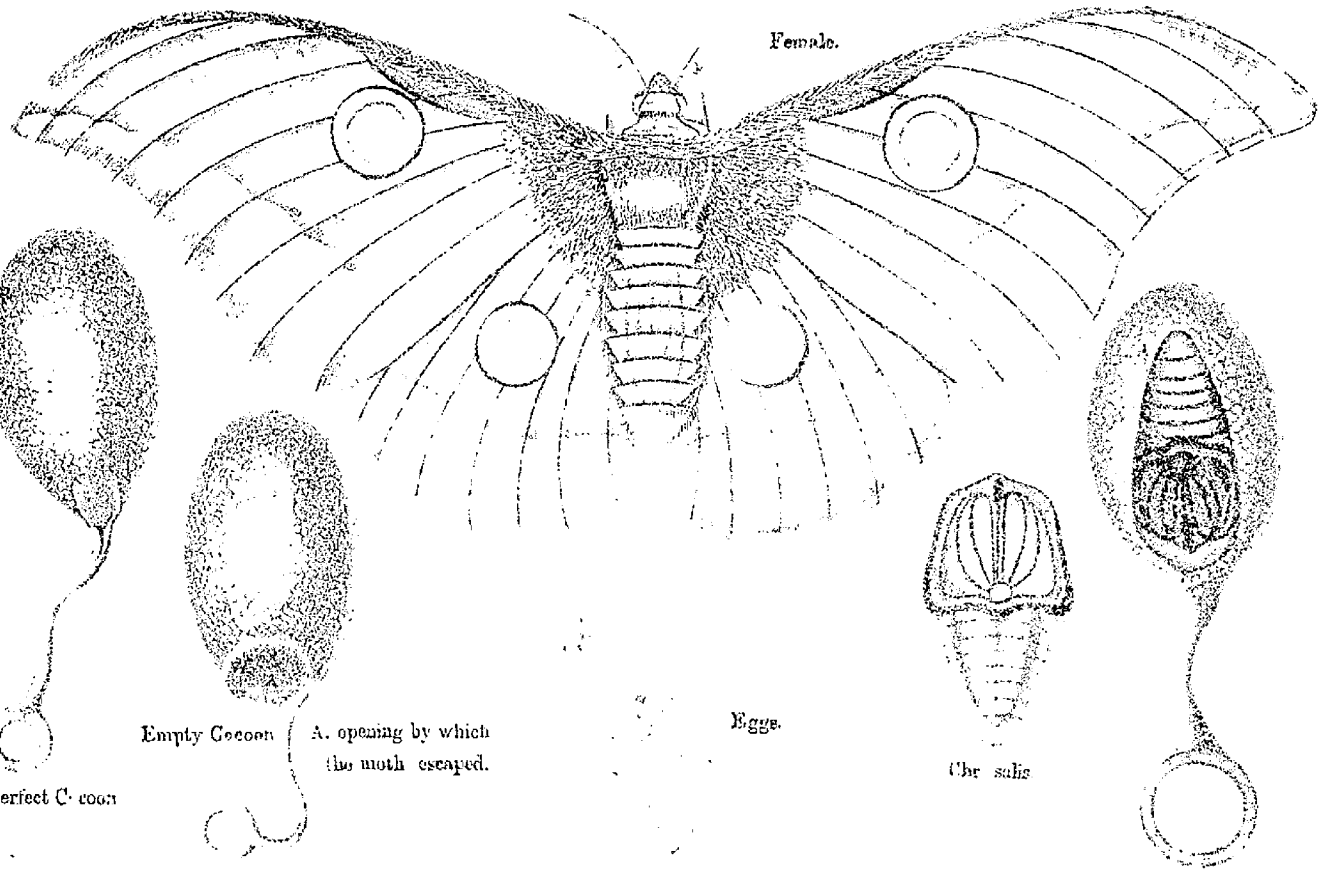
When the cocoons have been collected they are taken home and placed in an earthen chatty containing water, to which a quantity of wood ashes is added to facilitate the solution of the gummy substance, and weighted with stones to keep them under water. Should the ashes not suffice, the boiling is prolonged for hours before the cocoons are softened and the threads loosened, when they are reeled off on a hand-reel, and the fibres from several cocoons are reeled off together to form a single strand of thread, and are subsequently formed into hanks for disposal. By this means a good many natives get their living about the hill villages of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, as also in the Sumbulpore district.

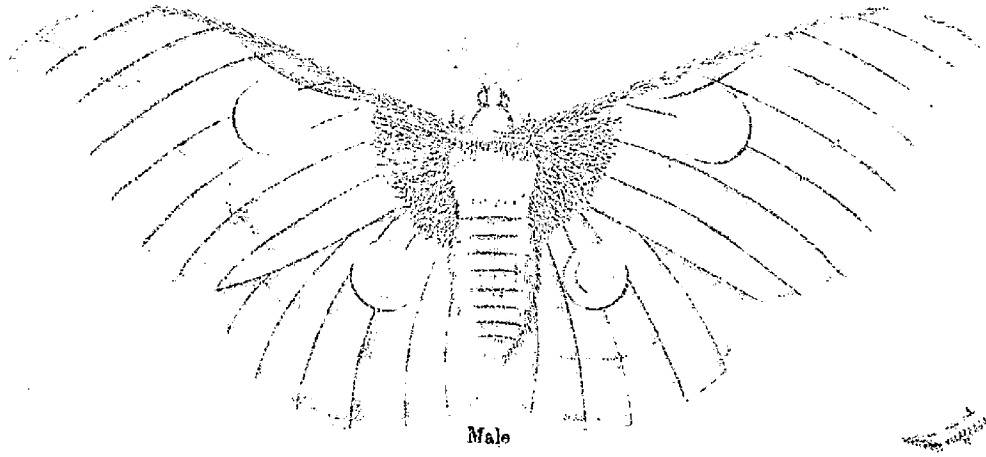
The cocoon is slightly rough, of a greyish white color, and slightly reticulated externally with an internal smooth varnished surface; is of an oval form, measuring one and a half inches in length and one inch in breadth: the average weight with the chrysalis is 150 grains, that of the chrysalis itself 130 grains, the empty cocoon twenty grains, and the prepared thread twelve grains. But the cocoons vary much in size, and while some are large others are small.

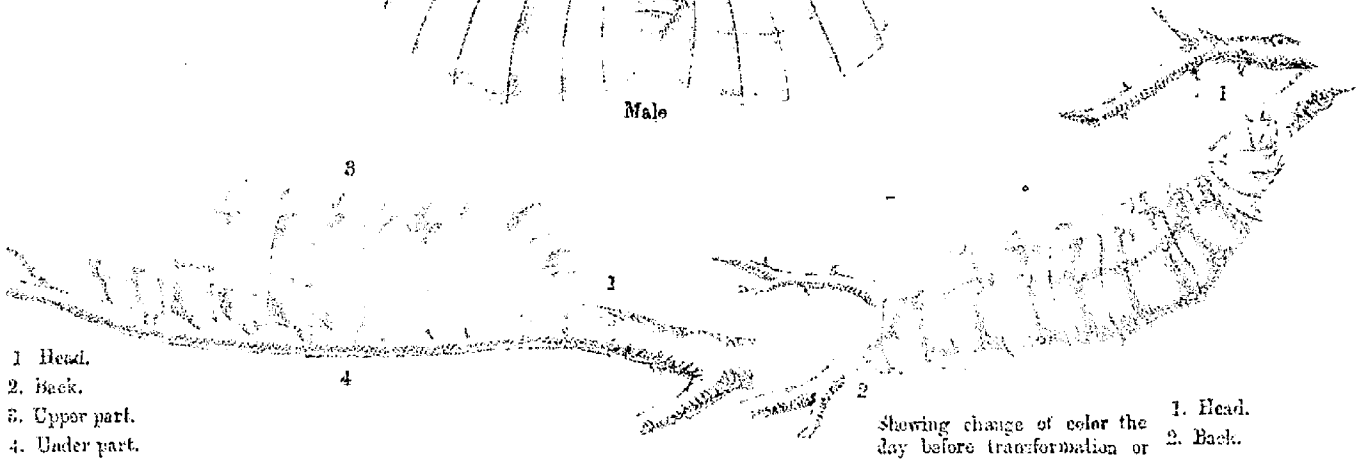
I have now over thirty cocoons in my possession, some of which were in my keeping for the last five months, whilst others were but recently collected. The Orissa Paiks and other hill men cut the cocoons up into circular strips to tie around their match-locks to keep the barrel firm in the stock; they also use it as a cord for various other purposes, and it is reckoned to be very strong and durable.

The soundness of cocoons may be ascertained by their weight, as well as by movement of the chrysalis within when they are shaken, and should my duties keep me at the Presidency I intend trying some experiments for their propagation, and will, if desirable, submit a drawing of the larva, with an account of any further experiment that I may conduct. The difficulty in carrying out such an experiment for the propagation of the species consists in securing at the same time both male and female moths, and for this purpose a large number of cocoons is necessary, as otherwise it is possible that the few one possesses may turn out either all males or all females, as has happened to me more than once. For instance, on the 17th June, a female moth emerged, and on the 23rd two other females issued; shortly afterwards they discharged a slightly viscid secretion, and from three to four hours after their escape from the cocoons they began to deposit a large number of eggs, (about 200) without a previous union of the sexes, which union is essential for fertile eggs, otherwise the eggs do not perfect. Of the cocoons now in my possession I am indebted to G. H. Cammiade, Esq., for several very good specimens; to

Drawing shewing Natural color of the Tusseh Silk with Moth, Eggs, Caterpillar, Cocoon & Chrysalis.







1 Head.
2. Back.
3. Upper part.
4. Under part.

Larva of Anthera Mylitta (Drury.)

Shewing change of color the day before transformation or on beginning to spin its Cocoon.

1. Head.
2. Back.

R. H. Bell, Esq., for a couple that that gentleman has had for some months in keeping; F. Church, Esq., for a couple of cocoons and a female moth. A large quantity of cocoons may be collected from the Bher trees about Madras, but the labor of searching for them will cost more than the silk produce will realize. I lately heard of a gentleman in Madras who succeeded in collecting and reeling off about ten pounds of this silk.

No. 11156—GENL. 221, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing, with lithographed copies of the diagrams, be communicated to the undermentioned Officers in continuation of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8972—G. 163, dated 1st December 1876.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
" Superintendent of Coorg.
" Superintendent, Central Jail.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Dy. Accountant General.

No. 11358—225, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—Under instructions received from the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner desires that, in supersession of the instructions contained in the orders marginally quoted, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will submit to this Office direct, a *weekly* return in the form annexed, in lieu of the fortnight return previously prescribed. These returns, of which printed forms will be supplied, should be prepared up to the close of Saturday in each week, and be despatched from District head-quarters so as to reach this Office not later than on the Wednesday following. The first return will be made up to Saturday the 17th February 1877, and thereafter weekly.

Circular No. 9216—168, G., dated 8th December 1876.
Order No. 140, G., dated 17th January 1877.

2. The President, Central Famine Relief Committee, and the President of the Municipal Commission, Bangalore, are requested to furnish the particulars denoted in columns 5 to 11 of the return, so far as relates to the works and gratuitous relief operations in progress in Bangalore.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" President, Central Famine Relief Committee, Bangalore.
" President, Town and Cantonment Municipal Commissions, Bangalore.

No. 11381—GENL. 226, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—Having recently had the advantage of a personal conference with Sir R. Temple, the Chief Commissioner resolves on enforcing a measure which has already been partially adopted but which it is necessary to introduce in a systematic manner, and with such additional assistance as the present administrative organization may be found to require.

2. While by allotting funds for maintaining relief works and also for opening feeding kitchens for the benefit of those who are physically unable to labor, the Government has made due provision for the large majority of those persons who are deprived of the ordinary means of livelihood, there are, it is apprehended, individual cases which can be reached only by a careful and systematic inquisition into the condition of the population. The cases more particularly referred to are those of persons who, from inability from any cause to find relief on works or from peculiar circumstances, are in danger of being overlooked by the existing means of relief and of being thus exposed to undue risk perhaps of dying of starvation.

3. The object of the measure contemplated is to seek out wholly destitute persons who, from the special causes above alluded to, may be liable to succumb unless relief in some form be speedily applied. The number of such cases will be necessarily rare, but it must be regarded as a duty incumbent on the State to provide by all possible means against the occurrence of any mortality from famine; and while guarding against abuses by which its resources may be wastefully expended, to use every effort to secure those who from any cause may be left otherwise to die from neglect.

4. The Chief Commissioner desires accordingly that in every taluk where severe distress exists, and in every village within such taluk, a careful house to house inspection be instituted by the Patels of the village for the purpose of seeking out any individuals whose condition is that described in para 2 above. Where such may be found, it will be the duty of the Patel to afford such relief as circumstances may dictate either by sending such as are at all capable of work, to the nearest work in progress, or, in the case of those who are powerless to labor, by having them conveyed, after their immediate necessities have been provided for, to the taluk head-quarters, or to other subsidiary relief kitchens which it may be necessary to institute. When the individual may be in an unfit state for removal, the village Patels will be charged with the duty of supplying food gratuitously for one or more days as may appear to be absolutely requisite, and the expense thus incurred will be reimbursed to them by the Amildars from the funds placed at their disposal by Government.

5. The Patels must be held primarily responsible that no one individual residing within their village, or traveller passing through its limits, is allowed to succumb to actual starvation, or is removed whilst in a state of such debility as to render him likely to die from sheer exhaustion.

6. The Shekdars of Hoblis will be required within 10 days of this measure being instituted within their jurisdiction, to visit personally every village, and to submit forthwith a nominal list of individuals who are reported by the Patels to be in need of receiving relief, and he must be required to verify the correctness of such list and the emergent necessity for the relief given. The Shekdar will accordingly have to satisfy himself that in each case the selection has been properly made, and to reject those who have relatives or friends capable of supporting them or who are not wholly destitute of the means of supporting themselves.

7. On receipt of the lists, the Amildar of the Taluk will take steps to institute additional relief kitchens in his taluk, if the numbers requiring charitable relief should render this necessary, and will make frequent inspections for the purpose of seeing that

no persons are supported at these kitchens who do not come within the intention of these instructions.

8. For the purpose of aiding the Amildars in this duty, the Chief Commissioner empowers the Commissioners of Divisions, with the advice of the Deputy Commissioners, to appoint one or more relief officers in every taluk who will act in immediate subordination to the Amildars and to whom all parties requiring emergent relief who can travel or be moved should be at once referred by the Patels of villages within their respective circles of relief operations. The officials appointed to this duty should be selected with care, and should be relieved of all other duties, their places being filled by substitutes for the time.

9. On receipt of these instructions, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will at once place at the disposal of the Amildar of every Taluk where severe distress is known to prevail, a sum of Rs. 50 or Rs 100, according to the circumstance of the taluk, out of relief funds already allotted to the District. In order to meet future needs the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to sanction a further allotment for each taluk to which the present measure is applied, in addition to such amount as may have been allotted for the maintenance of relief kitchens at taluk kasbas

10. The Commissioners of Divisions are requested to furnish as early as practicable reports detailing the taluks to which these measures have been applied and the arrangements made to give effect to them. To assist in the supervision of the taluk relief centres, the Chief Commissioner considers that the services of the Munsiffs may be made available, and that in anticipation of the annual recess, they may be at once relieved of their civil work. The Munsiffs will be instructed to co-operate with the Amildars of the several Taluks comprising their civil jurisdiction.

11. The superior control of these operations will again be exercised by the Sub-Division and other Special Officers who may be appointed.

12. Mr. Saunders desires lastly to impress upon all Officers of the Administration from the Deputy Commissioners to the village Patels that he must hold them responsible for following out the spirit of the instructions above conveyed, and for maintaining a strict watch over all persons in need of relief with a full sense of the obligation which rests upon the Administration of allowing no deaths to occur which under God's Providence can be prevented.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
,, Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
,, Judicial Commissioner.
,, Munsiffs.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th February 1877.

From the President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Daftar Department, No. 449, dated Bangalore, 15th January 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5226—9113, dated 23rd of August 1876, drawing my attention to an article in the Mysore Vritanta Bodhini of the 19th of August, and informing me that several complaints had reached the Chief Commissioner regarding the present unsatisfactory state of the town of Bangalore, especially with reference to its roads, lighting and general conservancy.

2. Knowing the Pete as I do and the improvements effected of late years as regards its sanitary condition, it is difficult for one to answer seriously such complaints or remarks as those contained in the article referred to. I shall simply content myself therefore with stating that the conservancy arrangements and sanitary condition of the Pete have of late years received a large share of my attention, and measures, having in view an improved system of conservancy, have from time to time been introduced. Among these I may mention that three old and inefficient conservancy Daffedars have been discharged and replaced by three East Indian Conservancy Overseers, one of whom is attached to each Municipal Division, and for the daily conservancy and cleanliness of which he is responsible. All the main roads and many of the bye-lanes have within the last two years been put in a state of thorough repair, and I have no hesitation in stating that the Pete as regards its roads and the cleanly condition these roads are maintained in, may bear favorable contrast with any part of the Cantonment.

3. As regards the lighting of the Pete I at once admit that the number of lights are ludicrously too few for so large a town. On my assuming charge of my present office the number of lights lit nightly I found was 60; these have gradually as the funds at our disposal would admit been increased and now number 88, and were this number doubled I would consider the town still to be insufficiently lighted. The question however is one simply of expense, and while the payment of the Police absorbs fully ⅓ of our total receipts, or until our income is largely added to, I see no prospect of our mending matters in this respect. The lighting of the Pete is given out on contract, and I have no reason to believe that the terms of the contract are not strictly carried out.

4. With a view to still further improve, as directed by the Chief Commissioner, the existing organization of the sanitary and other arrangements of the town, I have in framing the Budget for 1877—78 made provision for the employment of an East Indian Sanitary Inspector and of a skilled Executive Engineer; the present so called Sanitary Daroga who, if he ever could have been efficient, which I much doubt, is now from old age and growing infirmities utterly incapacitated from carrying out his duties in a satisfactory manner. The Executive Engineer, formerly an Overseer in the Public Works Department, is unacquainted with English and does not possess the knowledge required for the efficient performance of the duties that now devolve on an official holding his position.

5. I have likewise in the Budget for next year made provision for the employment of an Accountant, who will also be the Manager of my Office. Under the present arrangements one official has performed the duties of Manager, Accountant, Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes, &c. &c. These duties are more than one man can satisfactorily perform. And hence the necessity for making an addition to the present existing sanctioned office establishment.

MUNICIPAL.

No. 299, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner is willing to recognize the efforts made by the President of the Municipality to improve the condition of the Pete as regards the repair and conservancy of the streets; but it is quite certain that, as regards sanitary improvements generally, the Board cannot be commended for the progress made. The defect is due less, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, to the want of adequate funds, than to the want of organization as well as to insufficient supervision. The Board itself calls for a thorough change in its constitution, and it will be indispensably necessary that the members should be men who are capable of exerting an *active* influence in carrying

out improvements however repugnant to existing prejudices. Among the residents in the Pete, several Native gentlemen who have received an English education, and who would support views more in consonance with progress, are to be found, and the Chief Commissioner must press upon the President the necessity of carrying out the change as speedily as possible, consistent with the consideration due to the present members.

2. The appointment of a Sanitary Inspector is necessary; but the Chief Commissioner has long been of opinion that the office should be held by a Native as more acceptable to the general community than by a European or Eurasian.

3. The proposals for the appointment of an Executive Engineer and an Accountant will be considered when passing orders on the Budget.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The President, Bangalore Town Municipal Commission.

READ—

Letter No. 133, dated 13th February 1877, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District.

No. 11696—GENL. 1788, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—The Weekly Season Reports ordered in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11358—225, dated 9th February 1877, are instituted temporarily, and for a special purpose, and though they embrace the heads of information obtainable in the Weekly Reports ordered in Circular No. 4557—82, dated 2nd August 1876, the latter should not be discontinued.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District,
and to Dy. Commissioners of other Districts,
(Mysore excepted.)

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 19th February 1877.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 721—269, dated Mysore, 6th February 1877.

To Camp No. 26, dated 22nd November 1876.
To No. 662—183, dated 22nd December 1876.
From No. 117, dated 11th January 1877.

In continuation of the previous correspondence noted in the margin regarding the Arsikere-Jamgal and Harnhalli-Jamgal proposed lines of road, I have the honor to enclose extract from a demi-official communication and enclosures from Mr. Krishna Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, who, at my request, instituted enquiries regarding the advantages of both lines, and who is of opinion that the road through Harnhalli is in all respects preferable. The line from Arsikere passes in great part through scrub jungle or waste lands, and runs close to the line of hills separating the Harnhalli and Banavar Taluks. There is also a kanave or gorge to be crossed, and the ryots of the villages in that part of the Banavar Taluk have no interest in the road, whereas those of many villages in both taluks as well as the traders are anxious that communication should be opened between Harnhalli and Jamgal.

The connecting portion of road from Harnhalli to the Bangalore main road, lately sanctioned, unites Harnhalli with Tiptur, and after considering the information now obtained, I have no longer any doubt that the Harnhalli route will be most generally useful to the country, and should be adopted instead of the latter.

I therefore request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained for tracing and laying out the best line that can be found from Harnhalli to Jamgal, or to meet the Chikmagalur road, and for submitting plans and estimates for the same, as soon as they can be prepared.

DISTRICT FUNDS—*Relief Works.*

No. 321, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The project of constructing a line of road from Jamgal to Harnhalli, which will be connected with the Shimoga main road by a line already commenced, has been already approved in para 4 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 91, dated 29th December last. The project was kept in abeyance, however, until the advantages of this line over that connecting Arsikere and Jamgal could be further investigated. The Commissioner submits the correspondence which has passed on the subject, and expresses a decided opinion in favor of the Harnhalli-Jamgal line, for the reasons stated in his letter. The Chief Commissioner accordingly authorizes the trace of the line being proceeded with, and when this has been inspected and approved by the Executive Engineer or other competent professional officer, the road work may be taken on hand.

2. The estimate for the work should be submitted as early as practicable.

3. The necessary appropriation for the work should be made by the Commissioner from the allotment at his disposal for relief works, and intimation of the amount given to this Office without delay.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
returning the original enclosures.
„ Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 19th February 1877.

From the Inspector General of Police, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2222—324, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1877.

In continuation of my letter No. 1235—516 of the 25th May 1875, I have the honor to forward for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner, copies of correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, and this Office, as per margin, regarding incorporating the Town Police of Shimoga in the District Police.

No. 1942—143 of 20th December 1876, to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.
No. 413 of 3rd January 1877, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.

From the Deputy Inspector General of Police, To the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, No. 1942—143, dated Bangalore, 21st December 1876.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the desirability of incorporating the Town Police Force of Shimoga with that of the District Force, (assimilating the rates of pay) as has been done already in other Districts, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, (as per margin), the District Force furnishing a quota of Police for the Town, at an aggregate, equivalent to the cost of the present Municipal Police; such quota being attached to and worked as part of the Shimoga Taluk Police, under the Taluk Inspector.

Chief Commissioner's order No. 2276—21 of 15th June 1875, to Hassan District.
Chief Commissioner's order No. 2757—17, dated 9th June 1876, to Kadur District.
Chief Commissioner's order No. 3111—2222, dated 11th August 1875, to Kolar District.

2. The present Town Police of Shimoga consists of—

				Rs. per month.
1	Sub-Inspector	at	.. ..	38
1	Jamedar	„	.. ..	12
4	Daffedars	„ 8 Rs.	.. ..	32
4	Nayiks	„ 7 „	.. ..	28
24	Peons	„ 6 „	.. ..	144
34	Of all ranks	„ „	.. ..	254

3. I would propose that this establishment being taken over and drafted into the District Police, the quota furnished for the Town of Shimoga shall consist of—

				Rs.
1	Jamedar	2nd Class at	16+6 =	22
1	Daffedar	1st Class	=	12
2	Do	2nd Class at	10	20
2	Lance Daffedars	„	9 =	18
8	1st Class Peons	„	7 =	56
21	2nd Class Peons	„	6	126
35	Of all ranks	„ Rs.		254

their pay being defrayed by the Municipality, on monthly bills furnished from the District Police Office.

4. Provision should also be made in the Municipal Budget for clothing at about Rs. 7 per annum for men below the grade of Jamedar, *viz.*, 34 men at Rs. 7 = 238 per annum.

The clothing can be furnished from my Office on payment, and sent up from time to time with that of the District Force.

5. The effect of the measure will be that the Municipality will have the services of 35 well equipped men of the District Force, who will all be interchangeable with the men of the District Force whenever their removal to taluks be found advisable. They will also be supervised by the Taluk Inspector at no extra cost.

6. I must remark however that the men should be restricted to purely Police duties, as it is irregular to employ Police as at present in collecting municipal taxes.

7. I beg you will favor me with an early expression of your views on the sufficiency or otherwise of the scale proposed in para 3 of this letter, in view to the subject being laid before the Inspector General and the Chief Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd February 1877.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Deputy Inspector General of Police in Mysore, No. 413, dated Shimoga, 3rd January 1877.

In reply to your letter No. 1942—143, dated 20th December 1876, I have the honor to inform you, that I fully concur with you in the matter of the incorporation of the Town Municipal Force with that of the District.

2. The scale proposed in para 3 of the above letter is the best one as it entails no additional cost on the Municipality, while it at the same time gives the town the services of one man more than what it has at present. The proposed Force, therefore, is quite sufficient for the requirements of the town.

3. The Municipal Budget provides Rs. 5 per mensem for the Town Police contingencies, and Rs. 250 for clothing the men. Para 4 of the letter under reference proposes that Rs. 238 per annum would be sufficient for this purpose. I therefore propose that the sum thus saved, together with the 60 Rs., be devoted to the contingencies and cost of forms, books, &c., required for the use of the town.

4. The restriction laid down in para 6 of the letter will be, as far as is practicable, attended to.

5. The incorporation leaves the present Town Sub-Inspector without any provision, and this will be the subject of a separate correspondence.

6. In conclusion, I have the honor to request that you will lay this subject before the Inspector General and the Chief Commissioner for sanction.

No. 11725—Genl. 1791, dated Bangalore, 19th February 1877.

Order thereon.—The arrangements proposed seem to have been well considered, and their adoption is sanctioned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Inspector General of Police.
" Commissioner, Nagar Division.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Genl. No. 61, dated Bangalore, 23rd February 1877.

Order.—For the purpose of expediting the submission of the weekly returns required for transmission to the Government of India, all Amildars have been furnished direct from this Office with forms of a revised weekly report, together with instructions to fill them in very carefully and accurately.

2. Copies of these are enclosed for the information of Deputy Commissioners, and their attention is pointedly invited to the necessity of their duly impressing on all officers under their orders from the Amildar to the Patel, the responsibility that rests upon them to furnish such accurate and timely information as shall lead to the submission, by the former, on the indicated dates, of the new returns so compiled as to admit of the most careful comparative analysis being made in this Office.

3. This Order supersedes the recent one calling for weekly reports from Deputy Commissioners, but Amildars will send them duplicates of their reports, which are to be carefully analysed, and any laxity or want of intelligent preparation thereof on their part should if necessary be reported to this Office.

4. Attention is also invited to Circular No. 6380—57, dated 19th February 1874, ruling that the seer of 80 tolas is the standard to be used on all occasions. This has been carefully explained to Amildars.

J. PUCKLE,
For Secretary.

To—All Deputy Commissioners.
Copy to Commissioners with letter No

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd February 1877.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

In forwarding two memoranda of facts ascertained on the spot regarding the famine in the Mysore Province, I desire to acknowledge cordially the courtesy with which the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and his Officers afforded me valuable information, which had an important bearing on the work of my mission to the Madras Presidency.

2. I think there can be no doubt that the relief operations in Mysore have been much more economically conducted than in the neighbouring districts of Madras. The carefulness exercised in this respect is very creditable to the local authorities in Mysore.

3. At the same time it appears to me most important that there should be a house to house visitation throughout the more severely afflicted tracts, so that cases of severe distress may be found out and may receive timely succour. The existing organization of village officials, supervised by salaried servants of Government (the Shekdar in his hobli and the Amildar in his taluk), is the best that could be desired for effectively carrying out systematic village relief. The Chief Commissioner moreover is ready to strengthen the supervising staff, where additional help may be absolutely needed. An active and well directed system of village relief is especially necessary to prevent occasional cases of disaster in districts where, as in the Mysore Province, economy in relief expenditure has been carefully practised from the beginning.

4. I communicated unreservedly to the district and other superior officers my views regarding the situation in the tracts which I visited, and the result of my experience of famine affairs in other parts of India. All the Civil and Engineering Officers of Mysore, whom I met, evinced a humane zeal to save human life and mitigate the present calamity, together with a careful regard to the financial interests of the Government under which they are serving.

Memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of the Mysore Province.

Sir Richard Temple, at the request of the Government of India, visited Bangalore, and conferred with the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, C. B. By the courtesy of Mr. Saunders, he met all the officers of the Civil and Public Works Departments at the head-quarters of the Mysore Administration; he met a deputation of the chief traders of Bangalore, and he travelled through the Bangalore and Kolar Districts in company with the Commissioner, Colonel Pearse, and with the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Ricketts and Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, C. S. I. Near Bangalore and also in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, Sir Richard was able to inspect several gangs of relief laborers and also some of the charitable relief houses.

2. The province of Mysore consists of eight districts, with a total population of five millions. The population, the area, the estimated average out-turn of the current season's harvests, the number of persons on relief works and on charitable relief, and the proportion borne by the persons on relief to the whole population is shown for each district in the statement below. The percentage of the population that are in receipt of relief does not, it will be seen, vary precisely with the extent of failure of crop. In some cases explanation of the variation can be readily given. For instance, the Túmkúr District sends away annually some 30,000 laborers to the coffee districts; this year the coffee emigration was far larger than usual, and so fewer people were thrown upon the works. A similar explanation applies in a less degree to the Chitaldroog District. Many of these laborers are however now returning, because the coffee crop too is suffering from the drought; and many of the people will probably come upon the relief works.

Name of District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of crops saved.	Number on relief works in beginning of January.	Number on charitable relief in beginning of January.	Percentage of the total population who are thus receiving relief.	
Bangalore ...	2,914	828,000	2* Annas.	12,983	11,527	3 per cent	*In the Kolar memorandum, the proportion of the crop saved was taken at 2 annas, which was the Deputy Commissioner's estimate. The present figures give the estimate formed by the Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.
Kolar ...	2,577	618,000	3 ,,	8,500	3,763	2 ,,	
Túmkúr ...	3,606	632,000	2 ,,	8,900	2,100	1¼ ,,	
Mysore ...	4,127	943,000	8 to 11 ,,	5,560	3,699	1 ,,	
Hassan ...	3,291	669,000	8 ,,	9,746	4,249	2 ,,	
Shimoga ...	3,797	499,000	9 ,,	1,236	1,546	½ ,,	
Kadur ...	2,294	334,000	4 ,,	6,296	1,430	2 ,,	
Chitaldroog.	4,471	531,000	2 ,,	6,000	1,780	1½ ,,	
	27,077	5,054,000		59,301	30,088	1¾ ,,	

3. In the Hassan and Shimoga Districts, which lie close to the western ghats, there was some rain-fall and there was a moderate harvest. In the Mysore District, the rain-fall to the south and the Cauvery irrigation to the north have brought up the average yield of the district. But over the rest of the Province there has been grievous failure of rain; nearly all the rain-fed tanks in the northern districts are dry; and the "dry" crop has for the most part failed. The disastrous effect to the country from the failure of the tanks may be judged from the fact that Mysore possesses 16,000 irrigation tanks, and the "wet" or irrigated land is one-sixth of the whole cultivated area of the Province. This failure has affected two-thirds of the Mysore Province; while tracts inhabited by more than two millions of people must be held to be severely distressed.

4. The difficulties of the present year are aggravated by the facts that the crops of the previous year (1875—76) were poor, equal to about one-third of an ordinary yield, all over the Province. The crops of 1874—75, were however good and full. So bad had the failure of the previous year been in some parts, that in July 1876, water began to fail in parts of Chitaldroog. Large importations of grain into Bangalore by railway began in October. But it was not until the end of November, when the latter rains (north-east monsoon) had absolutely failed, that relief operations were generally begun throughout the Province.

5. The grain markets of Bangalore and of the Mysore Province are well supplied. Most of the grain exposed for sale is foreign grain that has come into Bangalore by railway from Madras, and from the west coast. Private trade began early in the autumn to bring grain into Bangalore, and has been very active ever since. The grain brought into Mysore by railway during the last two months is returned as follows:—

During the month of—	Carried into— Bangalore.	Other Mysore Stations.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
December 1876	10,570	1,344	11,914
January 1877	10,820	2,588	13,408

The grain dealers say that this importation will continue until June (or July) so long as there is grain at Madras or anywhere else to come. They say that their only difficulty is the delay which sometimes occurs in getting consignments off from Madras by train. It seems that the Bangalore dealers despatched daily some hundreds of cart loads of grain into the districts of the interior. This grain goes into the Bangalore, Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts. Parts of the Bellary * and Kolar Districts also draw their supplies from Bangalore. The Mysore District lives at present on its home produce, while the Districts of Hassan, Shimoga, and Kadur are subsisting on their own produce eked out by food imported from the western coast. These three Districts, last mentioned, have large high-land tracts abutting on the western ghats, whereon the rain-fall has been good.

*NOTE.—When Sir Richard Temple visited Penukonda the southern Division of Bellary, he found that its three Taluks (250,000 population) drew the whole of their supplies from Bangalore. But a part of the Chitaldroog District gets supplied from Bellary.

6. The traders say that the local stocks will not come out into the market, until the tanks fill in June or July next, and next crop is thereby assured. Until that time the demand for imported grain will continue. Indeed in the month of May when the ports on the west coast are practically closed, new demand on the Bangalore source of supply may arise from districts which are now fed from the west. There are excellent bridged roads all over the country, and there is abundance of carts and draught cattle, so that supplies can be carried to whatever tracts require and can pay for them.

7. So far as the facts can be ascertained, tracts containing 2¾ millions of people are now drawing grain from the railway between Bangalore and the eastern border of Mysore. Probably nearly two-thirds of this population may be consuming old stocks; and thus perhaps 900,000 people may require imported grain. An import of 13,000 tons a month probably support this population; and the railway is already doing more than this. But this calculation would shew that Mysore will continue to draw grain largely from Madras by railway up to an average of about 430 tons daily. So that the Mysore demand upon the powers of the railway is and will remain even larger than was supposed, at the time when the proposal for doubling the Madras Railway to Arconum was considered and was recommended by Sir Richard Temple.

8. The Madras Government desired Sir Richard Temple to ascertain whether Bangalore could not draw some of its supplies from the port of Nagapatam *viâ* the southern railway; and they stated that freights from Calcutta to Nagapatam were the same as to Madras, while the grain rates on the southern railway had been purposely lowered, so as to make it as cheap for Bangalore dealers to import by Nagapatam as by Madras. The dealers when questioned replied that they had not heard of the reduction of the railway freight rates by Nagapatam, that they had correspondents at Madras but not at the southern ports, and that there was no great imported store at Nagapatam for them to draw upon as there was

at Madras. They admitted however that, if it were demonstrably cheaper and as speedy to get grain *viâ* Nagapatam, that route would no doubt be taken.

9. Prices of grain are easier than they were; thus at Bangalore the prices have ranged.

	Number of seers sold for one rupee.		
	Common rice.	Ragi.	Cholam or javari.
Last fortnight of December	6¼	7½	7
First fortnight of January	6¼	8¼	8¾
Second fortnight of January	7	9½	10¼

The prices in the interior of the affected districts, for instance in Túmkúr and Chitaldroog, range from 10 to 15 percent dearer. In the Kolar District, through which the railway passes, prices are much the same as in Bangalore.

10. The memorandum on Kolar shews that in this district a large number of relief works are ready, and that many of these works are actually open. In the Bangalore District, as also in Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts relief works are open; and the Chief Commissioner has now issued orders that relief works shall not be stopped in tracts where they are really needed by reason of the temporary failure of money allotments. All the work is done at ordinary piece work rates; and the officers of the Engineering Department co-operate most fully with the Civil Officers in carrying out relief works. The relief works in progress are mainly tanks, on which so much work has to be done all over the country before the many chains of irrigation tanks are all brought up to the required standard of completeness. All the work therefore that is being done is undoubtedly good and useful work.

11. Sir Richard Temple inspected the gangs on two great works near Bangalore, namely the water works tank and the Dharmambudhi tank. One, if not both, of these works, would be undertaken and pressed forward in ordinary years. Among the thousands of laborers on these two works Sir Richard Temple did not detect any persons who seemed to be in a reduced physical condition; though he saw considerable numbers of men and women who appeared well able to take care of themselves without State aid. Sir Richard Temple also inspected several gangs on large and small works in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. On a tank near Dodballapur, in the Bangalore District, he observed several men who were in a very reduced physical condition; and he found very few cases of the same kind in a gang at Bagepalli in the Kolar District. In most of these cases it turned out that the laborer was the only breadwinner for a family of six or eight persons; and so he was unable to earn enough to keep his relations alive and also to maintain himself in a fit condition for hard labor. Such cases seemed to shew that the village relief organization should be worked up, so as to find out and relieve very destitute families of this kind. Unless such village relief be promptly set to work, there is risk that individuals belonging to such families may perish.

12. No single large relief work, on which several thousands could be employed, has yet been sanctioned in Mysore. So long as good useful work on irrigation tanks is being done at piece work rates, perhaps it may not be necessary to begin any large work. But if hereafter very large bodies of people should require relief employment, the Mysore Government has ready two excellent schemes, if its means allow of its embarking upon either of them. These schemes are, firstly, the railway from Bangalore to Mysore (84 miles) which has been surveyed, aligned, and for which the project is in every respect ready. The line however does not pass through the worst famine tract; but the railway would be a very great boon to the Province. The second scheme which has also been thoroughly prepared is the Valasi Reservoir in the Chitaldroog District, which would cost 15 lakhs of rupees and irrigate 50,000 acres. If therefore large works are required, the Mysore Government has them ready for immediate commencement.

13. Out-door relief in the shape of cooked food (ragi pudding and a little curried vegetable) is being given to about 30,000 persons throughout the Province. Sir Richard Temple visited some of these relief houses in Bangalore, and another at Bagepalli in Kolar. For the most part the paupers seemed to be quite fit recipients of charitable relief. At the Bangalore relief house were some few cases, principally travellers, in which hunger must have caused severe suffering. When the system of rural and village relief is in working order, such cases will probably not recur. Sir Richard Temple suggested that at large centres like Bangalore, Dodballapur, Kolar and at the taluk head-quarters in-door relief should be given at relief camps on the Madras system. The many chattrams (Serais) on the roads would probably serve the purpose without building special sheds. Hereafter when distress becomes keener, it may be necessary to have a relief house in every Hobli (Sub-Division of a Taluk) throughout the worst parts of the severely afflicted districts.

14. The Chief Commissioner has issued orders that all village officials shall relieve at the Government expense, and bring to the nearest relief officers any person, whether a resident, or a way farer,

who may be in dangerous distress. With the careful supervision which will, under Mr. Saunders' orders, be given to this matter the effective organization of village relief will doubtless be soon accomplished.

15. It does not seem probable that there will be serious dearth of drinking water in the Mysore Province, unless such difficulty should occur in Bangalore itself. For the plough and draught cattle also there is not much apprehension, provided the usual rains come in April and May. Some mortality from want of fodder has already occurred and much more must, it is feared, occur among the poorer sorts of cattle.

16. In consideration of the extreme gravity of the scarcity and of the fact that the present is the second consecutive year of failure of crops, the Chief Commissioner has promised remission of eight annas (one-half) of the "wet" assessment and six annas (three-eighths) of the dry assessment to those ryots whose crops have wholly failed.

Bellary, 13*th February* 1877.

Memorandum respecting the Kolar District of Mysore.

When Sir Richard Temple was at Madanpalli, a Sub-Division of Cuddapah, on the 1st and 2nd February, he learnt that one of the roads thence to Bangalore lay through Kolar. As this is considered one of the most distressed districts of Mysore, save only Tumkúr and Chitaldroog, he desired that its condition and the character of relief there should be ascertained on the spot. At the same time Sir Richard Temple had engaged to meet certain English Officers and Native gentlemen of North Arcot on the road to Gudiyatum, which passes through British Territory only. He therefore sent me, his Secretary, by way of Kolar to confer with the District Officers there. I met on the road the Amildar, (Tahsildar) of Shirinivaspur. At Kolar Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, C. S. I., who has been Deputy Commissioner of Kolar for twelve years shewed me over the nearer relief works and gave me every information in his power. He introduced me also to the Amildar and the Medical Officer of Kolar.

2. The Kolar District contains an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 600,000. In physical features, in manner of agriculture and in condition of its people, it resembles very closely the upland (plateau) taluks of Madanpalli (South Cuddapah) and Palmonier or Punganoor (North Arcot). The elevation of the plateau is the same, there are the same granite hills and rocky gorges, and the same plains with a soil of decomposed granite schists. Kolar however grows more exclusively ragi than do the two border British Districts, Kolar grows ragi as a dry crop and produces very little cholam (javari). Kolar abounds in tanks, every one of which is rain-fed, and is consequently dry this year. The Madras railway traverses the south of the district, which is supplied with abundance of good metalled and bridged roads.

3. The average rain-fall of Kolar is about 30 inches. The harvest of 1874 was on the whole good. Last year (1875) the rain-fall was short (15 inches only) and the yield was estimated at six annas (more than one third of an ordinary harvest). But this season (1876-77) the rain-fall has been only 10½ inches; the tanks are all dry. The total yield of the district for the current year is estimated at only 2 annas (one eighth of an ordinary crop); in some tracts, for instance Shrinivaspur, the yield is perhaps only one anna; but the irrigated parts in the south bring the total average up to 2 annas. Kolar generally produces much more ragi, which is its *staple grain, than its population requires, and it exports largely to Bellary and to the British coast Districts. In ordinary years large stocks of ragi are kept in underground granaries ("peos"). But in 1874 the October floods got into many of these "peos," and the grain began to spoil. Consequently many holders of grain sold off all their old ragi for export, and it left the district. And thus the people of the Kolar district entered on 1875, a year of short harvest, with comparatively small stocks, which were still further depleted by the time the failure of 1876 declared itself. Still the people of the district were still living on their old stocks up to about October last. In ordinary years the ryots of Kolar are well off; few of them are in debt. The country is entirely ryotwari; and zemindars (intermediate holders between the Government and the ryots) are unknown.

*Note.—Some cholam (javari) is produced as an irrigated crop in the black soil taluks to the north-west. The areas under the chief food grains in ordinary years are:—

Rice	46,570 acres.
Ragi and other food grains	391,814 „

4. The grain markets at Kolar and at the chief towns are well supplied. But all the grain now exposed for sale is foreign grain, imported by railway. What stocks the richer ryots may possess are now held, and will be held till rain comes. So far as we could, we tested this by visiting some of the grain shops and questioning the chief traders of three different castes in the town. They shewed us their different kinds of grain, and said it all came by railway, the rice and pulse from Madras, and the ragi from Salem and Coimbatore. They declared that the ryots would not sell their stocks; but they were quite confident that the trade would supply all demands both of Kolar town and of outlying marts. There were plenty of carts to do the business. But they said there was fear lest the railway could not supply them quickly enough, as there was delay about getting off consignments from Madras. I told them that the doubling of the line to Arconum would mend matters in this respect.

5. Mr. B. Krishnaiengar had previously given information identical with the account given by the traders whom we questioned at their shops. He explained that each large town (Kasba) procured its own supplies from the railway ; and that village dealers carried grain from the Kasbas to the weekly markets in the interior. He had, as yet, not heard that the supply had any where fallen short. He believed and had all along thought that private traders would supply the country, so far as the railway could enable them to do so. At one time there was a talk of organizing the country carriage for the traders ; but they said such interference would only make carts more expensive and so the proposal dropped. The price of grain at the present time is :—

Common rice	..	..	..	8 seers per rupee.
Ragi, home grown	..	..	..	8½ ,, ,, ,,
Ragi, foreign	..	..	..	10 ,, ,, ,,

The Kolar ragi is a "dry" crop, whereas Madras ragi is mostly grown on irrigated lands. The dry ragi is a harder more valuable grain than the irrigated (or "nath") species, and is easily distinguishable therefrom. Prices in the beginning of December ruled at 6 and 6½ seers. The comparative cheapness is due to the large importation from Madras, where grain is now growing much cheaper.

6. Distress first began in September; and for some months it was relieved by private charity only. In the month of November relief works were opened, and at the present time 382 different works, estimated to cost 1,30,000 Rs. are either open or ready to be opened, as soon as relief is really required. Only two out of all the relief works proposed by the Deputy Commissioner are road works. The rest are tanks or irrigation works of some kind. These works are spread over all the ten taluks of the district. On them are now employed 8,437 relief laborers, besides about 3,000 persons who are employed under the Executive Engineer on the ordinary irrigation and road works of the district. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates that if good rain falls as usual in March and April, then the largest number of relief laborers on his hands at one time will not exceed 12,000 or 15,000 in all. If the spring rains should be withheld matters will become much more serious.

7. All the relief works with one exception to be noticed hereafter are done and paid for on the piece-work system. It almost all consists of earthwork chiefly on the repair and deepening of tanks. The work is done under the ordinary revenue staff, which consists of—

(1) the Amildar and his establishment of Clerks and Gumastas for the whole Tahsil (or Taluk).

(2) the Shekdar, who presides over a Hobli, or Sub-Division of a Tahsil, containing about seven to ten thousand persons. The Shekdar gets a salary of 10 Rs. to 20 Rs. a month according to his grade.

(3) the Patel who is the head ryot of the village or cluster of small villages and has to help him the "Shanbhog" or village accountant.

The responsibility of a Patel in regard to a relief work varies according to the size of the work, its distance from paid supervision and the respectability of the Patel. A head cooly on 3 annas a day, who can keep account is allowed to each Patel, while the Shanbhog is employed on revenue work. There is one head cooly who can write and read, on 3 to 4 annas, over every fifty laborers. The head cooly measures the work daily ; and payment is made according to the work done, either by the Patel, or by the Shekdar, or by a Tahsil Officer who goes out for the purpose. The rate of piece-work varies with the hardness of the ground and height of lift. Laborers are required to bring their own tools. Laborers of the Wadda caste, who do the stone facing for the tank banks (bunds), bring their own little stone carts. The rates for earth work yield about 2 annas a day to an adult male who works hard. The Waddas who work in stone earn a little more. The Deputy Commissioner said that the piece-work system was well known to all the people, who in ordinary years repair their tanks on that system. And the people would at once detect and complain of any attempt of a head cooly to make short payments for the work done.

8. On a certain work in Kolar town, the Deputy Commissioner was obliged by the circumstances of the work to pay daily labor, and then he reduced the daily wages to 1½ annas a day. There was some complaint at first that the rate was cruelly low. But he adhered to his decision, the people worked on ; and when a part of it was done and he was able to measure it up roughly, he found that it had been cheaply done. The relief laborers whom I saw to-day on this particular work appeared to be sufficiently well nourished. But I did not see very many of them, as to-day is a festival.

9. Something had been said at Madampalli about the undesirability of tank work for the employment of relief labor; and it had been said that the tanks were managed by the Engineer Department and that they could not be touched without engineering guidance. The Deputy Commissioner of

Kolar, Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, from the first preferred tank work to any other relief work. He said that all over the country there were tanks which wanted repair or which had been breached in former years; he urged that their repairs could be done by task work and without engineering supervision. If he heightened the bund (bank), he widened and occasionally heightened the escape weir (calingula); and in some cases he put in an extra irrigating sluice (tubu) to carry water off to higher lands from the heightened level of the tank. He urged that by deepening a tank, he held more water in it and so made the supply for the old "ayakat" (irrigable area) more secure. Wherever he deepened a tank, he strengthened the bank (bund); and in some cases he took off and relaid the boulders, which revet the sloped water face of the bund (bank). If he had water left in the tank then he used it to puddle the face of the bank; but if not he was obliged to forego puddling as it cost* him so much to carry the water to the bank.

*NOTE.—I observe that in his relief works, Mr. B. Krishnaiengar foregoes puddling and tamping or consolidating metal, as such work would greatly add to the cost of his relief. He looks forward to doing this in the rainy weather from ordinary funds when water will be everywhere available.

10. I visited a large tank, which had been breached many years ago and had since been unused. This tank, distant 3 or 4 miles from Kolar, was the first big work undertaken near Kolar. Save in Kolar town, no other relief work was opened within six miles. 3,000 Rs. have already been spent upon it and 1,500 Rs. more will have to be spent. It will irrigate about 250 acres of now uncultivated land. The bank is of earth, part of the front is puddled, and it is rivetted with carefully packed boulders on a slope of one in one and half. A new high level irrigating sluice has been put in, and the old low level sluice is being repaired. The waste weir (calingula) is being widened, as the tank bank is somewhat higher than before. I could see all the places whence the earth, paid for by measurement, was taken out. Out of the 800 laborers usually on the tank, only about 50 were at work to-day because it was a festival. And the Deputy Commissioner explained that the work people were not obliged to come; but if they did no work, of course they got no pay. We came back from the tank by a new road 19 miles long, which had been begun in better times by the neighbouring ryots at their own expense, and which is now being finished as a relief work. I saw that the earth work on this road also was being paid at † piece-work rates. The masonry culverts were charged against the ordinary maintenance grant from local funds.

†NOTE.—Both at Kolar and in Bangalore, the basket used by the women for carrying earth on relief works seemed about double the size of the baskets used on relief works I had recently seen in British Districts.

11. Gratuitous relief is being given at the Government expense at ten places. Cooked food, one meal of (half a seer) ragi with a spoonful of pulse soup, is given to all but high caste recipients who are allowed to take away uncooked food. In Kolar town 354 persons are being thus relieved daily. At the nine relief houses in the interior an average of 1,238 persons daily are receiving a meal of cooked food. From such persons no work is at present exacted. They take their meal and go to their homes. I visited the Kolar relief house to-day. About 200 persons were there. All the people were infirm, sickly or else quite young children. They seemed to be fit recipients for relief. None of them bore on their persons marks of emaciation, except two or three children who had or were just recovering from small-pox. Up to the month of December the relief in Kolar was paid for by private charity. The Hindu managers never sent any applicants away empty, and so the numbers relieved were much larger than they are now. Now that the gratuitous relief is charged to the Government, applicants are sifted before a ticket for relief is given them.

12. Seeing that so little was spent on relief in this district, compared to the adjoining Sub-Divisions of Penukonda and Madanapalli though the population is about the same 600,000 in each case, I made particular enquiries whether the Deputy Commissioner and his officers thought that enough relief was given. The Amildar of Shrinivaspur whom I just met, the Deputy Commissioner and the Kolar Amildar seem to be all very confident ‡ that there are no deaths from starvation, and that the people who do not come to the works or to the relief houses are getting along some how. Every Patel, and Shanbhog in the district has received clear orders to relieve any person who may be in danger of starving within their jurisdictions, and to send the bill in to the Amildar. As yet no Patel in the Kolar Taluk has sent in any such bill, though each Amildar has an allotment of money to meet such bills. No sums have been placed with the Patels for the defrayal of charges of this kind; and the Patels just at present do not get their full incomes, nor that the land revenue collections are slack. It seems that there is need for special steps to ensure and supervise the fulfilment of the orders given to the Patels on this subject, or else people may be left unrelieved and may die in remote villages.

‡NOTE.—I have since seen in Bangalore Mr. S. Venkat Varhaiengar who was in charge of the Kolar District during December and January, while Mr. B. Krishnaiengar was away. He too expresses full confidence that people did not die of starvation during those months. Colonel Pearse, Commissioner of the Division, fully endorses the opinions expressed in this matter by his subordinates the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar.

13. Occasionally the Deputy Commissioner has heard allegations of deaths caused in part by hunger; for instance two people who died after treatment in the dispensary were said to have been reduced by want. Now that cholera is about in the district, sudden deaths occur and they are sometimes put down to cholera. I called on Miss Anstey, a Lady Missionary, who speaks Kanarese very well and takes

the closest interest in the people. She said that stories had reached her of deaths from starvation ; but she only returned to Kolar 10 days ago, and no such cases had come under her own notice. She believed however that scarcity of food must have accelerated some deaths in a time like this.

14. I am particular about this because the scale of expenditure in Kolar contrasts strongly with that in the adjoining taluks of Bellary and Cuddapa, and I wished to exhaust possible sources of information as to the sufficiency of Kolar relief measures. The Deputy Commissioner has been twelve years in command of this District; he knows the people, they know him ; he is their fellow countryman, and is accessible to them at all times ; personally he is kind and § charitable. He says that, if there were starvation, he believes he would be the first to hear of it. He has given strict orders and makes constant enquiries on the matter. He is aware that many of his District people (perhaps 3,000 in all) go over to works in Bellary and Madanpalli. The authorities of those districts have written to him ; and he has explained that the people have works open close to their homes but they not unnaturally prefer a fair daily wage and light work to piece-work pay only. If piece-work were exacted over the border, then he believes that none of the Kolar people would trouble the Bellary or Madanpalli relief works.

§NOTE.—I heard incidently from the Lady Missionary Miss Anstey mention of the Deputy Commissioner's private charity. And I then with difficulty, extracted from him as bearing on this point, that his cash subscriptions to relief houses amount to 325 Rs. a month, besides the cooked food he distributes to mendicants at his own house every evening. His salary is 1,300 Rs. a month.

15. In respect of gratuitous relief I could see that a good deal of selection is now exercised. Outside the Missionary's door this morning I saw some people asking alms, and on enquiry I ascertained that two out of these had been refused admission to the relief kitchen, because they had relatives competent to support them. I saw the same sifting process going on outside the relief kitchen. Possibly a Native Collector of 12 years' experience, acting through subordinates whom he knows and trusts, can check indiscriminate relief better than a European Officer could do. And my impression, formed on what I have seen and what I have ascertained by careful questioning, is that the restrictions on relief exercised in the Kolar District are not excessive or dangerous to the safety of the people, although I fear that here as elsewhere one or two occasional deaths, caused indirectly or partly by hunger, may have occurred.

16. The Deputy Commissioner shewed me a letter he had received this morning from Major Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General of Police, who is at present on tour in the north of the Kolar District. The purport of that letter (dated 2nd February) is that the people there (taluks Gudibanda and Bagepalli) "are better off" than further south towards Bangalore and "though many are suffering from scar-"city, yet there are no signs of absolute famine." He writes further, "I have noticed that only a few ap-"pear emaciated, though many I am told are reduced to mixing devadari leaf in their food." This testimony from an officer outside the department is satisfactory. The devadari leaf, the Deputy Commissioner tells me, is eaten as a vegetable by many classes, and Mr. B. Krishnaiengar at times eats it himself.

17. The Deputy Commissioner tells me that the Chief Commissioner has decided to remit one half of the land revenue on "wet" crop lands in cases where the water-supply has failed, and to remit $\frac{3}{4}$ (6 annas in the rupee) of land revenue on "dry" crop lands. He explains that never before in the history of Mysore so far as his knowledge goes, has remission been granted on "dry" lands. But this year is the second bad season the people have one after another ; this time the failure has been grievous beyond all memory or expectation and so the grant of a partial remission on dry crop land is a fair concession. The abkari (toddy excise) revenue contractors have had no remission granted to them ; but the receipts of still head duty on spirit have decreased somewhat.

18. The water supply in tanks has failed ; and many wells also are failing. But in all tanks which have been improved by relief labor the Deputy Commissioner digs a hole down to some spring, so as to keep drinking water for the neighbouring cattle and people. He is also deepening and clearing by relief labor, many wells and bavdis (large cistern shaped wells) near to public roads. He does not expect there will be actual dearth of water.

19. But about the future of the cattle there is cause for anxiety. Many must have died and the Deputy Commissioner is aware that ryots have sold away good cattle for merely nominal prices. The Chief Commissioner has opened the reserved forests and the ryots are allowed to take away grass thence free. As yet these forests have not been opened to cattle for grazing. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that there may be some little fodder left, ragi straw, cholam straw (kurbee) and jungle grass ; for the ryots will not yet take the trouble to prepare prickly pear for their cattle. Yet the Deputy Commissioner, his *locum tenens* in December last, and his Assistant have each of them in different parts of the district demonstrated to the people by experiment on a large scale that the prickly pear when properly prepared is eatable by and supports cattle. The Kolar Taluk, the Mulbagal Taluk and other parts of the district abound with prickly pear; so there is an important resource still available for the cattle.

Kolar,
3rd February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd February 1877.

No. 11900—GENL. 245, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—The Minute and Memoranda above recorded will be communicated to the Divisional and District Officers, and published in the *Mysore Gazette Supplement.*

2. The suggestions made by Sir R. Temple during his stay at Bangalore, for devising a more complete system of house to house inspection for the purpose of extending relief to persons who are in danger of being otherwise neglected were at once adopted by the Chief Commissioner, and an order was issued on the 9th instant which lays down detailed instructions for the guidance of the Civil Officers and others engaged on relief operations as to the measures to be taken to provide relief for those needing it.

3. The large projects referred to in para 12 of the former of Mr. Bernard's memorandums above recorded have been already considered by the Chief Commissioner. The heavy cost involved in these undertakings, estimated in the case of the Mysore Railway at 50 lakhs, and in that of the Marikanave Reservoir at 22 lakhs of rupees, has deterred Mr. Saunders from recommending that the Mysore State should embark in undertakings which cannot be fully accomplished with the means at his disposal, after providing for the requirements of the present famine; but he has already put himself in communication with the Government of India on the subject of carrying out, if necessary, and gradually the more important earth-works of the Mysore Railway with the present Public Works Establishment at his disposal.

4. The formation of a relief camp at Bangalore has already been forced upon the attention of the Central Executive Relief Committee, of which Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., is the President, owing to the large influx of persons into the town, and the Chief Commissioner learns that, in addition to the special measures taken to relieve gratuitously all persons unable to labor, at the several Chatrams or Serais in the immediate vicinity of Bangalore, the Committee have organized a relief camp outside the town on the Hoskote road, where a large proportion of the people of this class will be detained and fed at the public expense.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in the Mysore Gazette.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ President, Central Executive Relief Committee, Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd February 1877.

From C. E. Buckland, Esq., Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 80, dated Goondical, 19th February 1877.

I am directed by Sir Richard Temple to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the question of the port of landing for the supply of grain destined for Mysore.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Goondical, 19th February 1877.

I desire that Captain Bisset will be good enough to enquire from the Mysore traders regarding the question of the sea-borne grain destined for Mysore being sent from the port of Nagapatam by the South of India Railway to Bangalore instead of being sent from the port of Madras by the Madras Railway Company's line.

2. When I visited Bangalore, I understood that the Government of Madras preferred that the grain should be sent from Nagapatam rather than from Madras in order to relieve the unavoidably overburdened Madras line. I therefore urged this view upon the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and upon the native traders assembled at Bangalore. I explained to them the merits of the Nagapatam route and the convenience which would result if they could consistently with their trading interests adopt that course. They did not give me a clear answer at the time though they promised that they would consider the matter. My impression, however, was that they felt considerable doubt and that they might prove unwilling to change from Madras to Nagapatam, partly because the freight to Nagapatam might be higher and the conveniences of that port less, partly also because they already had their agencies established at Madras. By this time however they will be able to form a more definite answer. I therefore shall be glad if Captain Bisset will proceed to Bangalore and learn as exactly as may be possible how the matter stands. He could ascertain whether, in the event of the Nagapatam project failing, the grain could be brought from the Western Coast.

3. With a view to prepare himself for the discussion with the Mysore traders, he should first visit Nagapatam in order that he may be able to explain to them what the advantages of that port are.

4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore (to whom a copy of this Minute will be forwarded) will, I am sure, give him every assistance.

No. 11939—Genl. 236, dated Bangalore, 23rd February 1877.

Order.—Communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, who is requested to give Captain Bisset every facility in making his investigations. Colonel Pearse should ascertain the names of the principal and more intelligent grain dealers and brokers in order that no time may be lost in getting their attendance when required.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th February 1877.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 721, dated Chikmagalur 16th January 1877.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings received with your under circular docket No. 321, dated the 23rd August 1875, I have the honor to state that 72 out of 74 tolas of Liberian coffee seed advised, came to hand with the Shimoga District Deputy Commissioner's docket No. 330, dated the 1st June 1876, and were distributed to the eight European coffee planters as per margin. All these gentlemen with the exception of Captain Gaskell state that none of the seeds sent germinated though the greatest care was paid in conducting the experiment.

Mr. Allardice, Balur.
„ Meppen, Kelagur.
„ Courpalais, Santaveri.
Captain Gaskell, Nemar.
Mr. McMaster, Sunshai.
„ O'Gilvie, Santaveri.
„ Cross, Herekolle, Balehonnur and Milemane.
„ Stephenson, Chendrapur Estate, Manjarabad.

2. Captain Gaskell states in his letter, dated 18th November 1876, "that considering the lateness "of the season when the Liberian coffee seeds arrived, and fearing a rotting away of the whole I only "planted some 60 seeds. None of these germinated.

"The remainder of the seed I put down in September at the end of the rains and these appear to "have germinated satisfactorily, the seed leaves of only a few, however, having opened."

3. Mr. Porter of Koppa, who was supplied with some seed by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga direct, also states that "the seed being too dry, not one germinated." The same reason is assigned by Mr. O'Gilvie of Santaveri. The other planters are silent on this point. My own humble impression is that considering that according to Mr. Cameron's opinion this coffee plant "is likely to thrive well "at a lower elevation than the present cultivated plant" and that all the seed that failed to germinate was put down in the middle of the heavy rains, a failure was to be expected. On the other hand the case appears to have been quite the reverse in the only instance in which the seed was sown *after* the rains, by Captain Gaskell of Nemar.

4. Mr. Meppen of Kelagur adds "that my Board sent me 25 plants from England at great cost. "I put them out and find them of very slow growth, and my opinion is that this species of coffee is not "suited for the coffee growing Districts of Mysore." Mr. Meppen's attention will be called to the remark made by Mr. Cameron, (quoted in para 3 of this letter) whose letter was circulated to the planters. He will be asked to report how the plants fared after the present dry season has expired; and if he will send some of the plants to the Aribidacool estate (his own property) which is drier than those in and about Kelagur. Captain Gaskell will also be written to on these points, and asked to let me have a few plants to send to Mr. Courpalais at Santaveri, where I think this plant will thrive better than in the moist climate of the Malnad, and the results will be noted in my administration report for the current official year.

5. Mr. Cross of Herekollale has personally solicited another lb. of the seed for further trial. * * *

No. 12013—Genl. 1821, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1877.

Ordered, that copies of the foregoing report shewing the results of the experiments made with Liberian coffee by certain European coffee planters, be communicated to the undermentioned gentlemen to whom the seed was distributed and whose reports the Chief Commissioner will be glad to receive.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh.
„ President, Planters' Association, Manjarabad.
„ President, Planters' Association, Coorg.
„ Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.
„ Reverend G. Richter, Mercara.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th February 1877.

From the President of the Mysore Central Famine Relief Committee, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 49, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1877.

With reference to the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 159, dated 18th ultimo, I have the honor to report that, as the chattrams outside the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore have been established, the deportation of outsiders has been commenced with some success. Yesterday 108 persons were sent away from the Cantonment kitchen to the chattrams at Krishnarajpur and Subedar's chattram, and 150 more will be sent out this day. This gradual deportation will be continued, but as it has been represented that there is still a steady influx of persons in distress into Bangalore, specially from the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts, I am afraid that, unless this is put a stop to, the measures that are now being taken will be of no avail, and that we shall have to resort to the establishment of a pauper camp near Bangalore.

I am not aware what precise arrangements have been made by District Officers for the establishment of kitchens in their respective Districts, but I am under the impression that kitchens are at present maintained only at the head-quarters of each Taluk, which is clearly inadequate. I would suggest, if possible, that a kitchen be established at some principal place in each hobli. If a trustworthy official, Amildar or Mansiff, be deputed to each Taluk, all such hobli kitchens could be thoroughly supervised. It would be very desirable also that a European Officer should be deputed to each District, specially entrusted with the supervision of the famine relief operations therein.

No. 12019—Genl. 1822, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1877.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner trusts that the measures prescribed in this Office Proceedings No. 11381—226, dated 9th February 1877, will be found effective in preventing further influx of people into Bangalore, but it will be needful that the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars, as well as all Officers entrusted with those operations, should use their exertions to discourage, and as far as practicable prevent, the migration of villagers.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The President, Mysore Central Famine Relief Committee.
" Deputy Commissioners.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 27th February 1877.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 563, dated 19th February 1877.

I have the honor to report for the Chief Commissioner's information that the Amildar of the Maddagiri Taluk complains, that the people of Hindupur and Madak Sira in the Bellary District, are coming into his taluk both to the relief works and the kitchens in large numbers and are spreading cholera throughout his taluk These people say that work has been stopped and the kitchens closed in parts of their taluks.

No. 12053—GENL. 239, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division reports that the people of the Hindupur and Madak Sira Taluks in the Bellary District are entering the Maddagiri Taluk of the Túmkúr District in large numbers to seek relief on works and at kitchens, alleging that the works on the other side of the frontier have been stopped, and the gratuitous distribution of food curtailed.

2. The Chief Commissioner apprehends that this influx is the immediate effect of the measures recently taken in the Madras Districts to diminish the scale of wages and to economize expenditure on gratuitous relief.

3. Mr. Saunders has no reason to believe but that the provision made by the Madras authorities for the subsistence of their poor, is fully adequate and that the immigration is due to the expectation of these people that they will obtain more liberal treatment on this side.

4. To obviate this the Chief Commissioner has directed that the scale of daily wage rates on special relief works shall be assimilated to that recently prescribed by the Madras Government and that all able-bodied persons shall be relegated to the works proceeding under the Officers of the Public Works Department. It will be necessary that the District Officers and others in charge of Relief operations while abstaining from any such measure as rejecting distressed persons from our relief works should see that the orders above adverted to, are strictly carried out.

5. As regards individuals of the class referred to, who are in a starving condition, the needful help must be afforded at the relief kitchens and efforts should be made to send them back to their homes.

6. The Deputy Commissioners of the border Districts should as a matter of statistics have the numbers of foreign laborers and recipients of gratuitous relief registered and separately returned in the weekly statements to be hereafter submitted by Amildars.

Ordered, that a copy of these Proceedings be communicated to the Government of Madras.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 28th February 1877.

No. 12125—GENL. 1835, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—The Chief Engineer having asked demi-officially that some scale may be laid down shewing what amount of grain should be issued to men, women and children who may be employed on works of all kinds, the Chief Commissioner, after consultation with those who it was thought would be best able to give a careful opinion on the subject, has resolved to circulate, for general information, the annexures A. B. and C. that accompanied the Proceedings of the Bombay Government No. 120, F, of the 22nd January 1877; but Mr. Saunders is of opinion that, for the present, grain payments should not be made unless under exceptional circumstances.

2. When the necessity for this arises, and Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners must use a just discretion in the matter, reporting the facts as early as possible, the following scale, which is nearly in accordance with the prevailing rates in the Department Public Works, may be tentatively introduced:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
A. For a man 60 tolas or ¾ seer of ragi, the present value of which is.	0	1	6
Extra in cash for condiments	0	0	6
	0	2	0
B. For a woman 40 tolas or ½ of a seer of ragi, present value ..	0	1	3
Extra in cash for condiments	0	0	3
	0	1	6
C. For children from 7 to 14 years old, 30 tolas or ⅜ seer of ragi of present value of	0	0	9
Extra for condiments	0	0	3
	0	1	0

D. For children above 14, scale A and B according to sex.

3. Generally the most able-bodied men and women should be employed on regularly sanctioned works by the Department Public Works, and those less able on the relief works under the District Officers. In the former case, task or piece should be exacted at not less than 25 per cent below that required in ordinary times.

4. No fixed rule however can be exactly laid down on this point; the responsibility of any necessary change must rest on those in charge of such works.

5. With regard to relief works, it is desirable that the rate of 1 anna and 6 pies per cubic yard should not be exceeded at any time, unless under exceptional circumstances, which must be carefully and fully explained by the District Officer on whom the responsibility rests.

6. The rates in the Malnad need not be interfered with for the present.

7. Should grain become dearer, the payment in money should be so calculated as to allow a cooly to earn sufficient to purchase the quantity and quality of ordinary grain as per para 2.

J. PUCKLE,
For Offg. Secretary.

To—The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ President, Famine Relief Committee.

A. FORM REFERRED TO IN GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION No. 263 C. W.—1038, DATED 13TH DECEMBER 1876.

STATEMENT of Establishments under the Collector of

No.	Description of Works.	Existing Establishments.	Additional Establishment required for present and immediate future requirements.	Additional Establishment required for prospective requirements.	Total of Establishments.	General Remarks.
		Here enter for each Taluk existing Establishment, including Hamlaldars, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Inspectors, Cashiers, &c., engaged in supervising works.	Here enter immediate requirements for each Taluk separately.	Here enter for each Taluk probable future requirements.	Here give total of each class of supervising Officers in the Collectorate, 1st, as existing, 2nd, additional number required in future.	
1	Petty Works and Tank Clearances, &c., in Taluk A.					
2	Petty Works and Tank Clearances, &c., in Taluk B.					
3	Petty Works and Tank Clearances, &c., in Taluk C.					

B. Form referred to in Government Resolution No. 268 C. W.—1058, dated 13th December 1876.
STATEMENT of Establishment required by the Executive Engineer *District.*

No.	Name of Work.	Existing Establishment.	Additional Establishment required for present, and immediate future requirements.	Additional Establishment required for prospective wants.	Total of Establishments.	General Remarks.
		Here enter establishment employed on each large work or series of small works, including Assistant Engineers, Lifter Subordinates, Lower Subordinates, temporary Overseers, temporary Sub-Overseers, Cashiers, Inspectors. State average number of work-people on each.	Here enter for each large work, or series of small works, the additional establishment which is required at once, or in the immediate future, to carry out works already authorized, and work-people now seeking employment.	Here enter what further assistance is likely to be required in the future, if the number of works in hand or authorized is increased, and the number of work-people is greatly increased.	Here enter total existing establishment in the District, and secondly, total additions required for the future.	
1	Road from A to B miles...	...				
2	Road from C to D miles ...	...				
3	Road from E to F miles ...	...				
4	Tank at G ...	...				
5	Miscellaneous and small works ...	...				
	N. B.—In this column enter all considerable works which up to this time have been authorized, whether now in progress or not. Small works may be lumped together.					

B. (See Government Resolution No. 268 C. W.—1038 of 13th December 1876.)

Table of Wages at various Prices for Grain.

	Man.			Woman.			Boy or Girl capable of work.			
							Equivalent of 1 lb. in grain.	When paid partly in money and partly in grain.		
	In cash.	Value of 1 lb. grain	Total.	In cash.	Value of 1 lb. grain.	Total.		In cash.	Grain.	Total.
	A. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
When grain is sold at 8 lbs. Rupee	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 6	2 0	2 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 6
Do 9 „ „	1 0	1 9	2 9	0 6	1 9	2 3	1 9	0 6	0 11	1 5
Do 10 „ „	1 0	1 7	2 7	0 6	1 7	2 1	1 7	0 6	0 10	1 4
Do 11 „ „	1 0	1 6	2 6	0 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	0 6	0 9	1 3
Do 12 „ „	1 0	1 4	2 4	0 6	1 4	1 10	1 4	0 6	0 8	1 2
Do 13 „ „	1 0	1 3	2 3	0 6	1 3	1 9	1 3	0 6	0 8	1 2
Do 14 „ „	1 0	1 2	2 2	0 6	1 2	1 8	1 2	0 6	0 7	1 1
Do 15 „ „	1 0	1 1	2 1	0 6	1 1	1 7	1 1	0 6	0 7	1 1
Do 16 to 18 „ „	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	0 6	0 6	1 0
Do 19 „ „	1 0	0 11	1 11	0 6	0 11	1 5	0 11	0 6	0 6	1 0
Do 20 „ „	1 0	0 10	1 10	0 6	0 10	1 4	0 10	0 6	0 5	0 11
Do 21 and 22 „ „	1 0	0 9	1 9	0 6	0 9	1 3	0 9	0 6	0 5	0 11
Do 23 to 26 „ „	1 0	0 8	1 8	0 6	0 8	1 2	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 10
Do 27 to 30 „ „	1 0	0 7	1 7	0 6	0 7	1 1	0 7	0 6	0 4	0 10
Do 31 to 32 „ „	1 0	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 9

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Change in hours of attendance at the Raja's School, Mysore.* Sanctioning Director's proposals on the subject.	No. 11936—21, dated 23rd Feb. 1877.	...		1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 23rd February 1877.

From the Director of Public Instruction, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, No. 3860, dated Bangalore, 6th February 1877.

Referring to Chief Commissioner's order No. 5238—Educational 2 of the 24th August last, I have the honor to state that a change of school hours from the morning to the middle of the day was introduced at the Shimoga High School from the 1st September last, and is reported by both the Head Master and the Inspector of Schools to be working well.

2. I have since received from Mysore, through the Head Master of the Raja's High School, copy of the Proceedings of a Public Meeting convened at that city on the 25th November last for the purpose of discussing the same subject, Mr. C. Rangacharlu being in the chair. The Resolution then passed in favor of the change is appended to this letter.

3. On receipt of this document I thought it well, in the first instance, to ascertain through the Head Master of the Raja's High School what proportion of the parents of pupils actually attending the school approved of the change. I also put myself in communication with the Head of the Wesleyan Mission School at Mysore, with the view of ascertaining whether, in the event of a change of hours being experimentally introduced into the Government Institution, a corresponding change would be made in that belonging to the Wesleyan Mission.

4. With regard to the first point, Mr. Candy sent by each pupil to his parents or guardian a circular in Kanarese explaining what was proposed, and those who wished for further information waited on him personally and had their doubts removed. As the result of these proceedings, the persons responsible for 187 pupils have assented to the change, and the representatives of only 26 pupils are opposed to it. The objections raised on the part of the latter are,—that the boys cannot get their breakfast in time, and that those who attend Sanskrit Schools in the afternoon will not be able to do so. These do not appear to be insuperable objections and are confined to a small minority.

5. As regards the Wesleyan Mission School, the Rev. Mr. Haigh, the Missionary in charge, is favorable to the change of hours, and has consented to introduce it simultaneously with Government, but will not pledge himself to continue the practice if found unsuitable or injurious to the school. This of course cannot be expected, nor would the alteration be maintained in the Government School if experience should be decidedly against it.

6. I beg therefore to submit for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner that the school hours in the Raja's High School, Mysore, should be experimentally changed, from 7 to 11 A. M. as at present, to 11 to 5 each day, with a break of an hour at 2 and a half holiday on Saturdays.

No. 11936—Edl. 21, dated Bangalore, 23rd February 1877.

Order.—The alteration recommended in the school hours at the Raja's High School at Mysore may be adopted experimentally; but the Chief Commissioner has no reason to doubt but that the change will prove satisfactory, as at Shimoga.

2. Mr. Saunders desires that the Director of Public Instruction will take early steps to consider the propriety of adopting similar hours for the Government schools at Bangalore.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of a communication from the Secretary, Prison Conference, relative to police supervision of convicts after release from jail was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for report with the least practicable delay.	5th Feb. 1877.	
2	Copies of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, resolving to submit the question of the want of a law to obtain the evidence of a witness resident in foreign territory and *vice versa* for the orders of the Government of India, were forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.	6th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for August, Part II, "General" No. 72.
3	As requested, a copy of the rules in force in this Province regarding the supervision by the police of convicts after release from jail was forwarded to the Secretary, Prison Conference, Fort William.	8th do	*Vide* this statement No.
4	In reply the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed with remarks that there was no occasion to engage a Pleader to defend a suit brought by one Basvegauda against Government.	Do do	
5	Copy of a communication from the Secretary, Prison Conference, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the strength and pay of the fixed establishment and guard attached to each class of jail in this Province, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for compliance.	12th do	
6	In reply, a report on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Treasure Trove, was submitted to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.	16th do	
7	A warrant for the rendition of one Madiga Marigadu, addressed to the Magistrate of Bellary, was returned to Commissioner, Nagar Division, duly countersigned.	Do do	
8	Copy of Government of India No. 3—174, dated 2nd instant, from the Home Department, with enclosures, was forwarded with remarks to the Judicial Commissioner and Inspector General of Police in this Province, for opinion, as to the adoption of the rules laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, for regulating the position and powers of Commissioners of Divisions, and Magistrates of Districts and Taluks, in Police Administration.	17th do	
9	Two warrants for the apprehension and surrender of Gunderaya and 7 others were returned to Nundydroog Commissioner, duly countersigned.	21st do	
10	Copy of Government of India No. 3—300, dated 10th instant, from the Home Department, with enclosures, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, with a request that a collection of the decisions passed under Section 304 A. of the Indian Penal Code, by lower and appellate criminal courts in this Province and Coorg, since the passing of Act XXVII of 1870, may be submitted with his opinion on the amendment suggested by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	With reference to a communication from the Judicial Commissioner, recommending that Shamaiengar, lately appointed as an Amildar, may be invested with Magisterial powers, that officer was informed that the Nagar Commissioner would be requested to intimate to this Office the District to which the Amildar had been posted, the information being required by the provisions of Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.—Communicated to Nagar Commissioner, for report.	23rd Feb. 1877.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "General" No. 80.
12	In reply to the Judicial Commissioner, who forwarded a report from the Superintendent, Central Jail, on the health of the prisoners for January 1877, that officer was informed that in order to counteract any special causes of disease among the convicts due to overcrowding, &c., it might be as well as to make some alteration in the dietary scale giving them a slightly more nutritive diet than that now issued.	Do do	
13	Copy of a communication from the Secretary, Prison Conference, requesting to be furnished with two statements as denoted, relating to convicts, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for early compliance.	27th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On an examination of the vernacular quit-rent register of the late Harihar Taluk, the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was requested to explain certain errors found in them as denoted.	1st Feb. 1877.	
2	The usual season report for the week ending 1st instant was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
3	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to ascertain from the accounts and report upon a discrepancy occurring in the demand, collection and balance statement of the Shimoga District for 1875-76.—Communicated to Conservator of Forests in reply.	Do do	
4	A statement of irrecoverable balance of land revenue, &c., of the Hassan District, amounting to Rs. 370—12—0, submitted by Ashtagram Commissioner, was sanctioned.	Do do	
5	Do for the Túmkúr and Kunigal Taluks, amounting to Rs. 40—7—2 for 1875—76, submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was sanctioned.	Do do	
6	Do for the Nelamangala Taluk, amounting to Rs. 1—8—9, submitted by do was sanctioned.	Do do	
7	As submitted by the Military Assistant, the disbursement of Rs. 150, being disbursed as compensation to the owners of certain land taken up as a site for the Barr lines at Chikmagalur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nagar Division, Secretary, Department Public Works, and the Military Assistant.	5th do	
8	Three printed copies of the returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for the fortnight ending 15th January 1877, were submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to replace a manuscript return already submitted.	7th do	
9	Under explanation afforded by the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, a proposal to deduct the muzrayi payment of Rs. 23—4—0 per annum confirmed as a hereditary grant to one Vedauvyasachari, from the jodi of Rs. 29—1—5, payable by him on his village of Kallahalli in the Magadi Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Survey and Inam Commissioner, Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
10	In reply, the Honorable T. C. Hope was informed by telegraph that District Officers had been instructed to submit weekly instead of fortnightly summaries of famine previously prescribed.	8th do	
11	Do Do that taluk returns erroneously gave aggregate for month of persons on relief works and that it should be reduced as denoted.	Do do	
12	The usual season report for the week ending the 8th instant was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	A manuscript return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st January 1877, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	12th Feb. 1877.	
14	In reply, the Superintendent of Inam Settlements was informed that it was clearly stated in Rule XIV, that quit-rent was to be exclusive of, and in addition to any jodi with which the land may be already charged, and that no alteration of this general rule was either intended or sanctioned by the Government of India, in approving of the rules printed in Proceedings of December last.	13th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. f Dec. 187 Part I, "R. A. & C Index No: 10 to 11
15	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the alienation of a piece of Government waste land taken up for building purposes by one Channadasa of Bannkuppe in the Ganni Hobli of the Narsipur Taluk, Hassan District, was sanctioned.	Do do	
16	In reply, a copy of the Chief Commissioner's order dated 2 th November last, directing that the revenue realized by the sale of date leaves be credited under the head "Minor Forest Produce" was communicated to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.—Communicated also to Commissioners, Nundydroog and Nagar and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. Progs. fo Nov. 187 Part II, "Finl." No. 127
17	The usual season report for week ending 15th February last was signalled to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	15th do	
18	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was authorized to have certain trees standing on sites recently alienated in the Shimoga District, removed in communication with the Conservator of Forests.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. Progs. fo Jan. 187 Part II, "R. A. & C No.
19	The Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta, was informed by telegraph that the condition statements for fortnight ending 31st January were despatched on the 12th instant, and that the numbers employed on road and irrigation works &c., under the Department Public Works has since been returned at 20,548, not included in column 9 of statement.	Do do	
20	In reply, the Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was informed by telegraph that the estimated failure of crops as given in the general statements furnished from this Office might be relied upon.	19th do	
21	Three coffee pattas submitted for the Chief Commissioner's signature were returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, for correction and re-submission with explanation as called for in a Kanarese rubkari accompanying.	Do do	
22	A statement shewing the difference between the demand for December 1876, calculated on the actual jamabandi of 1875—76, and that given in Class X, No. B, received from Districts, was circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, for explanation as regards a discrepancy pointed out.	21st do	
23	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that a bill for the refund of Rs. 23—5—11, being the amount inadvertently credited in the accounts under head XVIII Miscellaneous, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for audit.	Do do	
24	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the payment of Rs. 339—1—2 to Mr. Garrett, as compensation for a piece of land resumed by Government at Gantiganhalli, in the Bangalore Taluk, was sanctioned, the land being reserved as a fuel reserve.	Do do	*Vide* Vol of Progs. f Oct. 1876 Part II, " A. & C. No. 29.
25	The usual season report for week ending 22nd instant was telegraphed to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	22nd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the calculation to be observed when filling in column 22 of the financial statement relating to the irrigable area under tanks serially repaired, were communicated to the Secretary in the Department Public Works.	22nd Feb. 1877.	
27	The Honorable T. C. Hope, C. S. I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was informed by telegraph that the weekly revised form of report and a general statement for the Ashtagram Division would be despatched on the 26th instant, and that special arrangements have been made to ensure punctuality and accuracy in future.	23rd do	
28	Three printed copies of the returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for the fortnight ending 31st January 1877, were submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to replace manuscript copy.	Do do	
29	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains, for fortnight ending 15th February 1877, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
30	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce that, from enquiries instituted, no experiments seem to have been made by Colonel Boddam with the Cuzco maize seed supplied to him, and it was requested that any further supply which may be available may be forwarded to this Office, for distribution.	Do do	*Vide* statement "General" No.
31	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a statement of temporary remuneration, amounting to Rs. 783—0—0, payable to certain Shanbhogs of the Bangalore, Closepet and Magadi Taluks, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bill.	Do do	
32	Do do for Rs. 1,044—0—0.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bill.	Do do	
33	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog, a statement shewing particulars of fresh lands proposed to be given to certain Patels in lieu of lands already sanctioned in Proceedings of August 1875, was sanctioned, with a remark that no exchanges should be permitted after the temporary settlement has been effected.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Aug. 1875, Part I, R. A. & C., Index Nos.
34	The Chief Commissioner's orders on the proceedings of the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, in the matter of the re-sale of the toddy farm of the Chitaldroog, Davangere, Dodéri, Budihal, and Hosdurga Taluks, were communicated in reply to that officer.	Do do	
35	A communication from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, relative to the assessment of 'Karab' lands in the Chitaldroog District, was communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, with a remark that a statement made by him that the Survey Department was engaged in assessing 'Karab' portions of arable numbers in certain taluks would seem to have been based on erroneous information.—Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	27th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the grant of 8 cart-loads of wood, and 3 cart-loads of bamboo, applied for by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, required for building Police Thanas in the villages of Dommasandra and Gopasandra in the Anekal Taluk, was sanctioned.	10th Feb. 1877.	
2	Copy of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 136, dated 1st instant, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, with a request that he would submit a list of any forest reserves which having been protected from fire for some time past have been thrown open recently to ryots' cattle, and further submit his opinion as to the practicability of limiting the concession in the case of all reserves to the permission to ryots, &c., to cut grass and leaves.	12th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part I, R.-Forests, Index Nos. 5 to 6.
3	Copy of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Notification, commuting the leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to leave on medical certificate for eight months with effect from 25th September 1876, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for his information and communication to Mr. Hutchins.	13th 'do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877. Part II, "R.-Forests," No.
4	Copy of the *Revue des Eaux et Forets* for 1876 was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for circulation and return to this Office.	15th do	
5	Copy of Government of India Resolution No. 6—177, dated 6th instant, relative to Forest Officers serving in British Burma being required to pass examinations in the Burmese language, before they can be eligible for promotion, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	19th do	
6	The Conservator of Forests was requested to take steps to hold sales by public auction of sandalwood, both at Seringapatam and Húnsúr in the Mysore District, at an early date.—Communcated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
7	Copies of the combined Volume of Forest Reports for 1874—75, received from the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests, for distribution.	27th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a statement of temporary remuneration for loss of Aya payable to the Shanbhogs of the three settled hoblis of the Bangalore Taluk amounting to Rs,176-6-0 for the quarter ending 31st December 1876, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	1st Feb. 1877.	
2	In returning a batta bill for Rs. 11—0—6 for a 1st Class Hospital Assistant, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that batta was only claimable in cases where Hospital Assistants are deputed for duty to a distance beyond five miles from head-quarters.	Do do	
3	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, an expenditure of Rs. 1,117, for the purchase of certain books for sale in the Government Central Book Depôt, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the transfer of Sheshagiri Rao, late Revenue Gumasta, Pavagada Taluk, to the pension list on a pension of Rs. 4—11—3 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 54 was forwarded to Messrs. Hymann & Co., being subscription in advance for 1877 to three copies of the Indian Medical Gazette.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Station Master, Madras Railway, Bangalore, was informed that the Agent and Manager of the Railway had been asked for further particulars of the charges in connection with the specials provided for the Mysore Administration during the Imperial Assemblage.	Do do	
7	Adverting to Circular No. 142, dated 12th January 1876, a copy of the Officiating Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, reviewing the administration of excise revenue in this Province for 1875—76, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Financial Department.	Do do	
8	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the total charge, *viz.* Rs. 73—9—2, being of cost repairing the tents belonging to the Plantation Office, being debited to B III Contingencies, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd do	
9	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill for Rs. 30—0—7, being cost of fodder, &c. for the Amrut Mahal bulls distributed to the Bangalore, Magadi and Closepet Taluks, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bill.	Do do	
10	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a statement of irrecoverable balance of cart tax of the Bangalore District amounting to Rs. 28, was sanctioned.	Do do	
11	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 1,200 to meet the cost of rations and contingent charges in the Hassan District Jail for the remaining months of the current year, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order
12	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to re-submit next year an application from the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm for an increase of pay to the subordinates of his Establishment.	5th Feb. 1877.	
13	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that, pending the issue of final orders, the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the payment to the Guru (Priest) of the Sivaganga Matt of his allowance at Rs. 100 per mensem with arrears from 1st April 1875 out of Matt funds.—Communicated to Petitioner Subrayashastri by endorsement.	Do do	
14	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to submit information relative to the office held substantively by the Revd. G. Richter, and Messrs. E. Marsden, B. A. and E. Hewetson on the 3rd January 1872, and the salary of each on that date.	6th do	
15	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 5,619—8—1 to meet the cost of rations and other charges from 1st January to 31st March 1877 in the Túmkúr District Jail, owing to an increase in the number of prisoners, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the printing of 500 copies of Hindustani Muzzannuth Tavarickh at one rupee per copy, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	Statements of pensions and gratuities sanctioned during the quarter ended 31st December 1876, were submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
18	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, a monthly expenditure of Rs. 46—3—2, on account of a police guard located at the Shimoga Sandalkoti pending the disposal of a criminal complaint lodged by Mr. Ludlow against the Daroga, was sanctioned for two months from 15th December 1876.	Do do	
19	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a bill for Rs. 65—14—0, on account of belts and badges required for the Summons Peons of the Deputy Commissioners and Munsiffs' Courts in the Chitaldroog District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	7th do	
20	In reply, information as to the selling rate of ragi and rice in Bangalore was furnished to the Officiating Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division, with an intimation that compensation for high prices has been granted at the rate of one rupee per mensem to all Government Servants drawing pay at Rs. 15 and under.	Do do	
21	Under the special circumstances of the case, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the pension of Syed Isakh, late Barr Bakshi, being drawn and paid by the Military Assistant subject to the rules contained in the Civil Pension Code.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
22	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 1,336—12—10, in adjustment of the railway charges for the conveyance of tents from Delhi to Bangalore, was forwarded to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Madras.	8th do	
23	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the re-appropriation of Rs. 650 from the Budget provision under the heads denoted to that of "Building Police Lines," was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
24	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that the expenditure under head XXII "Purchase and repair of tents" having exceeded the Budget grant for 1876—77, a re-appropriation by the transfer to it of Rs. 486 from general savings, had been sanctioned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	A copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, conveying thanks for further information regarding the alleged prohibition of the export of grain from this Province to the Wynad, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	8th Feb. 1877.	
26	In reply, the Anche Bakshi was informed that the allowance of 8 As. granted to anche runners in Proceedings of October last was extended to the remaining runners employed on the Malnad lines with effect from 1st January 1877.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Oct. 1876, Part II, "Financial" No. 103.
27	The Deputy Accountant General and Military Assistant were informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the payment of a special batta equivalent to half their pay to all peons and other menial servants drawing Rs. 10 and under per mensem, who proceeded on duty to Delhi.	9th do	
28	As submitted by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, an application from the Surgeon to the Commission for permission to obtain cholera medicine from Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 256, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
29	In reply, the Proprietor of "Spectator Press" was informed that the Chief Commissioner would subscribe for 100 copies of the Caxton Kanarese Almanac for 1877, at one rupee per copy.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to report his reasons for entertaining an establishment of peons to assist the Survey Department in their operations in the Kadur District, in excess of that usually allowed.	Do do	
31	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to furnish a public remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 568—5—0 payable to Srinivas Narasimhachari, Head Peshkar at Tirupati, on account of cooking utensils, &c., ordered to be purchased for the use of His Highness the Maha Raja's Chatram.	Do do	
32	As directed, a statement prepared by the Deputy Accountant General, shewing the income, expenditure, and balance of Local Funds in this Province, together with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings thereon, was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department, with a report that these funds were all of a useful character, the maintenance of which is expedient.	12th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part I, "Financial," Index Nos.
33	As requested by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, formal sanction to an increase to the pay of the Head Surveyor, Kolar District, was granted.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that as it was not the Chief Commissioner's intention to allow keddah operations to be resumed, an estimate for Rs. 249 for the preparation of a keddah at the foot of the Bilgirirangam Hills could not be sanctioned.	Do do	
35	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 24 to one Eera, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with application and enclosures.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the travelling charges amounting to Rs. 63—12—0 of Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, in proceeding to Gudalur and other places to prosecute enquiries connected with the alleged interference by Mysore Officials in the export of grain to Her Majesty's Territory.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with bill.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1876, Part I, "General," Index Nos. 22 to 23.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order
37	As solicited by the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 1,000 for rations in the Bangalore District Lock-up for the remaining months of the current year, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	13th Feb. 1877.	
38	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 15 was forwarded to the Consulting Architect to Government, Madras, being Draughtsman's fee for tracing the plan of the new Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, for this Administration.	Do do	
39	In reply, a communication embodying the Chief Commissioner's views on the causes which have induced a large number of the people of this Province to flock to the relief works and feeding houses in Her Majesty's Territory, was despatched to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.	15th do	
40	Under further explanation submitted by the Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of new cooking utensils for the Mysore Jail at a cost of Rs. 638, chargeble to general savings "Law and Justice," was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "Financial," No.
41	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the re-appropriation of Rs. 3,412 from the general savings of the Medical Budget, to the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, as the allotments for those institutions for 1876–77 have proved insufficient, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
42	Referring to a communication from the Deputy Accountant General, submitting a memo of the financial results of the sale of Government securities, that Officer was requested to submit after the sales now being effected are completed, a general statement for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department was informed that the charges entered in a bill presented to him for adjustment were restricted to the share of the cost of the demarcation of kaval lands to be borne by the Amrut Mahal Department.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	Do do	
44	Original correspondence from Commissioner, Nagar Division, on the subject, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, to report under what circumstances an assignment of funds was made for the car festival at Mahishi, and why the amount was merged in the chatram feeding allowance.	16th do	
45	As solicited by the Ancho Bakshi, the disbursement of Rs. 121–12–6, for the purchase of certain articles of Office furniture for certain newly opened Receiving Houses, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
46	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that, as the budget provision under heads, XV Office Contingencies has been nearly exhausted, as also that of XXIII Europe Stationery the expenditure under which has exceeded the budget grant, re-appropriations to meet charges up to the close of the current official year, as denoted, had been sanctioned.	Do do	
47	A public service transfer receipt for Rs. 3,793—14—0, in adjustment of the cost of two Howdahs, including packing and rail charges, was forwarded to Messrs. Deschamps & Co., Madras.	Do do	
48	Referring to No. 3418, dated 30th December last, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department, that Byata Rao, late Sheristadar of the Maddur Taluk, Mysore District, received no gratuity when he was thrown out of employment in 1859, owing to reduction of establishment.	17th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "Financial," No.
49	The pay bill of the Company of Bangalore Rifle Volunteers who proceeded to Delhi, duly countersigned, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for adjustment.—Communicated to Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
50	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the re-appropriation of certain sums aggregating Rs. 8,100, to meet the cost of rations, &c., in the Bangalore Central Jail, for the remaining months of the current year, was sanctioned, the amount being met from savings under Law and Justice.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th Feb. 1877.	
51	As submitted by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, a mileage bill amounting to Rs. 6—4—0 of a 3rd Class Hospital Assistant on cholera duty in the Kolar District, for January 1877, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
52	On the representation of the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 300, to meet the cost of the contingent guard in the Bangalore Central Jail up to the end of the current year, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
53	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 667, relative to the grant of extra allowances to Government servants for the performance of duties connected with local funds, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette, for publication.	19th do	
54	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized a sum of Rs. 300 being placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for the purpose of decorations in the town in connection with His Highness' visit.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with a remark that the amount be debited to the 'Contingencies' of this office.	Do do	
55	A copy of a note by the Chief Commissioner, relative to the commencement of works provided for in a list appended to the Budget of the Roads and Buildings' Branch for 1877—78, was communicated to the Secretary in the Department Public Works.	Do do	*Vide* statement "General," Part II, No.
56	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to make application to the Public Debt Office at Calcutta, for the transfer of Government Promissory Note No. 407 of the 4½ per cent loan of 1857 belonging to the Kikkeri Chattar to the 4½ per cent loan of 1870, and the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to notice the delay that had taken place in the matter on the part of the District authorities at Hassan.	20th do	
57	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was authorized to place Rs. 500 at the disposal of the Town and Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore for the interment of paupers during the existence of cholera to be debited to general savings of the Provincial Budget.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
58	As solicited by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a re-appropriation of Rs. 300 from the available balance under "26 Miscellaneous," "District Fuel Tracts" to the head "Interment of Paupers" for the Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
59	In reply, Rs. 985 for purchasing sheep skins for binding books required for the Stationery Department of this Office were remitted to the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press.	Do do	
60	The Deputy Accountant General was informed with remarks that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned a bill for compensation for a piece of land taken up for building an Overseer's lodge in the Hassan District.—Communicated to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1876, Part II, "Financial" No. 77.
61	A copy of this Office order dated 9th instant, relating to the grant of a special batta of half pay to peons and other menial servants who proceeded on duty to Delhi, was forwarded to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with the intimation that neither famine allowance, nor batta was paid to the Lascars of his Establishment.	Do do	*Vide* this statement No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
62	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 63—12—0, being subscription for 10 copies of the "Vedarthayatna," including postage, from April 1876 to March 1877, was forwarded to the Manager, Bombay.	21st Feb. 1877.	
63	Do for Rs. 15—8—0 in adjustment of the cost of a copy of the Bengal Directory for 1877, was forwarded to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.	Do do	
64	As solicited by the Director of the Government Gardens, Bangalore, the appropriation of a sum of Rs. 700 under head "Construction and Repairs" in the Lal Bagh Budget, to meet expenditure to be incurred under the heads of the Budget as denoted, till the end of the current official year, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
65	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 720 to Venkatachar, an Assistant Accountant in his Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with application.	23rd do	
66	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, the employment of a water cart for the local Leper Asylum, at a cost of Rs. 15 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
67	With reference to a communication from the Officiating Post Master General, Madras, requesting that orders may be issued to give effect to the payment of the sanctioned famine compensation to the Postal Subordinates, that Officer was informed that the orders of the Chief Commissioner did not appear to be necessary, as it was understood that the Post Master, Bangalore, draws the extra allowance for all the Imperial Postal Establishments employed in this Province.	Do do	
68	As submitted by the Conservator of Forests, a refund bill for Rs. 56—4—0, being the amount paid by certain individuals in the Nagar Division in excess of the value of materials purchased by them from the Forest Department, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
69	Referring to a bill submitted for Rs. 2—9—6, being the cost of quinine pills supplied to the Amildar of Anekal, the Nundydroog Commissioner's attention was drawn to this Office order of November last, which provided for meeting miscellaneous expenses of the nature referred to.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part II, "Fin." No. 130.
70	The sanction of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department was solicited to a sum of Rs. 10,000 being transferred as a loan from the surplus fund of Devasthanams (Temples) and Chattrams, or "Muzrayi Surplus Fund," for the purpose of freeing a religious institution called the Shivaganga Matt (or Monastery) from the debts with which it is encumbered.	Do do	
71	Four bills aggregating Rs. 63,045—11—0, received from the Madras Railway Company on account of charges for the special trains that conveyed His Highness, as well as the Chief Commissioner and others from Bangalore to Delhi, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for audit.	Do do	
72	A batta bill amounting to Rs. 4—15—5, in favor of a peon who proceeded to Delhi, was returned to the Superintendent, Central Jail, duly countersigned.	Do do	
73	As solicited by the Surgeon to the Commission, the issue of new belts to the Daffedar and three peons of his Office at a cost of Rs. 12—6—0 was sanctioned, chargeable to contingencies.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
74	The budget provision of this Office under head "XXVI Miscellaneous purchase of books" being nearly exhausted, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned a re-appropriation by the transfer to it of Rs. 200 from general savings, to meet charges up to the close of the current official year.—Communicated to Officer in charge of Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	26th Feb. 1877.	
75	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 125 to Sheksubhan, Kotval of Vemgal, Kolar Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with application.	Do do	
76	The Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the disbursement of pay from November 1876 to the date of their discharge of eight temporary lascars entertained by the Military Assistant, in lieu of those of the permanent establishment who proceeded to Delhi, were communicated to the Deputy Accountant General and the Military Assistant.	Do do	
77	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department, as to the substantive appointment held by Mr. G. K. Betham on the 2nd January 1872.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "General" No. 164.
78	A monthly statement of cash balances for 1st February 1877, was returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
79	The Chief Commissioner's orders reviewing the Budget estimates of the Province for the year 1877—78, were communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.—Estimates submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, together with a copy of the foregoing review.	Do do	
80	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of certain sums aggregating Rs. 700 to meet the cost of hospital charges and clothing in the Shimoga Jail for the remaining months of the current year, the budget allotments having been exhausted, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
81	Two bills aggregating Rs. 952—12—0 on account of Hotel and posting charges of Sir Richard Temple and Party when in this Province were sanctioned, the amount being met from the General Department contingencies.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, the Deputy Accountant General, and Officer in charge Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	Do do Do do	
82	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, a further re-appropriation of Rs. 2,767, to meet the cost of rations, &c., in the Kolar District Jail till the end of the current official year, the Budget allotments having been exhausted, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part II, "Financial" No. 141.
83	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, sanction was accorded to the Deputy Commissioner, opening out certain roads in that District to the full width.	Do do	
84	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division was informed that funds had already been provided for repairing the bunds of the Bagur and Nayakan Tanks in the Hosdurga Taluk.	Do do	
85	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's approval of the draft Rules submitted, relating to Tools and Plant, was communicated to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.—Communicated to Commissioners of Divisions, and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Do do	
86	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the allotment of funds from Government to meet the additional cost involved in granting batta to Municipal employés, were communicated to the President, Municipal Commission.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
87	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department No. 950, relative to the statement of pensions and gratuities for quarter ended 31st December 1876, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for attention to the instructions conveyed, and for the return of the statements duly corrected.	28th Feb. 1877.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was authorized to utilize on other relief works, a sum of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned for opening out the Jamgal and Arsikere road.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	1st Feb. 1877.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part II, "General" No. 122.
2	On a representation from the Superintending Engineer of Roads and Buildings' Branch, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was requested to pass an excess expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 50, incurred in maintaining the Ainur-Bennavalli road, to be met out of general savings of the District Fund Budget.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
3	The Station Master, Madras Railway, Bangalore, was requested to furnish a statement shewing the quantity of grain imported into Bangalore by rail weekly since the 1st October last.	Do do	
4	In reply to a reference on the subject, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that Rs. 100 had been appropriated from the available balance in the Civil Budget for repairing the Travellers' Bungalow at Kadur.	Do do	
5	In returning a Notification of sanction for Rs. 825, for opening a road from the main one near Mahimapur to Shivaganga in the Nelamangala Taluk of the Bangalore District, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was requested to report as to the general utility of the road in question, the construction of which ought properly to devolve on the Matt authorities, and its necessity as a relief work.	Do do	
6	As submitted by the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, a Notification of sanction for Rs. 63, for repairing the drains in Bowringpet, Kolar District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that three Notifications of sanction for works to be carried out at Thirthahalli, Shimoga District, were accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
8	Seven copies each of Parts I and III and VII of Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit's works entitled "Vedarthayatna" were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
9	Notification investing Abdul Aziz, Peshkar of Kengeri, temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class to be exercised within the limits denoted, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
10	Notification warning pilgrims of the risk they will incur by attending the festival held about the 29th March next at Hampe in the Bellary District, on account of the prevalence of cholera, was gazetted in English and Kanarese.	Do do	
11	Notification directing Mr. J. Ramaiya Naidu, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Túmkúr District, to take down the evidence of complai-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders
	nants and witnesses with his own hand in the English language was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.		
12	Notification investing Mr. T. Narahari Rao, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Chitaldroog District, with the powers referred to in the Clauses of Section 27 (*a*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, as denoted, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	1st Feb. 1877.	
13	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's monthly Volume of Proceedings for December 1876 were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign, Financial, Home and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments. Copies circulated to local Heads of Departments.	Do do	
14	A map of Mysore comprising the eight Districts was forwarded to the Honorable T. C. Hope, C. S. I., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
15	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, two Notifications of sanction amounting to Rs. 410, for constructing certain works at Thirthahalli and Shikarpur, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	A hand book relating to piece work, received from the Government of India, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, with an intimation that it has not yet been officially authorized.	2nd do	
17	A copy of Government of India, Home Department No. 27—1488, dated 27th September last, requesting to be furnished with annual lists of works of science, &c., in the form annexed, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, for guidance in preparing the return for the year 1876.	Do do	
18	In reply, a further report as to the person in possession of certain lands of the Bububi's Malkan near Giddappanhalli, Hoskote Taluk, at the time of the inam settlement, was called for from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
19	The Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg, and Director of Public Instruction were informed that, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, Foreign Department, the submission of annual returns of Presses worked and Newspapers or Periodicals published in this Province and Coorg will be discontinued.	Do do	
20	Under circumstances represented, the sanction of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, was solicited to the appointment of Adjutant and Drill Instructor to the local Siledar Force being maintained for a further period of two years, and in the event of the measure being approved the appointment of a duly qualified officer to fill it in room of Captain Morant, who wished to esign, was solicited.	Do do	
21	The Chief Engineer was requested to furnish a copy of the Budget of the Roads and Buildings' Branch for the ensuing year for the purpose of being considered by the Chief Commissioner in reference to the instructions of the Government of India in the Financial Department.	Do do	
22	Copy of Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department endorsement No. 6, dated 18th January last, forwarding copy of a letter from the Meteorological Reporter of Government on the meteorological returns of Bangalore for the six years 1870—75, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General, for communication to the Surgeon, Mysore Commission, the Officer in charge of the Observatory.	Do do	
23	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that contributions amounting to Rs. 448—1—3, promised by the ryots of the Sira and Kunigal Taluks, towards the repair of certain tanks, had been remitted, and the Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, was	Do do	

».	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	requested to have appropriations made from Imperial Funds to an equivalent amount.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts and the Deputy Accountant General.		
24	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, was informed that a memo of propositions submitted by him, to be laid before the ordinary meeting to be held on the 16th instant, had been recorded.	2nd Feb. 1877.	
25	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the reduction of the amount of contribution to be levied in cash from the ryots towards the repair of the Dharma Tank in the Malvalli Taluk, were communicated to the Chief Engineer, Department Public Works and Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
26	Notification making certain arrangements consequent on Mr. L. Ricketts, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, having officiated as Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, from the 12th December 1876, to 21st January 1877, both days inclusive, was gazetted, and copies sent to Officers concerned.	5th do	
27	Notification appointing Mr. P. N. Púrnaiya, B. A., Assistant Commissioner, Kolar, to act as Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, in addition to his present duties, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
28	Notification making certain appointments and transfers of Assistant Commissioners was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner	Do do	
29	Notification attaching Mr. Venkat Vardaiengar, M. I., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to the Chief Commissioner's Office temporarily on special duty in connection with famine relief operations, was gazetted, and copies sent to the Deputy Accountant General and Mr. Venkat Vardaiengar.	6th do	
30	Letter No. 493, dated 9th December 1876, from the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, to report whether the experimental cultivation of Cuzco maize has been undertaken, and if so, with what result.	Do do	
31	In reply, Mr. Kaji Nazar Husen Sheriff, Assistant Secretary to the Muhammadan community of Bangalore, was informed that the Chief Commissioner would be happy to receive the address prepared by the Muhammadan community for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, for transmission to the Viceroy of India.	Do do	
32	A report was submitted to the Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, that all the taluk reports called for in Government of India No. 470 of 2nd December 1876 had been submitted with the exception of those denoted, which being comprised in the Malnad or hill region are reported to be free at present from circumstances of actual want.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Commissary of Ordnance was informed that 84 kit bags issued to the Company of Volunteers which proceeded to Delhi, would be returned into stores under the orders of the Madras Government.—Communicated to Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that two statements of re-appropriations of Budget grants for 1876—77 were sanctioned and two Notifications of sanction amounting to Rs. 544 for works to be carried out at Shikarpur in the Shimoga District accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
35	A bill for Rs. 27 submitted by the Military Assistant, being value of three flint muskets supplied for the use of His Highness the Maha	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	raja's Chatram at Tirupati, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
36	In returning a review and forecast of the condition of the taluks in the Kolar District, the Deputy Commissioner was informed that the number of persons employed on relief works has apparently been over estimated, and he was requested to scrutinize the figures and report the correct number of each taluk as early as practicable.	6th Feb. 1877.	
37	A Kanarese letter addressed to the Mahanth of the Tirupati Pagoda in regard to the jewels presented to the Tirupati Pagoda by the late Maha Raja was forwarded to the Collector of North Arcot for delivery to that individual.	Do do	
38	The usual monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective Officers employed in this Province and Coorg with proportionate return for 1st February 1877, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	7th do	
39	A memorandum of the data on the subject of the purchase of the house now occupied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, was forwarded to the Temporary Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, for report as to the condition of the building and out-offices with an estimate of its value.	Do do	
40	In reply, the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings, was informed that a 2nd and abridged edition of Doctor Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India was in the Press.	Do do	
41	Notification making certain appointments and transfers of Munsiffs was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
42	Two returns of appropriations made from the District Fund Budget allotments of this Province and Coorg, together with a statement of sanction made by the Chief Commissioner for works below Rs. 2,500, during December 1876, were forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the permanent retention of an Assistant Surveyor on Rs. 75 per mensem, and lascars, for working the irrigation repairs in the Shimoga District, would be considered after the expiration of six months.	Do do	
44	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, an estimate for constructing a road from the Husar Barracks to Vartur in Bangalore amounting to Rs. 3,123, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the remission of Rs. 161, being amount of contributions promised by the ryots of Dodéri, in the Chitaldroog District, towards certain tank works, was sanctioned, and the Chief Engineer was requested to have appropriations of equivalent sums made from Imperial Funds.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Deputy Accountant General.	8th do	
46	Referring to a report on an outbreak of cholera in the Mysore Jail, the Judicial Commissioner was requested to communicate to this Office the further reports received by him on the subject.	Do do	
47	With reference to his telegram of the 5th instant, a general statement shewing the condition of the Taluks in the Nagar Division was submitted to the Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with an intimation that the statement for the Ashtagram Division would be forwarded as soon as received.	Do do	
48	Notification appointing Kasturi Rangachar, Head Peshkar of the Bangalore Taluk, to officiate as Amildar of the Betmangala Taluk and investing him with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate, was gazetted and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
49	In reply, the Anche Bakshi was informed that the dismissal of Kasturi Rangachari, Anche Mutsaddi of the Kavaledurga Taluk, was sanctioned, and the arrangements made consequent thereon approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th Feb. 1877.	
50	The orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department were solicited as to the delivery of sannads, &c., to those Native gentlemen belonging to this Province and Coorg upon whom His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the title of "Rai-Bahadur" and "Khan-Bahadur" respectively.	Do do	
51	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a re-appropriation statement for Rs. 1,000 providing funds for the embanked road and bridge across the Ambligola paddy flat from Anantapur to Shikarpur, was returned sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	9th do	
52	Secretary in the Department Public Works was requested to furnish copies of schedules of rates obtained from each District to enable this Office to check the Notifications of sanction submitted for acceptance.	Do do	
53	Under explanation afforded by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a Notification of sanction for Rs. 1,000, for opening a road below Chikkeri at Hoskote, was sanctioned, and full appropriation was made from the relief grant allotted by the Commissioner to the Bangalore District.	Do do	
54	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was requested to report whether there are any special grounds for retaining Mutsaddi Mailaraiya of the Kadur District in the service, after he attains the prescribed age of 55 years.	Do do	
55	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a plan and estimate for Rs. 558, for bridging the Sagar-Siralkoppa road in the Shimoga District, was sanctioned, the expenditure on the work in the current year being limited to Rs. 500.- Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
56	On the representation of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a sum of Rs. 30,000, for relief works and kitchens, from the provisional grant of one lakh of 25th January last, was placed at his disposal.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877 Part I, "General" Index Nos.
57	In reply, the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was informed that the arrangements made by him for affording medical relief in cases of cholera in the Cantonment were approved, and that the expenditure incurred would be met from the Municipal Budget allotment under XIII. "Reserve."	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "Genl." No.
58	Five Notifications of sanction for works to be carried out in the Town of Mysore, submitted by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, were accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
59	Notification appointing Namkal Venkat Rao as an Attaché in the Commission was gazetted, and copy sent to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	Copies of Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Notification appointing Mr. E. W. Laseron to the Revenue Survey, were forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and Captain McCullagh in charge No. 9 Party, Trigonometrical Survey.	Do do	
61	Copy of General Order granting Dr. McGann furlough to Europe for 18 months was forwarded to that Officer.	Do do	
62	An estimate amounting to Rs. 600, for re-constructing a well situated in Bangalore, submitted by the President, Municipal Board, Bangalore, was sanctioned with certain instructions.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
63	Copy of Government of India telegram, dated 7th instant, sanctioning a further grant of 5 lakhs of rupees, for carrying on relief operations, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for information.	10th Feb. 1877.	
64	Notification making certain temporary appointments of Amildars in the Ashtagram Division was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner.	Do do	
65	Do of the transfers of Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions in the Hassan District was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
66	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks on the additional accommodation to be provided consequent on the influx of villagers from outside into Bangalore, were communicated to the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Central Famine Relief Committee, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
67	Notification placing the services of Mr. Kitto, Assistant Superintendent Inam Department, at the disposal of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for employment on general duties in that Division, until further orders, was gazetted and copies sent to Officers concerned.	Do do	
68	Do placing the services of Mr. D. Narsinga Rao, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, Roll B, at the disposal of the Inam Commissioner, was gazetted, and copies sent to Mr. D. Narsinga Rao, and the Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	Do do	
69	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding the stamp to be affixed to a memorandum of agreement, for a mining right in the Kolar District, were communicated to the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
70	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that his fortnightly summaries should not include the statistics for the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore.	12th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part I, "Gl." Index Nos.
71	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, who has applied for a further supply of the Carob seed, should be directed to apply to the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, for a supply of seedlings or cuttings when available.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Oct. 1876, Part I, "Gl." Index Nos. 16 to 17.
72	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, that a history of the services of gazetted Officers serving in this Province and Coorg could be prepared annually, but that its compilation would necessitate the employment of two additional Clerks, and would occupy them fully of six months, the cost being estimated at Rs. 600.	Do do	
73	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner saw no reason for fixing a rate different from the prescribed one, and it was accordingly directed that a rent of Rs. 31 per mensem be recovered from Dr. Benson, Civil Surgeon, Shimoga, for the house occupied by him at that station.—Communicated to Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June 1876, Part II, "Genl." No.
74	A copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings under date the 9th instant was forwarded to the Secretary and Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, to supply the particulars, weekly, of all works in progress under Public Works Officers as far as may be practicable.	Do do	*Vide* this Vol. Part I.
75	In continuation of Proceedings of 11th January last, copies of the proposition statement sanctioned by the Government of India, for the formation of a new Taluk at Mudgere in the Nagar Division, were forwarded to the Commissioners, Nagar and Ashtagram, and the Deputy Accountant General.	13th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part I, "Gl." Index Nos.
76	The Chief Commissioner's orders in additional special appeal No. 53 of 1876—77 were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	

o.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
77	A report was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department that the returns relating to European vagrants in this Province for 1876 were blank.	13th Feb. 1877.	
78	Do to the Foreign Department that no casualties among European Uncovenanted Officers employed in this Province and Coorg, occurred during half year ended 31st December 1876.	Do do	
79	Do do among European pensioners.		
80	A packing account of stores per S. S. "Duke of Devonshire," dated 15th August last, was forwarded to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, duly signed.	Do do	
81	Notification granting Conductor M. Gaynor, Municipal Executive Engineer, Bangalore Cantonment, six months extension of leave on medical certificate, was gazetted and copy sent to President, Cantonment Municipal Commission.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for May 1876, Part II, "General" No. 67.
82	Under circumstances represented by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, the reduction to Rs. 153 of a contribution promised by the ryots towards the repairs of the Nayikankere tank, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
83	Five Notifications of sanction amounting to Rs. 597, for certain works, were returned to Nundydroog Commissioner, duly accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
84	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a sum of Rs. 600, for the purpose of killing stray dogs, and white washing certain Police Thanas in the Town of Mysore, was sanctioned, the charge being appropriated from the savings of Rs. 1,263—7—9 under Conservancy in the current year's Municipal Budget.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
85	Two Notifications of sanction aggregating Rs. 8, for feeding cattle with prickly-pear in the Dodéri Taluk, were returned to Commissioner, Nagar Division, duly accepted.	Do do	
86	A return of appropriations made from the District Fund Budget allotments, together with a statement of works below Rs. 2,500, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner during January 1877, was forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
87	An estimate amounting to Rs. 149, for the filling up of a triangular hollow at the western approach of the new road connecting the High Ground with Cubbon Park, Bangalore, was sanctioned, the amount being debited to Local Funds General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Sep. 1876. Part II, "Fin." No. 4
88	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that his proposal to place Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 5,000, respectively, at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts for relief works, was approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
89	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed through the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, that 27 Notifications of sanction amounting to Rs. 4,534, for certain relief works in that District, were sanctioned, on the understanding that the sum of Rs. 283, by which his allotment has been exceeded, is made up from the allotment denoted.	14th do	
90	In reply, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that a proposal submitted by him to debit the estimated cost for constructing a new market in the Town of Túmkúr to District Funds and to the sale proceeds of the materials and the building site of the present one being credited to the assets of the said Funds, was approved.—Communicated to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date previous Order.
91	In reply, the President, Town Municipal Commission, Bangalore, was informed that a copy of the proceedings of an ordinary meeting held on the 23rd January last had been recorded.	14th Feb. 1877.	
92	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the payment of an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to a Clerk of the Commissioner's Office who had been placed on special duty in connection with famine relief works, was sanctioned, the charge being debited to the relief grant of the Shimoga District.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
93	A bi-monthly return of stores under provision by the Director General of Stores for India, up to the 31st December 1876, for this Province, was circulated amongst Officers concerned.	15th do	
94	In reply, the Inspector General of Police was requested to supply the periodicals enumerated in this Office Proceedings of March last, to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* V of Progs. March 1 Part I, "General Index N 27 to 2
95	As submitted by Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a Notification of sanction amounting to Rs. 201, for constructing a drain in Lashkar Mohala, Mysore, was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
96	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill for Rs. 121—14—5, being additional charge incurred in supplying grain to the inmates of the Langarkhana at Bangalore for December 1876, was sanctioned.	Do do	
97	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized the appropriation of Rs. 1,000 towards an estimate for turning the stream of the Tunga river towards the left bank at Shimoga.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
98	A plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 3,181, for repairing the Bidarkuppe Tank, Anekal Taluk, were returned to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, duly sanctioned, the work to be a means of affording relief to distressed people.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
99	A Memorial from Mr. Gramatzki, Principal, School of Engineering and Natural Science, was re-submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with a recommendation that the certificate of naturalization under Act XXX of 1852, therein prayed for, may be granted.	16th do	*Vide* Vol. Progs. for Dec. 1876 Part II, "General"
100	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the sale of movable and immovable property belonging to landholders purposely evading Government demands, were communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	No. 95.
101	Printed copies of selections from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, from the 1st January up to the present date, on matters relating to the administration of famine relief measures, were submitted to the Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
102	Notification investing certain Taluk Sheristadars with Magisterial powers was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
103	In reply, the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Central Famine Relief Committee, was informed that Mr. N. Venkat Rao had been temporarily placed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, on special duty in connection with famine relief operations.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, and Mr. N. Venkat Rao.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
104	In reply, the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner did not consider he would be justified in obtaining the loan of a tent for the use of certain sick in the Convent Orphanage, which was an independent institution.	16th Feb. 1877.	
105	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that a detailed statement shewing the number of persons fed daily and the expenditure incurred at the kitchens in the Túmkúr District, up to the 31st January 1877, was accepted, and copies of it were forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
106	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, an application from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, for a re-appropriation of Rs. 50 and 350 respectively to meet additional expenditure under the heads "Charges for remitting Treasure chests and bags" and "Taluk Lock-up Contingencies" was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, with the re-appropriation statement.	Do do	
107	As requested, three statements prepared in the Judicial Commissioner's Office, shewing the strength and pay of the fixed contingent establishments and guard attached to each class of jail in this Province, were forwarded to the Secretary, Prison Conference, Calcutta.	17th do	
108	A report was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, of the death of Major E. D. Gompertz, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, in this Province. Do. to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George.	Do do	
109	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned Mr. Cress, Munsiff of the Chikballapur Sub-Division, being allowed to occupy one half of the Travellers' Bungalow at Chikballapur for three months, on payment of one half the bungalow fees.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
110	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the Executive Engineer, Kadur District, was authorized to proceed with the work of completing the Shringeri-Sulbele road, as also that of the Shringere-Begarhalla road, at a cost of Rs. 11,286 to be defrayed from Local Funds General.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, Examiner, Public Works, Accounts, and Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part I, "Financial," Index Nos. 23 to 24.
111	With reference to a communication from him on the subject, the Chief Engineer was informed that the Chief Commissioner considered that after giving intimation to District Officers of the appropriations required for incomplete works met from District Funds, the Executive Engineers may proceed with such works in anticipation of sanction.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for June. 1876, Part I, "Financial," Index Nos.
112	In reply, the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned two estimates aggregating Rs. 3,022, for excavating a reservoir in the bed of the Shule tank, as also the construction of pot wells, as relief works, and he was informed with remarks that two other estimates aggregating Rs 2,500 would be referred to the Chief Engineer, for opinion.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
113	In reply, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was requested to submit the index maps with descriptive reports, connected with estimates for opening bridle paths in the Chitaldroog District.	19th do	
114	On the representation of the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to transfer from the deposit account and to place at the disposal of the Magadi Municipality Rs. 1,741—0—8, being the sale proceeds of building sites, to enable the Deputy Commissioner to carry out the projected improvements of that town.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1876, Part II, "General," No. 85.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
115	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the repair of the Koppad Dodkere in the Shimoga Taluk being taken up as a relief work with instructions as to the assignment of funds for the purpose.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	19th Feb. 1877.	
116	A report and analysis of the publications registered in this Province and Coorg, during the year 1876, under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, were submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.	Do do	
117	A communication was addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, on the subject of the appointment of Officers to settle the boundary dispute between the Punganur Zemindari and this Province.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1876, Part I, R. A. & C. Index Nos. 3 to 4.
118	Copies of Government of India No. 2—162, dated 2nd instant, laying down rules to be observed when elephants are borrowed by Civil Departments from the Commissariat, were forwarded to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for information and communication to Mr. Sanderson.	Do do	
119	Copy of a letter from the Government of Madras, requesting that Mr. Sanderson may be called upon for any explanation he may have to offer regarding the poor condition in which certain elephants which were lent for keddah operations in this Province, were returned by him, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, with a request that Mr. Sanderson may be called upon to furnish the explanation desired.	Do do	
120	In reply, the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, who requested the return of certain papers connected with the question of the amount of assistance to be given to jodidars whose tanks were to be serially dealt with, was requested to furnish a list of them with numbers and dates to admit of the papers being more readily traced in this Office.	Do do	
121	A copy of a communication from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, offering remarks regarding repairs of tanks in the Malnad, with enclosure, was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, for information, with the observation that the objections now urged to two estimates submitted for the repair of certain kattes, appeared sufficiently cogent to justify their rejection, and he was informed that the general principles which regulate the mode in which estimates for such works are to be prepared, should be adhered to.—Communicated to Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works.	20th do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Aug. 1876, Part I, R. A. & C. Index Nos. 7 to 8.
122	A packing account of Mysore Foreign Fund stores per S. S. "Eldorado," dated 16th October last, was returned duly signed to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras.	Do do	
123	Before passing orders on the subject of restoring a tank of the Ramsagar Series, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, a file of correspondence from the Deputy Commissioner on the subject was forwarded to the Secretary in the Department Public Works, for his opinion.	Do do	
124	As submitted by Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a Notification of sanction for Rs. 41—14—8, for carting soil and filling up old wells in the Bangalore Experimental Farm, out of the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 650 under head "III Opening up the Farm, Irrigation works and draining," was accepted.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Sep. 1876, Part II, "Financial," No. 88.
125	In reply, the Commissioner, Nagar Division, was authorized to purchase a tiled house for Rs. 170 for the Harihарpur Dispensary, and to utilize the available balance Rs. 133 on such necessary repairs and additions as may be required. He was requested to submit a fresh Notification of sanction in lieu of those already sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	Do. for Dec. 1876. Part II, "Financial," No. 21.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
126	Copies of Government of India No. 5—159, dated 10th October 1876, with enclosure, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, with instructions that, in preparing the statement D. of population in future, an increment of 1 per cent per annum may be assumed as directed. They were also requested to submit their opinions as to the advisability of adopting the seven forms relating to trade.	21st Feb. 1877.	
127	The Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was desirous of obtaining the services of any pensioned Apothecaries and Medical Subordinates of a lower grade, to serve in the several Districts of the Province, to aid the present Medical Establishment, and he was requested to prepare a draft Notification for publication in the local Gazette, and other papers inviting applications from such persons, and indicating the terms which might be offered.	Do do	
128	The Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Túmkúr and Kadur Districts were requested to expedite the submission of their weekly returns of the condition of their Districts made up to Saturday the 17th instant.	Do do	
129	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of his action in authorizing the employment of two additional peons in the Hassan District Jail, owing to an increase in the number of prisoners, their services being dispensed with on the number diminishing.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1876, Part II, "Financial" No. 45.
130	A report was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, that Mr. Abdulkhadar, Officiating Town Magistrate, Mysore, had been placed in charge of the Office of Civil Pension Pay Master at Mysore, with a temporary allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, and a draft Notification was submitted for insertion in the *Gazette of India*, if approved.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Oct. 1876, Part II, "General" No. 85.
131	Adverting to Clause III of Para 1 of Proceedings of February 1877, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner directed that the maximum amount of "Imprest" be altered from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 in the case of those taluks only where relief works are proceeding on a large scale.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts and the Deputy Accountant, General.	Do do	*Vide* Part I, of this Vol. "Financial" Index Nos.
132	The Chief Commissioner's orders, relative to the adoption of the new forms of accounts prescribed by Government of India, Department Public Works Circular No. 92, dated 30th December last, so far as related to the Local Fund Budget Estimate, were communicated to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
133	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders distributing funds for relief works in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts were communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
134	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been placed at his disposal for relief works and kitchens in the Chitaldroog District, and he was requested to report what had been done with the sum of Rs. 10,000 placed at his disposal in Proceedings of November last.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part I, "Finl." Index Nos.
135	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a re-appropriation statement providing funds for extra tools, &c., required for the Shimoga District, was returned, duly sanctioned for Rs. 3,525.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with copy of the statement.	Do do	
136	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a Notification of sanction for Rs. 492, for constructing a road from the Nagar Bungalow to Hyderghar ghat road was accepted, and the transfer of Rs. 700 from the Commissioner's allotment to that of the Deputy Com-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	missioners for the purpose of meeting the charge approved.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.		
137	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner had approved of the action of the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District in cancelling a Notification of sanction for repairing an old well in the Channagiri Taluk, amounting to Rs. 428, the sum being added to the relief grant.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	22nd Feb. 1877.	
138	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 1,050, for completing the construction of a Musafarkhana at Pavagada in the Chitaldroog District was returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, with a copy of the re-appropriation statement.	Do do	
139	The Chief Commissioner's instructions placing funds at the dispesal of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for relief kitchens, were communicated to that Officer in reply, to the Deputy Accountant General, and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	
140	The relief grant of 25th January 1877 being nearly exhausted, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner directed that out of the five lakhs of rupees lately sanctioned, an additional lakh be made available for relief operations to be styled "the 5th one lakh grant of 22nd February 1877."	Do do	
141	Referring to communications denoted, a report was submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, that the Curator of the Government Library had been instructed to furnish a return, in order to give practical effect to the last Clause of Section 18 of Act XXV of 1867, in regard to all books in respect of which the fee of Rs. 2 has been paid, and that it would be submitted in due course. Instructions to Curator, Government Library, accordingly.	Do do	
142	Notification posting Mr. S. Venkat Vardaiengar, M. L., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, temporarily to the Kolar District, and investing him with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, within the meaning of Section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the additional powers referred to in Section 27 (*a*) to be exercised within the limits of that District, was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with a request that he would state whether it would contribute to the Deputy Commissioner's relief, to constitute temporarily an additional Sub-Division in the Kolar District, to which Mr. Venkat Vardaiengar might be appointed.—Communicated to Mr. Venkat Vardaiengar, for information.	Do do	
143	Consequent on the grant of six months' furlough to Surgeon-Major J. Houston, M. D. by the Madras Government, the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the appointment of Surgeon-Major J. Henderson, M. D., Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, to act as Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, and Surgeon-Major J. Law, M. D. nominated to the charge of the Central Jail.	Do do	
144	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to expedite the submission of his first condition return made up to Saturday the 17th instant.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Nov. 1876, Part I, "General" Index No. 8.
145	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to expedite the submission of his Talukwar statement.	Do do	
146	Sixteen printed copies of the catalogue of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 in this Province during the quarter ending 31st December 1876, together with a copy of each of the books referred to, were submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
147	One copy of do, with a copy of each of the books mentioned therein, was submitted to the Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
173	Copy of Government of India, Foreign Department No. 419, G, dated 16th instant, sanctioning appointment of Mr. Gordon, C. S. I., and Colonel J. L. Pearse, to officiate as Chief and Judicial Commissioners respectively, during Mr. Saunders' absence at Delhi, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	27th Feb. 1877.	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Dec. 1876, Part II, "General," No. 63.
174	A Notification for Rs. 163, for purchasing surveying instruments for the Local Fund Engineer, Chitaldroog District, was returned unaccepted, no funds being available.	Do do	
175	Four Notifications of sanction for relief works debitable to the relief grant of the Chitaldroog District, were returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly accepted.	Do do	
176	Under circumstances explained, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that a Notification of sanction for Rs. 470, for opening a road from Dobbspete to Sivaganga in the Nelamangala Taluk, was accepted.	Do do	
177	The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was instructed as to the mode of treating in the accounts expenditure aggregating Rs. 469 incurred on re-constructing and repairing wells in the Bangalore District.	Do do	
178	Notification appointing Mr. J. Lacey, B. L., Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, a Magistrate of the 1st Class, within the meaning of Section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act X of 1872) with additional powers, as described, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner in reply.	28th do	
179	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that Mr Jones, Mr. Sanderson's Assistant in Keddah work, would continue to be employed for the present in connection with famine relief works in the Ashtagram Division, and that he would be borne on the strength of the Forest Department as a Ranger.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Oct. 1875, Part II, R.-Forests No.
180	Notification granting Mr. B. J. Wouterse, Amildar of the Túmkúr Taluk, 15 days extension of sick leave was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "General," No. 125.
181	Notification relating to leave granted to Venkatachalam Modaliar of the Kaukuppa Taluk, from 15th to 24th December last, and arrangements made consequent thereon was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Nagar Division, with instructions relating to the disbursement of acting allowances.	Do do	*Vide* Do Part II, "General," No. 72.
182	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was requested to explain a discrepancy occurring in a statement submitted by him of the additional peons entertained temporarily in connection with survey operations, for the half year ending 31st December 1876.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for May 1876, Part I, "Financial," Index Nos. 11 to 12.
183	In reply, the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government was informed by telegraph that relief works were carried out on task work generally, and that the daily wage scale had not therefore yet been prescribed and additional information was furnished should increasing distress render scale of combined food value and money necessary.	Do do	
184	The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was requested to explain through the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, a discrepancy occurring in a list of villages to be transferred from the Hassan District to the new Mudgere Taluk.	Do do	
185	Copies of the report on the condition of the Province for week ending 17th instant were forwarded to the Editors of the local papers, Compiler, Mysore Gazette, Divisional and District Officers and President, Municipal Commission.	Do do	
186	Notification relating to the reversion of certain Officers to the grades denoted from the 17th February 1877, consequent on the return of	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Colonel J. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, from furlough, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Deputy Accountant General.		
187	The sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department was solicited to the grant of one year's furlough to Mr. E. Gramatzki, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Principal of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, with effect from the 15th April 1877, and to the appointment of Mr. W. P. Lynam, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, in charge of Coorg, to act as Principal of the School during Mr. Gramatzki's absence on leave.	26th Feb. 1877.	
188	A list of furniture, &c., in use in this Office and at Government House was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
189	Dr. Henderson, Calcutta, was informed by telegraph that his services were required here not later than the 17th March, and that if the closing of the Prison Conference had been delayed, he was requested to ask permission to join by that date if he could be spared.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
148	The temporary arrangement made to fill up the appointment of Deputy Inspector General of Police in this Province, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council was reported to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	23rd Feb. 1877.	*Vide* this statement No.
149	The Chief Commissioner's orders relative to a modification of the arrangements made with the Local Vernacular News-papers, were communicated to the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
150	A copy of the Journal of the Society of Arts containing an article on "Silk growing" by Mrs. Bladen Neill, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Central Jail, for perusal, and for an expression of opinion as to the advisability of importing a quantity of the silk worm grain from Australia for experimental cultivation in the Central Jail.	Do do	
151	Under circumstances represented, the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was authorized to employ an extra Lascar, for the Local Medical Stores, for a period of six months.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
152	Certain arrangements made by the Amche Bakshi, for filling up a vacancy consequent on the death of Anantappa, the Amche Mutsaddi of the Túmkúr District Office, were sanctioned.	Do do	
153	An extract from the Amche Bakshi's report dated the 20th instant, relating to the death of five persons in the Town of Budihal, from starvation, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, for report as to the truth of the statement and the steps taken by the Amildar to prevent such occurrences at taluk head-quarters.	Do do	
154	As submitted by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a plan and revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,184, for repairing the Puttabasappankere Tank in the Channagiri Taluk was sanctioned, and an appropriation of 500 Rs. from Municipal Funds also made as solicited.—Communicated to Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
155	The Station Master, Bangalore, was requested to furnish a weekly statement of the quantity of grain imported into Bangalore by rail.	Do do	
156	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was directed to report weekly, the quantity of grain per cart load sent out on each road daily from Bangalore.	Do do	
57	Referring to a statement shewing the condition and the expenditure incurred on relief works carried out in the Cantonment of Bangalore, the President of the Cantonment and Town Municipalities was informed that the weekly reports should be made up to, and include the expenditure of each week, ending on each Saturday, the reports reaching this Office on the following Monday.	Do do	
58	The Chief Commissioner's orders relative to the placing of funds at the disposal of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for relief works, were communicated to that Officer.—Communicated to Commissioners, Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	24th do	
59	As submitted by the President, Cantonment, Municipal Commission, two estimates amounting to Rs. 1,060—0—0, for the construction of wells in the Cantonment, were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	Notification granting Mr. F. E. Harman, Superintendent of the Bangalore Experimental Farm, 60 days' privilege leave, from the 19th March 1877, was gazetted, and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner, to report the arrangements he proposes to make for the supervision of the Farm during Mr. Harman's absence.	26th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
161	A memorial from Shivaganga Rama Bhatta and Subba Bhatta of Chikballapur was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for submission, if deemed necessary, to the Secretary of State for India to whom it is addressed.	26th Feb. 1877.	*Vide* Vo of Progs. fo Jan. 1877 Part II, "General, No.
162	In reply, the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Chief Commissioner concurred with him in considering that it was not advisable to attempt the experiment of sheep breeding in the Government Experimental Farm, and that Mr. Saunders accordingly directed the sale of the present stock of 25 sheep by auction.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
163	A general statement shewing the condition of the Taluks of the Ashtagram Division, was submitted to the Honorable T. C. Hope, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.	Do do	
164	A packing account of Mysore Foreign Fund Stores, per "Coldingham," dated 17 October last, was forwarded to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, duly signed.	Do do	
165	As requested, four maps in connection with the boundary dispute between Mysore and Malbar were forwarded to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.	Do do	*Vide* Vol. o Progs. for Jan. 1877 Part I,
166	In reply, the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, was informed that super royal printing paper was not available in the Depôt and he was requested to explain a discrepancy occurring in his stationery accounts, as pointed out.	Do do	"R. A. & C. Index Nos. 13 to 14.
167	In reply to a communication from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, forwarding a letter from Captain Ludlow, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, that Officer was informed that G. G. O. No. 839, dated 18th August 1875, referred to "the period of service required to qualify an officer of a *British* Regiment as a Probationer for the Staff Corps," and would not therefore apply to an Officer now in the Staff Corps, but that the question raised by Captain Ludlow relative to the period to be passed for promotion would be referred to Army Head Quarters, if desired.	Do do	
168	In reply, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner directed the publication of a declaration under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, for the acquisition of a house and land required by the Mysore Municipality for widening a road.—Communicated to Compiler, Mysore Gazette, with declaration.	Do do	
169	Two Notifications of sanction for Rs. 123, for certain municipal works in the Chitaldroog District, were returned to Commissioner, Nagar Division, unaccepted on account of a lack of funds.	Do do	
170	Referring to a communication from Mr. G. M. Porter, a coffee planter in the Kadur District, on the subject, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division was informed that the Chief Commissioner authorized him to grant a loan of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 to that gentleman repayable without interest with a view to enable him to give employment to a large number of coolies on coffee estates who would otherwise have to be discharged.—Communicated under covering letter to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for approval.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	
171	Two Notifications of sanction aggregating Rs. 844, for certain works in the Shimoga District, were returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly accepted.	Do do	
172	In reply, Messrs. Stewart & Co., Calcutta, were requested to arrange for the despatch of a Howdah belonging to the Maha Raja, as soon as the crests, &c., on the panels have been completed.	Do do	

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was informed that from the rules Lieutenant Haddock, one of the Officers who proceeded to the Imperial Assemblage, was, as an Officer under 3 years' service, only entitled to Rs. 202—12—5 per mensem.	1st Feb. 1877.	
2	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's orders on the re-instatement of Mahomed Issuf as Risaldar were communicated to the Military Assistant and the Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
3	Copy of Government of India, Military Department, No. 1449, dated 31st January last, was forwarded to the Commandant of the Bangalore Ride Volunteers, with an intimation that the Chief Commissioner was gratified in being able to convey to himself, and to the officers and men of the Company of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers which attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the expression of the satisfaction with which the Government of India had received the report of the conduct, efficiency and appearance of the Volunteers on that occasion.	9th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
161	A memorial from Shivaganga Rama Bhatta and Subba Bhatta of Chikballapur was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for submission, if deemed necessary, to the Secretary of State for India to whom it is addressed.	26th Feb. 1877.	*Vide* Vol of Progs. for Jan. 1877, Part II, "General," No.
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PART II.

MILITARY.

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MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

FEBRUARY, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.—*Nil.*
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1877.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of Previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*The extent of land to be granted to one Mr. Rose in exchange for 461·47 acres resigned by him.* Directing that the Chinvarkatto jungle of 150 acres may be placed in Mr. Rose's possession, he being permitted to make further application for the grant of additional land, within a limit of 200 acres, outside the existing forest reserves.	No. 737—90, dated 8th Feb. 1877.	...	No. 554—56, dated 13th Nov. 1876.	1
3 to 4	*Correspondence regarding the remission of the arrears of assessment due on the Verrikanade or "Fowler Estate."* Remitting the assessment which has accrued up to the current year on such portion of the "Fowler Estate" as has been left uncultivated during the period subject to certain conditions noted.	No. 738—91, dated 9th Feb. 1877.	...	No. 605—74, dated 27th Nov. 1876.	1 to 2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 8th February 1877.

From the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 505—89, dated Coorg, 15th January 1877.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 13th November 1876, No. 554—66, intimating that Mr. Rose's application for exchange would be disposed of after the land he wishes to resign has been surveyed, I have the honor to submit that the Assistant Superintendent, Madras, Survey, in his letter dated 11th November 1876, No. 3869—332 and letter dated 10th January 1877, No. 95—12, reports that the surveyed area of the uncleared portion resigned from the Kariyamale Jungle No. 123 is 246·70 and Roseneath No. 1628 is 128·72 acres; the area of the Addatoradatundu Jungle is 86·05, the total area of the lands resigned being 461·47 acres.

I would solicit the Chief Commissioner's early orders as to the extent of land to be granted to Mr. Rose in exchange for the above 461·47 acres resigned by him, and whether the land given in exchange may be given in separate blocks as applied for by Mr. Rose.

No. 737—90, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that, in the Forest Conservator's Memorandum of 2nd February 1875, the lands which Mr. Rose offered to resign were estimated at 370 acres. They are now ascertained by survey to comprise 461 acres which are understood to be all uncleared and to form a compact block.

2. While desirous of affording Mr. Rose and others, whose circumstances entitle them to some consideration, every facility in obtaining lands for cultivation in localities more suitable to the purpose than those that they have found it desirable to relinquish, the Chief Commissioner cannot hold out the expectation that a full equivalent for land so relinquished can be granted. As remarked by Sir Richard Meade in his order No. 724—Rev. 51, dated 11th February 1875 "such exchanges would be allowed only where waste land was available and could be provided without inconvenience, and with benefit to the State." It is necessary that these conditions should be kept in view by the Superintendent in submitting applications of this nature.

3. The Chinvarkatte Jungle may be placed in Mr. Rose's possession, and on the assumption that the area of this estate is 150 acres as estimated, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to receive applications from that gentleman for the grant of additional land in one or more blocks, within a limit of 200 acres. The selection must be made of lands outside the existing forest reserves.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Conservator of Forests.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, No. 409—78, dated Coorg, 2nd November 1876.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated 29th September 1876, No. 431—49, I have the honor to submit, in original, a petition from Mrs. Denoon, dated 1st November 1876, and a petition dated 31st October 1876, from Messrs. M. B. P. Urquhart and H. P. Drummond, and to state that the whole case was reported on in my letter No. 64—11, dated 12th May 1876, and no further information appears to be called for.

2. The petition presented by Mr. Abbs, on behalf of Mr. Fowler, is only a resumé of the whole case, which was very carefully gone over by Mr. Dalyell, the then Officiating Chief Commissioner, before he passed the orders, dated 1st June 1876, No. 93—Revenue 9.

3. I would here beg to be allowed to draw attention to the fact that, if only the Fowler Estate is attached, there will be nohope of recovering the back taxes, and it will be necessary to attach the "Hope" Estate, which Mr. Drummond was allowed to take possession of as intimated by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson in his letter Camp No. 96, dated 8th July 1875, to the Conservator of Forests, copy of which was submitted to you with my letter No. 64—11 already quoted, and for which estate even no taxes have yet been paid.

4. As the taxes are increasing yearly, I trust that early orders on this case may be passed.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Coorg, To the Superintendent of Coorg, Rev.-F. No. 642, dated 21st December 1876.

With reference to your Memo No. 895, dated 8th December 1876, transmitting for early report copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 605—74, dated 27th ultimo, regarding the value of timber

now standing on the portion of the Fowler Estate to be resigned, I have the honor to inform you that to the best of my belief no timber has been felled since my valuation.

2. I beg to state that I have taken great care to prevent felling in the jungle under reference and gave orders to confiscate any timber that might be removed by Mr. James Fowler, as before the estimate of the timber had been made in 1872 he traded with different people in Virajpet. I might here state that I acted on the Superintendent's order, and that I am of opinion that the sum fixed as the value of the timber standing in the jungle is the same as previously estimated.

3. * * * *
* * * *

Coorg Superintendent's Office, No. 477—87, dated 23rd December 1876.

Copy of the foregoing is submitted to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner with reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 605—74, dated 27th November 1876.

No. 738—Rev. 91, dated Bangalore, 9th February 1877.

Order thereon.—With reference to the order passed by the late Officiating Chief Commissioner No. 93--9, dated 1st June 1876, it is contended that the remission of assessment to the amount of Rs. 5,967—12—8, granted in Chief Commissioner's order No. 417—42, dated 20th September 1873, was accorded in consideration of the special difficulties which had been encountered in cultivating the Yerrikamale or Fowler Estate No. 113, and was not contingent on the absolute relinquishment of that portion of the estate which in June 1873 Mr. Fowler had applied for permission to resign. The Chief Commissioner is willing to admit the contention so far as to allow the remission of assessment to be absolute so far as the arrears shewn to be due on that estate up to 1872—73.

2. In his letter to the Superintendent of Coorg, dated 12th June 1873, Mr. Fowler expressed his wish to resign the Fowler Estate, with the exception of certain portions estimated at 1,100 acres in all. This resignation which was unconditional and did not provide for any grant of land in exchange, was acceded to by the late Chief Commissioner Sir R. Meade, on certain conditions being complied with. Mr. Fowler took no steps however to carry out the relinquishment of land contemplated, and the estate is liable consequently to the arrears of assessment which have accrued upon it since 1873—74.

3. Meanwhile the Superintendent of Coorg, acting on a misconstruction of the intention of the order passed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 724—F. 51, dated 11th February 1875, with reference to certain proposals submitted by the Conservator of Forests regarding the grant of exchange land in the Bamboo District, allowed Mr. Fowler to enter upon possession of the Chirankolli jungle (in that tract) measuring 369·77 acres as a part of the exchange to which, he conceived, Mr. Fowler would become entitled, on the Conservator's proposals being carried into effect. Major Thomson's action in this respect was clearly not authorized, but in his order of 25th February 1876, Mr. Dalyell consented to sanction the grant of the land to Messrs. Drummond and Fowler on condition of the Fowler Estate being relinquished to Government.

4. In view however of the misunderstandings which have existed and to which Mr. Fowler has in a great measure contributed by his own proceedings in this matter, the Chief Commissioner is prepared to remit the assessment which has accrued up to the current year on such portion of the Fowler Estate as has been left uncultivated during that period, and further, on the understanding that an equivalent extent of the above named estate, consisting of uncleared forest in a compact block, be at once relinquished to Government, to confirm Mr. Fowler or his representative in the possession of the Chirankolli Estate of 370 acres nearly.

5. On the other hand, the Chief Commissioner declines to accede to the application now made by the proprietor of the Fowler Estate for the grant of other land of equivalent extent, to that which under the terms of the preceding para will remain in her possession, and which from the commencement of the ensuing official year will be chargeable with assessment at the full rate of 2 rupees per acre.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Correspondence regarding the extermination of the Lanthana shrub in Coorg.* Directing that wherever Municipalities exist, Bye-laws should be passed, imposing the necessity of removing the *Lanthana*, under suitable penalties.	No. 732—102, dated 6th Feb. 1877.	...		

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, General Department, 6th February 1877.

READ—

Letter from the Offg. Superintendent of Coorg, No. 523—312, dated 25th January 1877, and previous correspondence regarding the extermination of the lanthana plant.

No. 732—GENL. 102, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH FEBRUARY 1877.

ORDER.—Under the circumstances now reported, the Chief Commissioner considers that it is premature to move the Government of India to introduce any modification in the rules under which lands are granted for cultivation in order to meet the mischief anticipated from the growth of the lanthana plant. It will accordingly suffice for the present that stringent measures be taken to eradicate the plant and prevent its spread within the limits of Municipal towns, and wherever Municipalities exist, Bye-laws should be passed, imposing the necessity of such removal from compounds and backyards, under suitable penalties.

2. In towns and villages where there are no Municipalities, the spread of the plant can be prevented by executive orders which should be enforced by the Magistrate if necessary under the provisions of Sections 518 & 521 of the Indian Penal Code.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On a review of the Proceedings connected with revenue special appeal No. 20 of 1876—77, it was directed that the decision of the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, dated 20th March 1876, be confirmed and the special appeal dismissed.	5th Feb, 1877.	
2	The statements received from the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, shewing the number of processes issued and the amount of stamp fees collected in the Province of Coorg during the second half of 1876, and of the recoveries effected in Coorg in respect of costs in appeal cases during the year 1876, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.	14th do	
3	Copy of a Notification specifying the sections of the Arms' Act in force in Coorg was forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department.	20th do	

Coorg Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The explanation tendered by the Superintendent of Coorg, regarding the discrepancies pointed out in the Chief Commissioner's review on the annual report of the Coorg Municipalities for 1875—76, was accepted.	1st Feb. 1877.	
2	In reply to letter No. 696, dated 21st September 1876, a report regarding the law at present in force in Coorg for the recovery of arrears of land revenue was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	17th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, it was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, that from the best information available, Coorg Forest receipts were Rs. 75,000, charges A. 2,500 Rs. and B. 15,000 Rs. Captain vanSomeren, then at Mercara, was directed at the same time to communicate direct by wire with the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, furnishing information of the latest Coorg Forest receipts and charges for 1876—77.	7th Feb. 1877.	
2	The Conservator of Forests was requested to inform whether Mr. Dickinson, Assistant Conservator, assumed charge of the Coorg Forest Range on the forenoon or afternoon of the 19th ultimo.	12th do	
3	In continuation of this Office No. 695—1, dated 15th January last, certain additional comments on the General Forest Bill were submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.	17th do	
4	In reply, the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, was informed that the Coorg Forest Budget Estimates for 1877—78 were passed by the Chief Commissioner before they were transmitted to the Comptroller General.	23rd do	
5	Copies of Government of India No. 228, dated 13th February 1877, communicating certain observations and orders on the report of Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1875—76, were forwarded to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, the Superintendent of Coorg, and the Conservator of Forests, for information and guidance.	28th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Certain road projects recommended by the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, to be put in hand at once to afford relief to the Mysore famine-stricken people, were approved of, the cost amounting to Rs. 8,500 to be met out of the cash balance of Rs. 43,855—10—4 standing to the credit of the Coorg District Funds.—Communicated to the Chief Engineer Public Works Department and the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	2nd Feb 1877.	
2	Rupees twelve, and annas twelve, being the amount advanced by Her Majesty's Treasury to meet charges incurred on the transmission of a case of reports to the Under-Secretary of State for India, London, were returned to the Officer in charge of the Treasury, for adjustment.	5th do	
3	The detailed contingent bills of the Coorg Survey Department for October and November 1876 were forwarded to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, duly countersigned.	6th do	
4	Rupees 134—5—0, being the amount of his bill for advertizing in the Bangalore "Examiner" newspaper, Notification No. 12 regarding the Coorg Abkari, was remitted to the Managing Proprietor, and Rs. 136—8—0 to the Proprietor, Bangalore "Spectator" for a similar charge.	Do do	
5	On a report submitted by the Superintendent of Coorg of the death of Political Pensioner Bellandanda Nanjappa, sanction was conveyed to the continuance of the pension enjoyed by him, *viz.* Rs. 1—10—8, to his eldest son Muttanna, who would be the third and last holder.	12th do	
6	Copy of letter from the Government of India, Financial Department No. 211, dated 25th ultimo, confirming Chief Commissioner's sanction to the increase of the Process Serving Establishment for the civil courts in Coorg out of savings effected in the budget allotments of 1876—77, was communicated to the Judicial Commissioner, for information, with reference to his No. 1322—151, dated 21st September 1876.	Do do	
7	A bill for Rs. 58—6—1, being the amount of travelling expenses incurred by Colonel Prendergast, V. C., C. B., from Bangalore to Mercara for the purpose of inspecting the Mercara Fort, was returned to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, with a view to its adjustment by the Madras Government.	14th do	
8	A supplemental budget estimate for 1877—78, to meet the cost of the extra establishment for surveying and demarcating Waste Land Blocks and Devar Kadus in Coorg, amounting to Rs. 4,927, was submitted to the Comptroller General of Accounts, Calcutta, in continuation of this Office No. 688—44 of 10th ultimo.	Do do	
9	A re-appropriation statement submitted by the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, for Rs. 500 to meet the deficit under certain heads subordinate to Provincial Services for 1876—77, was sanctioned.—Copy to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, with copy of re-appropriation statement.	20th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	Two estimates submitted by the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, one for Rs. 1,500, for tracing out a road from Tittimati to Siddapur, and the other for Rs. 1,000 for tracing a road from Gaudhalli to Kodlipet, were returned duly sanctioned.—Communicated to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	22nd Feb. 1877.	
11	In reply, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was informed that the sum of Rs. 915 sanctioned for tracing the road from Fraserpet to Somavarpet had been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.—Communicated to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.	28th do	
12	Copy of Government of India No. 850, dated 13th instant, returning the statements of pensions and gratuities for the quarter ended 30th September 1876, with certain remarks, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, for early attention and re-submission of the statements.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1877.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The monthly register of effective and non-effective officers of the Coorg Commission, with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of January 1877 was, forwarded to the Home Secretary.	5th Feb. 1877.	
2	Copy of letter No. 6, dated 19th January 1876, from the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, regarding the introduction of a properly constituted Police Force into four of the principal towns in Coorg, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for report, as to whether any reduction in the number of Daffedars in the proposed force is feasible.	8th do	
3	The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, was requested to inform this Office, whether any decision has been arrived at with regard to the boundary dispute between Coorg and South Canara referred to in para 14 of Colonel Hessey's letter to the Board, No. 479—15 of 5th February 1876.	Do do	
4	With reference to previous correspondence on the subject, the Acting Collector, South Canara was requested to ascertain the land revenue of the Taluks of Puttur and Amrah Suliga at the time of their annexation to South Canara in 1834, for submission to the Government of India.	Do do	
5	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was called upon to forward the report on the working of the Land Improvement Act for the year 1876, for submission to the Government of India.	12th do	
6	Subedar K. Ganapati of the Yedenalknad Taluk was informed in reply, that he should present his bill to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, who will, under the orders communicated, defray the charges actually incurred by him in proceeding to the Delhi Assemblage and back.	Do do	
7	Notices of sale of certain lands in Coorg, applied for under the Waste Land Rules were gazetted.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	14th do	
8	An application from one Bittyandra Kallappa to resign 262·06 acres of unculturable grass land in excess of one fourth of the total area of the Peggademale Estate No. 4185, in the Kiggatnad Taluk, was accepted.	Do do	
9	In reply, the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the Chief Commissioner declined to sanction the proposal made by one Muttu Pille of Fraserpet, to construct at his own cost an anicut across the Sikkihole in the Nanjarajpatna Taluk.	Do do	
10	Under the circumstances represented, the Post Master General, Madras, was solicited to remit, if the rules admitted of it, a demand of	17th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Rs. 4—14—0 made by the local postal authorities, on two packets of Administration Report of the North-West Provinces for 1875—76, in consequence of the designation of the franking officer not having been stated on the covers.		
11	The Post Master, Bangalore, was informed that the payment of the above charge has been deferred pending a reference to the Post Master General, Madras.	17th Feb. 1877.	
12	The Officiating Superintendent of Coorg having enquired whether officials appointed in the proposed Abkari Establishment in Coorg will come under Section 38 of the Civil Pension Code, (41 of the 3rd edition), he was informed that such members of the establishment as are appointed by Government are essentially public servants and therefore entitled to the privileges of the Pension Code.	Do do	
13	A Notification of Mr. Rai-Bahadur C. Subbaiya having resumed charge of the Office of the 2nd Assistant Superintendent in Coorg and of the Treasury from Captain H. M. S. Magrath on the 5th February 1877, was gazetted.	19th do	
14	Rupees 4—14—0, being the extra postage claimed on two packets of Administration Reports received from the North-West Provinces in consequence of the designation of the franking officer not appearing on the cover, was paid to the Post Master, Bangalore, and the same intimated to the Post Master General, Madras, in continuation of this Office letter of the 17th instant.	22nd do	
15	Copy of letter No. 2212, dated 15th instant, from the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, informing that the final decision as to the disputed boundary between Coorg and South Canara may take at least two months more, was forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, with reference to his No. 513—90, dated 19th January last.	28th do	8th Feb. 1877.
16	A Notification intimating that Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Coorg Forest Range from Mr. H. R. Ring, Assistant Conservator, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo, was gazetted.	Do do	
17	Copy of the orthographical list of the names of the most important places in Coorg, received from the Government of India, re-arranged in alphabetical order, was gazetted.—Copies to the Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg, Director of Public Instruction, Secretary, Department Public Works, Conservator of Forests, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the Judicial Commissioner, for information and guidance.	Do do	
18	A notice, in English and Kanarese, regarding the sale of the right of collecting tolls on ghat roads in Coorg for the year 1877—78, was gazetted.—Copy forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, with reference to his No. 572—27, dated 15th February 1877.	Do do	
19	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to ascertain and report in his weekly season telegrams, the daily average number of persons employed during the week ending on the Saturday previous, on all roads and other works, which are available for relief purposes, and which are carried on by other than Public Works Department Officers.	Do do	
20	The Superintendent of Coorg having submitted copy of the late Coorg Rajas *Hukummama*, regarding weights and measures, it was observed that the levy of fees, which, though not authorized by the *Hukummama*, is apparently intended to cover the expense of stamping, should be formally resolved upon by the Board at their meeting and the resolution submitted in the form of a Bye-Law for the Chief Commissioner's sanction.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, March 1877.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.